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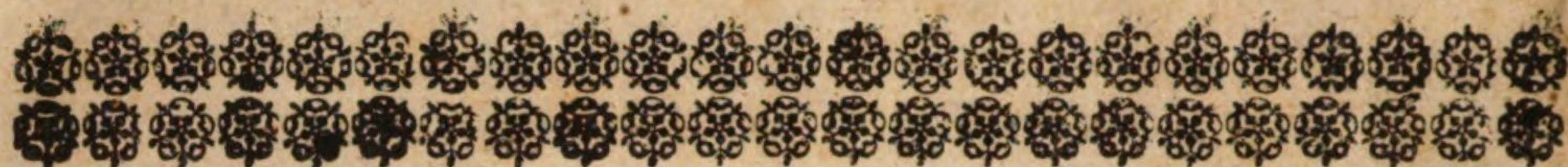
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Monday 13th of April 1668.

At a Meeting of the Council of the
ROYAL SOCIETY

Ordered
That the Discourse presented to the Royal
Society, Entitled, An Essay towards a
Character, and Ethical Discourse
Printed by the Printer to the Royal Society

BROUWCKER



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At a Meeting of the Council of the
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BROUNCKER Presi.



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AN ESSAY
Towards a
REAL CHARACTER,
And a
PHILOSOPHICAL
LANGUAGE.

By JOHN WILKINS D.D. *Dean of Ripon,*
And Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.



LONDON,
Printed for SA: GELLIBRAND, and for
JOHN MARTYN Printer to the ROYAL
SOCIETY, 1668.

AN ESSAY
TOWARDS
REAL CHARACTER
AND
PHILOSOPHICAL
LANGUAGE.

BIBLIOTHECA

REGIA

MONACENSIS.

By John Wilson Croker, Esq.
And Thomas The Royal Society.



LONDON,
Printed for S. A. GILBERT and for
JOHN MARTIN, Printer to the Royal
Society, 1688.

To the Right Honourable
W I L L I A M
LORD VISCOUNT
B R O U N C K E R,
P R E S I D E N T;

Together with the rest of the *COUNCIL* and
FELLOWS of the *ROYAL SOCIETY*.

My Lord,



NOW at length present to your
Lordship those Papers I had drawn
up concerning a Real Character,
and a Philosophicall Language,
which by severall Orders of the So-
ciety have been required of Me. I
have been the longer about it, partly
because it required some considerable time to reduce the
Collections I had by me to this purpose, into a tolerable or-
der; and partly because when this work was done in
Writing, and the Impression of it well nigh finished, it
happened (amongst many other better things) to be burnt
in the late dreadfull Fire; by which, all that was Print-
ed (excepting only two Copies) and a great part of the
unprinted Original was destroyed: The repairing of
which, hath taken up the greatest part of my time ever
since. I mention this by way of Apology for that slack-
ness and delay, I may seem to be guilty of in my obedience
to your Orders.

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I am not so vain as to think that I have here completely finished this great undertaking, with all the advantages of which such a design is capable. Nor on the other hand, am I so diffident of this Essay, as not to believe it sufficient for the business to which it pretends, namely the distinct expression of all things and notions that fall under discourse.

I am sensible of sundry defects in the severall parts of this Book: And therefore would make it my humble motion to your Lordship and this Society, that you would by your Order appoint some of our number, thoroughly to examin & consider the whole, and to offer their thoughts concerning what they judge fit to be amended in it. Particularly in those Tables that concern the species of Natural bodies; which, if they were (so far as they are yet known and discovered) distinctly reduced and described, This would very much promote and facilitate the knowledge of Nature, which is one great end of your Institution. And besides, the ranging of these things into such an order as the Society shall approve, would afford a very good method for your Repository, both for the disposal of what you have already, and the supplying of what you want, towards the compleating of that Collection, so generously begun of late, by the bounty of Mr. Daniel Collwal, a worthy Member of this Society. And by this means, I should not doubt, but that in a very short space, you would have the most usefull Repository in the World.

It is no easie undertaking to Enumerate all such matters as are to be provided for in such a design; But the business of Defining, being amongst all others the most nice and difficult, must needs render it a very hard task for any one to attempt the doing of this, for all kinde of Things,

DEDICATORY.

Things, Notions, and Words, which yet is necessary to the design here proposed.

Upon which account I may be excused for being so solicitous about the assistance of others in these matters, because of their great difficulty and importance. The compleating of such a design, being rather the work of a College and an Age, then of any single Person: I mean, the combined Studies of many Students, amongst whom, the severall shares of such a Work should be distributed; And that for so long a course of time, wherein sufficient experiments might be made of it by practice.

It has been sayd concerning that famous Italian Academy styled de la Crusca, consisting of many choice Men of great Learning, that they bestowed forty years in finishing their Vocabulary. And 'tis well enough known, that those great Wits of the French Academy, did begin their Dictionary in the year 1639. And for the hastning of the Work, did distribute the parts of it amongst severall Committees; and yet that undertaking is (for ought I can understand) far enough from being finished.

Now if those famous Assemblies consisting of the great Wits of their Age and Nations, did judge this Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language, worthy of their united labour and studies; Certainly then, the Design here proposed, ought not to be thought unworthy of such assistance; it being as much to be preferred before that, as things are better then words, as real knowledge is beyond elegancy of speech, as the general good of mankind, is beyond that of any particular Countrey or Nation.

I am very sensible that the most usefull inventions do at their first appearance, make but a very slow progress in the World, unless helped forward by some particular advantage

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vantage. Logarithms were an Invention of excellent Art and usefulness; And yet it was a considerable time, before the Learned Men in other parts, did so farr take notice of them, as to bring them into use. The Art of Shorthand, is in its kind an Ingenious device, and of considerable usefulness, applicable to any Language, much wondered at by Travailers, that have seen the experience of it in England: And yet though it be above Threescore years, since it was first Invented, 'tis not to this day (for ought I can learn) brought into common practice in any other Nation. And there is reason enough to expect the like Fate for the design here proposed.

The only expedient I can think of against it, is, That it be sent abroad into the World, with the reputation of having bin considered and approved of, by such a Society as this; which may provoke, at least, the Learned part of the World, to take notice of it, and to give it such encouragement, as it shall appear to deserve.

And if upon such an amendment and recommendation by this Society, the design here proposed, should happen to come into common use, It would requite the Honour you bestow upon it, with abundant Interest. The being Instrumental in any such discovery as does tend to the Universal good of Mankind, being sufficient not only to make the Authors of it famous, but also the Times and Places wherein they live.

He that knows how to estimate, that judgment inflicted on Mankind in the Curse of the Confusion, with all the unhappy consequences of it, may thereby judge, what great advantage and benefit there will be, in a remedy against it. Men are content to bestow much time and pains in the Study of Languages, in order to their more easy conversing with those of other Nations. 'Tis
said

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said of Mithridates King of Pontus, that he was skilled in Two and twenty several Tongues, which were spoken in the several Provinces under his Dominion: Which, tho it were a very extraordinary attainment, yet how short a remedy was it against the Curse of the Confusion, considering the vast multitude of Languages that are in the World.

Besides that most obvious advantage which would ensue, of facilitating mutual Commerce, amongst the several Nations of the World, and the improving of all Natural knowledge; It would likewise very much conduce to the spreading of the knowledge of Religion. Next to the Gift of Miracles, and particularly that of Tongues, poured out upon the Apostles in the first planting of Christianity, There is nothing that can more effectually conduce to the further accomplishment of those Promises, which concern the diffusion of it, through all Nations, then the design which is here proposed.

To which it will be proper for me to add, That this design will likewise contribute much to the clearing of some of our Modern differences in Religion, by unmasking many wild errors; that shelter themselves under the disguise of affected phrases; which being Philosophically unfolded, and rendered according to the genuine and natural importance of Words, will appear to be inconsistencies and contradictions. And several of those pretended, mysterious, profound notions, expressed in great swelling words, whereby some men set up for reputation, being this way examined, will appear to be, either nonsense, or very flat and jejune.

And tho it should be of no other use but this, yet were it in these days well worth a mans pains and study, considering the Common mischief that is done, and the many
b impostures

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impostures and cheats that are put upon men, under the disguise of affected insignificant Phrases.

But what ever may be the issue of this attempt, as to the establisbing of a real Character, and the bringing of it into Common use, amongst several Nations of the World (of which I have but very slender expectations;) yet this I shall assert with greater confidence, That the reducing of all things and notions, to such kind of Tables, as are here proposed (were it as compleatly done as it might be) would prove the shortest and plainest way for the attainment of real Knowledge, that hath been yet offered to the World. And I shall add further, that these very Tables (as now they are) do seem to me a much better and readier course, for the entring and training up of men in the knowledge of things, then any other way of Institution that I know of; which I should not presume to assert, before such able Judges as those of this Society, were it not a thing I had well considered and were convinced of.

I have nothing further to add, but only the declaring myself to be most Zealously devoted to the Honour and Welfare of the Royal Society,

And particularly (My Lord,)

Your Lordships most

Humble Servant,

JO. WILKINS.

TO THE
READER.

I*T may perhaps be expected by some, that I should give an account of my ingaging in a Work of this nature so unsuitable to my Calling and Business.*

For the satisfaction of such, they may please to take notice, that this Work was first undertaken, during that vacancy and leasure which I formerly enjoyed in an Academicall station, to which the endeavours of promoting all kind of usefull know'edge, whereby Learning may be improved, is a very suitable employment. In the time of that daily and intimate converse which I then injoyed, with that most Learned and excellent Person Dr. Seth Ward, the present Bishop of Salisbury. I had frequent occasion of conferring with him, concerning the various Desiderata, proposed by Learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of Learning; amongst which, this of the Universal Character, was one of the principal, most of which he had more deeply considered, than any other Person that I knew. And in reference to this particular, he would say, That as it was one of the most usefull, so he judged it to be one of the most feasible, amongst all the rest, if prosecuted in a regular way. But for all such attempts to this purpose, which he had either seen or heard of, the Authors of them did generally mistake in their first foundations; whilst they did propose to themselves the framing of such a Character, from a Dictionary of Words, according to some particular Language, without reference to the nature of things, and that common Notion of them, wherein Mankind does agree, which must chiefly be respected, before any attempt of this nature cou'd signifie any thing, as to the main end of it.

It was from this suggestion of his, that I first had any distinct apprehension of the proper course to be observed, in such an undertaking; having in a Treatise I had published some years before, proposed the Hebrew Tongue as consisting of fewest Radicals, to be the fittest ground work for such a design.

Besides

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Besides the many Private conferences to this purpose, I must not forget to mention, that Publique account which he hath given to the World, of his thoughts upon this subject, in that Learned and Ingenious discourse styled *Vindiciæ Academicarum*; wherein he endeavours to Vindicate those Ancient and famous Schools of Learning, from such reproaches, whereby some Ignorant and ill-natured men (taking the advantage of those bad Times) would have exposed them to contempt and ruine. In which Treatise there is mention made of some considerable preparations, towards the Design here proposed, which if his other necessary imployments would have permitted him to have prosecuted, would without doubt, long ere this, have been advanced to as great a Perfection, as the first Essay in so difficult a matter could have attained.

It was some considerable time after this, before I had any thought of attempting any thing in this kind: The first occasion of it was, from a desire I had, to give some assistance to another person, who was willing to ingage in this design of framing a real Character, from the Natural notion of things; for the helping of whom in so worthy an undertaking, I did offer to draw up for him, the Tables of Substance, or the species of Natural Bodies, reduced under their several Heads; which I did accordingly perform, much after the same Method, as they are hereafter set down: Though in the doing of it, I found much more labour and difficulty, then I expected, when I undertook it. But he for whom I had done this, not liking this method, as being of too great a Compass, conceiving that he could sufficiently provide for all the chief Radicals, in a much briefer and more easy way, did not think fit to make use of these Tables. Upon which, being my self convinced, That this which I had begun, was the only course for the effecting of such a work, and being withal unwilling to loose so much pains as I had already taken towards it, I resolved (as my leisure would permit) to go on with the other Tables of Accidents. And when after many reviews and changes I had reduced (as well as I could) into these Tables, all simple things and notions, by a Consideration of them *à Priori*, I then judged it necessary to attempt the reduction of all other Words in the Dictionary to these Tables, either as they were Synonymous to them, or to be defined by them, which would be a means to try the fulness of these Tables, and consequently to supply their defects; And besides a great help to Learners, who without such a direction, might not perhaps at first be able to find out the true place and notion of many Words.

For the farther compleating of this Work, I found it necessary to take into consideration, the framing of such a Natural Grammar, as might be suited to the Philosophy of Speech, abstracting from those many unnecessary rules belonging to instituted Language; which proved a matter of no small difficulty, considering the little help to be had for it, from those few Authors who had before undertaken to do any thing in this kind.

In the doing of these things, I have not neglected any help that I could procure from others, and must acknowledge my self much ingaged to sundry Learned Men of my acquaintance, for their directions, and furtherance in such matters, as were most suitable to their several Studies and Professions.

Amongst the rest, I must not forget to make particular mention of the special assistance I have received, in drawing up the Tables of Animals from

To the READER.

from that most Learned and Inquisitive Gentleman, a worthy Member of the Royal Society, Mr. Francis Willoughby, who hath made it his particular business, in his late Travails through the most considerable parts of Europe, to inquire after and understand the several species of Animals, and by his own Observations is able to advance that part of Learning, and to add many things, to what hath been formerly done, by the most Learned Authors in this kind.

And as for those most difficult Tables of Plants, I have received the like assistance, from one of his Companions in Travail, Mr. John Wray, Late Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, who besides his other general Knowledge, hath with great success applyed himself to the Cultivating of that part of Learning.

And as for the principal difficulties, which I met with in any other part of this Work, I must acknowledge myself obliged to the continual assistance I have had, from my most Learned and worthy Friend, Dr. William Lloyd, then whom (so far as I am able to judge,) this Nation could not have afforded a fitter Person, either for that great Industry, or Accurate judgment, both in Philological, and Philosophical matters, required to such a Work. And particularly I must wholly ascribe to him that tedious and difficult task, of putting the Tables to the Dictionary, and the drawing up of the Dictionary itself, which upon tryal, I doubt not, will be found to be the most perfect, that was ever yet made for the English Tongue.

And here I think it prpoer to give notice that there are several Words mentioned in the Dictionary, and frequently used amongst some Authors, which are yet very questionable as to their fitness and propriety: Each of these were in the Original Coppy marked with an Asterisk, for the better distinction of them; but by some oversight, these marks have been omitted in the Impression.

If any shall suggest, that some of the Enquiries here insisted upon (as particularly those about the Letters of the Alphabet) do seem too minute and trivial, for any prudent Man to bestow his serious thoughts and time about. Such Persons may know, that the discovery of the true nature and Cause of any the most minute thing, doth promote real Knowledge, and therefore cannot be unfit for any Mans endeavours, who is willing to contribute to the advancement of Learning. Upon which Account some of the most eminent Persons, in several Ages, who were Men of business, have not disdained to bestow their pains about the First Elements of Speech.

Julius Cæsar, is said to have written a Book de Analogia. And the Emperour Charles the Great, to have made a Grammar of his vulgar Tongue. So did St. Basil for the Greek; and St. Austin for the Latin, both extant in their Works.

Besides divers of great reputation both Ancient and Modern, who have Written whole Books on purpose, concerning the just Number of the Letters in the Alphabet; Others have applyed their disquisitions to some particular Letters: Messala Corvinus, a Great Man, and a famous Orator amongst the Romans, Writ a Book concerning the Letter S. Adamantius Martyr, was the Author of another Book, concerning the Letters V. and B. Our Learned Gataker has Published a Book concerning Diphthongs. And Jovianus Pontanus esteemed a Learned Man, hath Two Books de Adspiratione, or the Letter H.

The EPISTLE, &c.

Mr. Franklyn hath published a particular Discourse concerning Accents, And Erycius Puteanus hath Written a Book purposely, de Interpunctione, of the true way of Pointing Clauses and Sentences. And these Generally well esteemed for their great usefulness in the Promoting of Learning: Which may be a sufficient Vindication against any Prejudices of this Nature.

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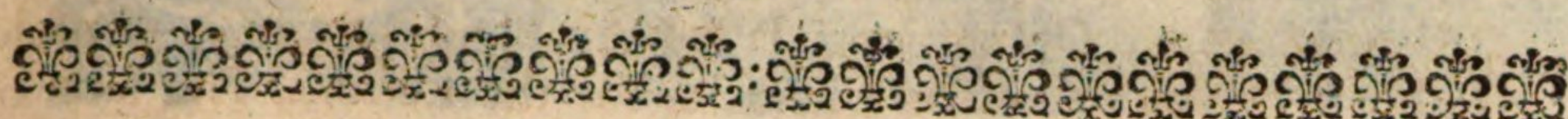
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ERRATA.

PAGE 6. Line 17. Read *Instituted by Art.* p. 15. l. 9. r. 3. By *assigning*, &c. p. 16. l. 11. (Y) p. 27. l. 39. dele *relief*. p. 32. l. 43. dele *poor*. p. 40. l. 28. r. *defer*. p. 41. l. 21, 22. add *administer*, *disperse*, *distribute* *Token*, *Fairing*, to the preceding line. p. 70. l. 38. r. *dryer*. p. 73. l. 3. r. *Laciniæ*. p. 91. l. 7, 8. r. *of this Tribe*. p. 94. l. 19. r. *expand*. p. 97. l. 21, 31. r. *Chickling*. p. 133. l. 31. r. *Oxyrhynchos*. p. 134. l. 48. r. *Ioxo*. p. 139. l. 18. *Channa*. p. 147. l. 20. r. *Cariocatactes*. p. 150. l. 20, 21. r. *Coccothraustes*. p. 153. *Of Birds*. p. 156. l. 13. *Avogetta*. p. 157. l. 48. *Strepsiceros*. p. 159. l. 5. r. *Shrewmouse*. p. 177. l. 10, &c. r. *More properly Organical*; *Whether such parts as are*
 { *External*; *used for the Senses*, &c. p. 181. l. 40. after *superficies* add *imply-*
 { *Internal*; *used for Tasting, Speaking, or Eating.* *ing a respect to the sides or limits of it.*
Change. p. 292. l. 22. r. *Arts*. p. 299. l. 35. r. *Lux*. p. 301. l. 14. r. *Quantity*. p. 309. l. 19. r. *this*. p. 324. l. 38. r. *jabber*. p. 346. l. 29. r. *Flat*. p. 368. l. 12. r. *Thin*. p. 390. l. 8, 9. r. *upward, downward, above, below*.

Pag. 391. lin. 13. U p. 395. number, 71. U n. 74. U p. 399. n. 33. U p. 400. n. 37, 45. U p. 404. l. 3. n. 23. U n. 27 U n. 37. U n. 109. U p. 413. l. 20. U p. 422. l. 3. U p. 427. n. 37. *cabys*, p. 428. l. 2. dele 86. l. 6. *ralti*. p. 429 l. 19 for 8. r. f.

In the M A R G I N.

PAGE 70. Read *Muscus*. p. 72. *Oryza*. p. 76. *Petasites*. p. 86. *Conyza*. p. 89. *Perfoliata*. *Eryngium*. *Spondylium*. p. 90. *Charephyllon*. p. 91. *Thyselinum*. *Chamadrys*. p. 92. *Chamaepitis*. p. 93. *Stachis*. *Bugula*. p. 95. *Caryophyllata*. p. 99. *Scorpioides*. *Bupleurifolio*. p. 102. *Caryophyllus*. *Ascyrum*. p. 103. *Chamadrys*. p. 104. *Vola*. *Hyoscyamus*. p. 106. *Ebulus*. p. 107. *Grossularia*. p. 108. *Mahaleb*. p. 109. *Philyrhea*. *Pyracantha*. *Thymelæa*. p. 115. *Laurocerasus*. p. 116. *Pistacia*. *Corylus*. p. 123. *Proscarabæus*. p. 142. *Leuciscus*. p. 148. *Ruffa*. *Corylorum*. p. 150. *Alauda*. *Cenchræmus*. p. 152. *Troglodytes*. p. 158. *Gazellus*.

In the M A R G I N.



C H A P. I.

- I. *The Introduction.* II. *The Original of Languages.* III. *The first Mother-tongues.* IV. *Their several Off-springs.*



N the handling of that subject, I have here §. I.
proposed to treat of, I shall digest the things
which to me seem most proper and material
to be said upon this occasion, into four parts;
according to this following Method.

In the first Part I shall premise some things
as *Præcognita*, concerning such Tongues and
Letters as are already in being, particularly
concerning those various *defects* and *imperfe-
ctions* in them, which ought to be *supplied* and
provided against, in any such Language or

Character, as is to be invented according to the rules of Art.

The second Part shall contain that which is the great foundation of
the thing here designed, namely a regular *enumeration* and *description*
of all those things and notions, to which marks or names ought to be
assigned according to their respective natures, which may be styled the
Scientifical Part, comprehending *Universal Philosophy*. It being the pro-
per end and design of the several branches of Philosophy to reduce all
things and notions unto such a frame, as may express their natural order,
dependence, and relations.

The third Part shall treat concerning such helps and Instruments, as
are requisite for the framing of these more simple notions into continued
Speech or Discourse, which may therefore be styled the *Organical* or *In-
strumental* Part, and doth comprehend the Art of Natural or *Philoso-
phical Grammar*.

In the fourth Part I shall shew how these more generall Rules may
be applyed to particular kinds of Characters, and Languages, giving an
instance of each. To which shall be adjoyned by way of *Appendix*, a
Discourse shewing the advantage of such a kind of Philosophical Chara-
cter and Language, above any of those which are now known, more par-
ticularly above that which is of most general use in these parts of the
World; namely, the *Latine*.

Lastly, There shall be added a *Dictionary* of the English tongue; in
which shall be shown how all the words of this Language, according to
the

the various equivocal senses of them, may be sufficiently expressed by the Philosophical Tables here proposed.

I begin with the first of these.

§. II. The design of this Treatise being an attempt towards a *new* kind of *Character* and *Language*, it cannot therefore be improper to premise somewhat concerning those already *in being*; the first *Original* of them, their several *kinds*, the various *changes* and *corruptions* to which they are lyable, together with the manifold *defects* belonging to them. This I shall endeavour to do in the former part of this Discourse.

There is scarce any subject that hath been more thoroughly scanned and debated amongst Learned men, than the *Original* of *Languages* and *Letters*. 'Tis evident enough that no one Language is *natural* to mankind, because the knowledge which is natural would generally remain amongst men, notwithstanding the superinduction of any other particular Tongue, wherein they might be by *Art*. Nor is it much to be wondred at, that the ancient Heathen, who knew nothing of Scripture-revelation, should be inclined to believe, that either *Men* and *Languages* were *eternal*; or, that if there were any particular time when men did spring out of the Earth, and after inhabit alone and dispersedly in Woods and Caves, they had at first no Articulate voice, but only such rude sounds as Beasts have; till afterwards particular Families increasing, or several Families joyning together for mutual safety and defence, under Government and Societies, they began by degrees and long practice to consent in certain Articulate sounds, whereby to communicate their thoughts, which in several Countries made several Languages, according to that in the Poet,

Horat. lib. 1.
Sat. 3.

*Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris,
Mutum & turpe pecus, glandem atque cubilia propter
Unguibus & pugnīs, dein fustibus, atque ita porro
Pugnabant armis, quæ post fabricaverat usus,
Donec verba quibus voces sensusque notarent
Nominaque invenēre; dehinc absistere bello,
Oppida cæperunt munire, & ponere leges,
Ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, &c.*

Gen. 11. 1, 6.

But to us, who have the revelation of Scripture, these kind of scruples and conjectures are sufficiently stated. And 'tis evident enough that the first Language was *con-created* with our first Parents, they immediately understanding the voice of God speaking to them in the Garden. And how Languages came to be *multiplied*, is likewise manifested in the Story of the *Confusion of Babel*. How many Languages, and which they were that sprang up at that Confusion, is altogether uncertain; whether many of them that were then in being, be not now wholly lost; and many others, which had not the same original, have not since arisen in the world, is not (I think) to be doubted.

The most received Conjecture is, that the Languages of the Confusion were according to the several Families from *Noah*, which were 70 or 72. though there be very strong probabilities to prove that they were not so many, and that the first Dispersion did not divide mankind into so many

many Colonies. But now the several Languages that are used in the world do farre exceed this number. *Pliny* and *Strabo* do both make mention of a great Mart-Town in *Colchos* named *Dioscuria*, to which men of three hundred Nations, and of so many several Languages, were wont to resort for Trading. Which, considering the narrow compass of Traffick before the invention of the magnetic Needle, must needs be but a small proportion, in comparison to those many of the remoter and unknown parts of the world.

Nat. Hist. lib.
6. cap. 5.
Strabo, lib. 11.

Some of the *American* Histories relate, that in every fourscore miles of that vast Country, and almost in every particular valley of *Pern*, the Inhabitants have a distinct Language. And one who for several years travelled the Northern parts of *America* about *Florida*, and could speak six several Languages of those people, doth affirm, that he found, upon his enquiry and converse with them, more than a thousand different Languages amongst them.

Mr. *Cambden's*
Remains.

Purchas Pilg.
lib. 8. sect. 4.
chap. 1.

As for those Languages which seem to have no derivation from, or dependance upon, or affinity with one another, they are styled *Lingua matricæ*, or *Mother-tongues*. Of these *Joseph Scaliger* affirms there are eleven, and not more, used in *Europe*; whereof four are of more general and large extent, and the other seven of a narrower compass and use. Of the more general Tongues.

§. III.

Diatribæ de
Europæorum
linguis.

1. The *Greek* was anciently of very great extent, not onely in *Europe*, but in *Asia* too, and *Afric*, where several Colonies of that Nation were planted; by which dispersion and mixture with other people it did degenerate into several *Dialects*. Besides those four that are commonly noted, the *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Æolic*, *Attic*, *Herodotus* doth mention four several *Dialects* of the *Ionic*. The inhabitants of *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, *Crete*, had each of them some peculiarity in their Language. And the present *Coptic* or *Egyptian* seems, both from the words and the character, to be a branch of this family, and was probably spread amongst that people in the days of *Alexander* the Great, upon his conquering of them: Though some conceive that there were at least 30000 families of *Greeks* planted in that Country long before his time.

Brerewood's
Enquiries,
chap. 1.

2. The *Latin*, though this be much of it a derivation from the *Greek*, (of which the now *French*, *Spanish*, and *Italian* are several off-springs and derivations) had anciently four several *Dialects*, as *Petrus Crinitus* shews out of *Varro*.

De honesta
disciplina, lib.
3. cap. 3.

3. The *Teutonic* or *German* is now distinguished into *Upper* and *Lower*. The *Upper* hath two notable *Dialects*. 1. The *Danish*, *Scandian*, or perhaps the *Gothic*, to which belongs the Language used in *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swedeland*, and *Island*. 2. The *Saxon*, to which appertain the several Languages of the *English*, the *Scots*, the *Frisians*, and those on the North of *Elve*.

Vorstegan's
chap. 7.

4. The *Slavonic* is extended, though with some variation, through many large Territories, *Muscovia*, *Russia*, *Poland*, *Bohemia*, *Vandalia*, *Croatia*, *Lithuania*, *Dalmatia*; and is said to be the vulgar Language used amongst 60 several Nations.

Gesner's Mi-
thridates,
cap. 21.

The Languages of lesser extent are, 1. The *Albanese*, or old *Epirotic*, now used in the mountainous parts of *Epirus*.

2. The *European Tartar*, or *Scythian*, from which some conceive our

Irish to have had its original. As for the *Turkish* Tongue, that is originally no other but the *Asiatic Tartar*, mixed with *Armenian* and *Persian*, some *Greek*, and much *Arabic*.

3. The *Hungarian*, used in the greatest part of that Kingdom.

4. The *Finnic*, used in *Finland* and *Lapland*.

5. The *Cantabrian*, used amongst the *Biscainers*, who live near the Ocean on the *Pyrene* hills, bordering both upon *France* and *Spain*.

6. The *Irish*, in *Ireland*, and from thence brought over into some parts of *Scotland*. Though Mr. *Camden* would have this to be a derivation from the *Welsh*.

7. The old *Gaulish* or *British*, which is yet preserved in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and *Britain* in *France*.

Enquiries,
chap. 4.

To this number Mr. *Brerewood* doth add four others, viz.

1. The *Arabic*, now used in the steep mountains of *Granata*; which yet is a *Dialect* from the *Hebrew*, and not a *Mother-tongue*.

2. The *Cauchian*, in *East-Friseland*.

3. The *Illyrian*, in the Isle of *Veggia*.

4. The *Fazygian*, on the North side of *Hungary*.

§. IV.

Judges 12.
Judges 18.3.
Matth. 26.73.

Besides this difference of Languages in their first derivation, every particular Tongue hath its several *Dialects*. Though *Judea* were a region of a very narrow compass, yet was it not without its varieties of this kind: witness the story concerning *Shibboleth* and *Sibboleth*; and that of the *Levite*, who was discovered by his manner of speech; and *S. Peter's* being known for a *Galilean*. 'Tis so generally in other Countries, and particularly with us in *England*, where the Northern and Western inhabitants do observe a different dialect from other parts of the Nation, as may appear from that particular instance mentioned by *Verstegan*. Whereas the inhabitants about *London* would say, *I would eat more cheese if I had it*. A Northern man would speak it thus, *Ay sud eat mare cheese gyn ay had et*. And a Western man thus, *Chud eat more cheese an chad it*.

Every one of these reputed Mother-tongues, except the *Arabic*, (and perhaps the *Hungarian*) was used in *Europe* during the time of the *Roman* Empire. But whether they were all of them so ancient as the Confusion of *Babel*, doth not appear; there wants not good probability to the contrary for some of them.

Georg. Hornii
Epist. in Box-
hornii Origines
Gallic.

It hath been the opinion of some, particularly *Boxhornius*, that the *Scythian* Tongue was the common mother from which both the *Greek*, *Latin*, *German* and *Persian* were derived, as so many *Dialects*; and 'tis said that *Salmasius* did incline to the same judgment. And *Philip Cluverius* conjectures, that both *Germans*, *Gauls*, *Spaniards*, *Britans*, *Swedes* and *Norwegians*, did anciently use one and the same Language. One principal argument used for this is, the agreement of those remote Nations in some radical words. *Joseph Scaliger* observes that the words, *Father*, *Mother*, *Brother*, *Bond*, &c. are used in the *Persian* tongue, with some little variety, in the same sense and signification as they are used with us. And *Busbequius* relates, that the inhabitants of *Taurica Chersonesus* have divers words in the same sense common with us, as *Wine*, *Silver*, *Corn*, *Salt*, *Fish*, *Apple*, &c. But this might be merely casual, or else occasioned by a mixture of Colonies, and will not argue a derivation of one from another.

In Epist.

another. So there are several words common to the *Turks*, *Germans*, *Greeks*, *French*, sometimes of the same, and sometimes of several significations; which is not sufficient to argue that all these were of the same Original.

Boxhorn. Origin. Gallic. cap. 6. & 8.

Besides these *European*, there is likewise great variety of Languages in other parts of the world. As for the *Hebrew* Tongue, which is by many learned men supposed to be the same that *Abraham* learnt when he came into *Canaan*, to which that expression *Isai. 19. 18. The language of Canaan*, is thought to allude; this is supposed to be the first *Mother tongue* amongst all those that are now known in the world, from which there are sundry *derivations*, as the *Chaldee*, *Syriac*, *Punic*, *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Æthiopic*.

When the *Jews* were in Captivity at *Babylon*, mixed with the *Chaldeans* for 70 years, in that tract of time they made up a Language distinct from both, which is sometimes called *Syriac*, and sometimes *Chaldee*, and sometimes *Hebrew*. Those passages in the Gospel, which are said to be in the *Hebrew* tongue, as *Talitha Kumi*; *Elohi, Elohi, Lamma sabachthani*, are properly *Syriac*; onely they are called *Hebrew*, because that was the Language which the *Hebrews* then used. A great part of this *Syriac* tongue is for the *substance* of the words *Chaldee*, and *Hebrew* for the *fashion*, so degenerating much from both. After the Captivity the pure *Hebrew* ceased to be *vulgar*, remaining onely amongst learned men, as appears by that place in *Nehem. 8. 7, 8.* where we find the Priests, upon reading of the Law to the people after their coming out of *Babylon*, were fain to expound it distinctly to them, and to make them understand the meaning of it; the common people, by long disuse, being grown strangers to the Language wherein 'twas written. So in our Saviour's time, the unlearned *Jews*, whose vulgar Tongue the *Syriac* was, could not understand those parts of *Moses* and the *Prophets* read to them in *Hebrew* every Sabbath-day. Which was the reason of those public speeches and declarations of any learned men, who occasionally came into the Synagogues, after the reading of the Law: though neither Priests, nor Levites, nor Scribes, yet was it ordinary for them to expound unto the people the meaning of those portions of Scripture that were appointed to be read out of the *Hebrew*, which the people did not understand; and to render their meaning in *Syriac*, which was their *vulgar* Tongue.

Brerewood's Enquiries, chap. 9.

John 5. 2, & 19. 13, 17. Acts 2 1. 40. Bochart. Geog. l. 1. cap. 15.

Luke 4. 15, 16. Acts 13. 15.

As for so much of the pure *Hebrew* as is now in being, which is onely that in the old Testament, though it be sufficient to express what is there intended, yet it is so exceedingly defective in many other words requisite to humane discourse, that the Rabbins are fain to borrow words from many other Languages, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Spanish*, &c. as may appear at large in *Buxtorf's Lexicon Rabbinicum*, and a particular Discourse written to this very purpose by *David Cohen de Lara*. And, from the several defects and imperfections which seem to be in this Language, it may be guessed not to be the same which was con-created with our first Parents, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise*.

What other varieties of Tongues there have been, or are, in *Asia*, *Afric*, or *America*, I shall not now enquire.

CHAP. II.

I. Concerning the various changes and corruptions to which all vulgar Languages are obnoxious. II. Particularly concerning the changes of the English tongue. III. Whether any Language, formerly in use, be now wholly lost. IV. Concerning the first rise and occasion of new Languages.

§. I.

There are three Queres which may deserve some farther disquisition. 1. Whether the purest of those *Mother-tongues*, which yet remain, be not now much changed from what they were at the first Confusion. 2. Whether and how any of the *Mother-tongues* have been quite lost since the Confusion. 3. Whether and how other new Languages have since arisen in the world.

I. To the first, Besides the common fate and corruption to which Languages as well as all other humane things are subject, there are many other particular causes which may occasion such a change: The mixture with other Nations in Commerce; Marriages in Regal Families, which doth usually bring some common words into a Court fashion; that affectation incident to some eminent men in all ages, of coining new words, and altering the common forms of speech, for greater elegance; the necessity of making other words, according as new things and inventions are discovered. Besides, the Laws of foreign Conquests usually extend to Letters and Speech as well as Territories; the Victor commonly endeavouring to propagate his own Language as farre as his Dominions; which is the reason why the *Greek* and *Latin* are so universally known. And when a Nation is overspread with several Colonies of foreigners, though this do not always prevail to abolish the former Language, yet if they make any long abode, this must needs make such a considerable change and mixture of speech as will very much alter it from its original Purity.

Those learned Languages which have now ceased to be vulgar, and remain onely in Books, by which the purity of them is regulated, may, whilst those Books are extant and studied, continue the same without change. But all Languages that are vulgar, as those learned ones formerly were, are upon the fore-mentioned occasions, subject to so many alterations, that in tract of time they will appear to be quite another thing then what they were at first.

Brerewood's
Enquiries,
chap. 2. & 6.

The Liturgies of *S. Basil* and *S. Chrysostom*, which are yet used in the *Greek* Churches in their publick worship, the one for solemn, the other for common days, have been a long time unintelligible to that people; so much is the vulgar *Greek* degenerated from its former purity.

Histor. lib. 3.

And *Polibius* testifies, that the Articles of truce betwixt the *Romans* and *Carthaginians* could scarce be understood by the most learned *Roman* Antiquaries 350 years after the time of their making.

§. II.

Alex. Gill Lo-
gonom. An-
glican. Pre-
face.

If any *English* man should now write or speak as our forefathers did about six or seven hundred years past, we should as little understand him as if he were a foriner; of which it were easie to give several proofs
by

by instance, if it were not inconsistent with my present design of brevity. What the *Saxons* Language was at their first arrival into *England* about the year 440, doth not appear; but 'tis most probable that the *changes* and *differences* of it, have been somewhat proportionable in several Ages.

About the year of Christ 700 the Lord's Prayer in *English* was thus rendred:

Uren fader thic arth in heofnas, sie gehalgud thin noma: to cymeth thin ric: sic thin willa sue is in heofnas and in eortho. Uren hlaf ofer wirtlic sel us to daeg; and forgef us scylda urna, sue we forgefes scyldgum urum; and no inlead usith in custnung. Ah gefrig urich from isle. Amen.

*Cambden's
Remains,
pag. 23.*

About 200 years after, it was changed thus:

Thu ure fader the eart on heofenum. Si thin nama gehalgod. Cum thin ric. Si thin willa on eorthen swa, swa on heofenum. Syle us to dæg urn dægthanlican hlaf. And forgif us ure gyltas swa, swa we forgifath tham the with us agyltath. And ne led the us on costnung. Ac alys us from yfle. Si it swa.

*Lisle's Saxon
Monuments.*

About the same time it was rendred in the Saxon Gospels, said to be Translated by King *Alfred*, after this manner.

Fæder ure thu the earth on heofenum, si thin nama Gehalgod to be cume thin Rice, Gewurthe thin willa on eorthan swa swa on heofnum, urne ge dæghwanlican hlaf syle us to dæg. And forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgivath urum gyltendum. And ne gelædde thu us on costnung. Ac Alyse us of yfle.

About 260 years after, in the time of King *Henry* the 2^d, it was rendred thus, and sent over by Pope *Adrian*, an *English*-man, turned into meter, that the people might more easily learn and remember it.

Ure fadyr in heaven rich,
Thy name be hallyed ever lich,
Thou bring us thy michell blisse:
Als hit in heaven y-doe,
Evar in yearth beene it also.
That holy bread that lasteth ay,
Thou send it ous this ilke day,
Forgive ous all that we have don,
As we forgivet uch ether mon:
Ne let ous fall into no founding,
Ac shield ous fro the fowle thing. Amen.

*Words of the
Prayer.*

And about a hundred years after, in the time of *Henry* the third, it was rendred thus:

Fader that art in heavin blisse,
Thin helge nam it wurth the blisse,
Cumen and mot thy kingdom,
Thin holy will it be all don,
In heaven and in erdh also,
So it shall bin full well Ic tro.
Gif us all bread on this day,
And forgif us ure sinnes,
As we do ure wider winnes:
Let us not in fouding fall,
Dac fro evil thu syld us all. Amen.

About

About two hundred years after this in the time of *Henry the VI.* (as appears by a large manuscript Volume Bible in the *Oxford-Library*, said to have been this Kings, and by him to have been given to the *Carthusians* in *London*;) It was rendred thus.

Oure fadir that art in hevenes, halewid be thi name, thi kingdom come to thee, be thi wil don in eerthe, as in hevne, give to us this day oure breed over othre substanc, and forgive to us oure dettis, as we forgiven oure dettouris, and lede us not into temptation, but deliveré us from ivel. Amen.

In another M. S. of *Wickliffes* Translation, who lived in *Richard* the 2^{ds} time, it is rendred with very small difference from this.

About a hundred years after this, In a Bible set forth with the Kings licens, translated by *Thomas Mathew*, and printed in the year 1537, it was rendered thus:

O oure father which arte in heaven halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdome come. Thy will be fulfilled, as well in erth, as it is in heaven. Geve us this daye oure dayly bred. And forgeve us our treaspases, even as we forgeve oure trespassers. And lead us not into temptacion, but deliver us from evyll. Amen.

After the same manner it is rendered in the Translation of *William Tyndall*, with some little differences in the spelling.

This one instance may sufficiently manifest by what degrees this Language did receive its several Changes, and how much altered it is *now* from what it *hath been*, and consequently what is to be expected in *future times*. Since Learning began to flourish in our Nation, there have been more then ordinary Changes introduced in our Language: partly by new artificial *Compositions*; partly by *enfranchising* strange foreign words, for their elegance and significancy, which now make one third part of our Language; and partly by *refining* and *mollifying* old words, for the more easie and graceful sound: by which means this last Century may be conjectured to have made a greater change in our Tongue, then any of the former, as to the addition of new words.

And thus, in all probability, must it have been with all other *vulgar* Languages. So that 'tis not likely that any of these *Mother-tongues* now in being, are the same that they were at the first Confusion. So true is that of the Poet:

Horat. de arte poetica.

*Ut sylvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt; ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et, juvenum ritu, florent modo nata vigëntque.
Debemur morti nos nostræque---*

And a little after,

*Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadëntque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.*

§. III.

2. As to the second Quere, Whether any of the Ancient Languages be now *quite lost*; it may be answered, That if in some few hundreds of years a Language may be so *changed* as to be scarce intelligible; then, in a much longer tract of time it may be quite *abolished*, none of the most radical and substantial parts remaining: For every change is a *gradual corruption*.

Before

Before the flourishing of the *Roman Empire*, there were several native Languages used in *Italy, France, Spain*. In *Italy* we read of the *Messapian*, the *Hetruscan*, the *Sabine*, the *Oscan*, the *Hetrurian* or *Tuscan* Languages; which are now thought by Learned men to be utterly lost, and nowhere to be found in the World.

Ludov. Vives
Annot. in Au-
gust. Civ. Dei,
lib. 19. cap.
17.

'Tis probable that there was not onely one Language in so vast a Territory as *France*, but that several Provinces spake several Languages: But what those Languages were, or whether yet extant, is uncertain. As for the *Celts*, who, inhabiting the inner part of the Country, were less subject to foreign mixtures, 'tis most probable that their Language might be the *British* or *Welsh*, which is yet spoken in some parts of *France*. *Cæsar* reports that the *Gauls* were wont often to pass over into *Britain*, to be instructed by the *Druids*, amongst whom there was then no use of Books or Writing, and therefore they must communicate by Discourse. And *Tacitus* affirms that the Speech of the *British* and *Gauls*, differed but little.

Brerewood's
Enquiries,
chap. 6.

De Bello Gal-
lico, lib. 6.

It is conceived that one of the ancient Tongues of *Spain* was the *Cantabrian*, which doth now there remain in the more barren mountainous, inaccessible parts, where Conquerors are less willing to pursue, or desirous to plant; as our *British* doth in *Wales*. But 'tis probable that there might be several other Languages besides this in so great a Continent, as well as in *Italy*, which are now wholly lost and unknown.

3. As to the third Quere, concerning the first Rise and occasion of new Languages, that may be sufficiently answered by what was before suggested, concerning those many particular emergencies which may contribute to the introducing a change in Languages.

IV.

Some think that the *Italians, Spaniards* and *French*, after they were totally subdued by the *Romans*, and planted with their Colonies, did, after a certain space of time, receive the *Latin* Tongue as their most vulgar Speech, and retained it; till afterwards, being several times overrun by the Northern barbarous Nations, the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and other Tribes of the *Germans*, who mixed with them, and after several Conquests resided amongst them, sometimes 20, 60, 200 years together; this afforded time enough for such a thorough coalition betwixt them and the Natives, as could not but introduce a great change in the common Language, whilst the Nations were forced to attemper their Speech for the mutual understanding of one another.

Others conceive that those Countries did not at first perfectly receive the *Latin* from the *Romans*, but did onely make use of the most principal radical words; neglecting the Grammatical rules of composition and inflection, and withall varying the way of pronunciation, according to the unusualness and difficulty of several sounds to several Countries: And that this was the first and chief occasion of those various Medleys or several Dialects now in use; which were afterwards somewhat farther changed from their Originals, by those several Inundations of the *Barbarians*.

'Tis not much material to dispute, which of these causes had the principal influence in the extraction of these modern Tongues, so long as 'tis granted that both of them might contribute and suffice for this effect. As for our present *English*, this seems to be a mixture of the *British, Ro-*

C

man,

*Camden's
Remains.*

man, Saxon, Danish, Norman, according to the several vicissitudes of Plantations and Conquests, that this Nation hath undergone. And according as such Conquests have been more or less compleat and absolute, so have the *Languages* been more or less generally altered: which is the reason why the *Saxon Tongue* was by our progenitors more fully introduced in *England*, then either that of the *Franks* amongst the *Gauls*, or that of the *Goths* or *Lumbards* in *Italy*, or that of the *Goths, Vandals* or *Moors* in *Spain*.

*Linschotten
voiage, chap.
18.*

That which seems to be the *newest Language* in the World, is the *Malayan*, which is now as general and common amongst the Natives of the *East-Indies*, as *Latin* or *French* is in these parts of the World. 'Tis said to be but of late invention, occasioned by the concourse of Fishermen from *Pegu, Siam, Bengala*, and several other Nations, who meeting together at a place convenient for Fishing, and finding that it was by situation exceeding commodious for Traffick from several parts, did agree to settle there a Plantation; and accordingly built the Town of *Malacca*, which hath since, for many years, been governed by the *Portuguez*, and is now under the power of the *Hollander*. And, for the more facile converse with one another, they agreed upon a distinct *Language*, which probably was made up by selecting the most soft and easy words belonging to each several Nation. And this is the onely *Language* (for ought I know) that hath ever been at once *invented*; if it may properly be styled a distinct *Language*, and not rather a *Medley* of many. But this being invented by rude Fishermen, it cannot be expected that it should have all those advantages, with which it might have been furnished by the rules of Philosophy.

*Additamen-
tum de Reg-
no (ataya.*

I know that the Learned *Golius* doth affirm the *China Language* to be invented by *Art*; but, upon the best discovery to be made of it at this distance, from those who have lived many years in that Country, and pretend to understand the *Language*, it appears to be so exceedingly *equivocal*, and in many respects so very *imperfect*, that there is little reason to believe it had any such Original.

CHAP. III.

- I. *The Original of Letters and Writing.* II. *That all Letters were derived from the Hebrew.* III. *The use of Letters is less ancient, and the kinds of them less numerous, then of the Languages themselves.* IV. *Of Notes for Secrecy or Brevity.* V. *Of real Characters.* VI. *Of Alphabets in general.*

§. I.

*Tuscul. Qu.
lib. I.*

HAVING laid down this brief and general View of *Languages*, 'tis requisite that something should be also premised concerning *Letters*, the *Invention* of which was a thing of so great Art and exquisiteness, that *Tully* doth from hence infer the divinity and spirituality of the humane *soul*, and that it must needs be of a farr more excellent and abstracted Essence then mere Matter or Body, in that it was able to reduce all articulate sounds to 24 *Letters*.

Though

Though the Scripture doth not mention any thing concerning the invention of these; yet 'tis most generally agreed, that *Adam*, (though not immediately after his Creation, yet) in process of time, upon his experience of their great necessity and usefulness, did first invent the ancient *Hebrew* Character: whether that which we now call the *Hebrew*, or else the *Samaritan*, is a question much debated by several Learned men, which I shall not now inquire into, or offer to determine.

As for those particular *Alphabets* which are by some ascribed to *Adam*, *Enoch* and *Noah*, mentioned by several Authors, and in a late Discourse by *Thomas Bangius*, they have so little foundation in any probable reason or story, that I shall not so much as make any farther mention of them.

Cœlum Orientis.

It hath been abundantly cleared up by many Learned men, that the ancient *Hebrew* Character hath the *priority* before any other now known; which is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the best and most ancient Heathen Writers. And 'tis amongst rational arguments none of the least, for the Truth and Divine Authority of Scripture, to consider the general concurrence of all manner of evidence for the Antiquity of the *Hebrew*, and the derivation of all other Letters from it.

§. II.

Grotius de Veritate Relig. lib. 1.

Pliny affirms in one place, that the first invention of Letters ought to be ascribed unto the *Affyrians*; and in another place he saith, that under the name of *Syria* he understands the Regions which were styled *Palestine*, *Judea* and *Phœnicia*; and in the same Chapter he ascribes the invention of Letters to the *Phœnicians*. So doth *Lucan* likewise;

Nat. Hist. 1. 7. cap. 56. Lib. 5. cap. 12.

Bell. Pharsal. lib. 3.

*Phœnices primi (fama si credimus) ausi
Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris.*

With these agree ^a *Herodotus*, ^b *Strabo*, ^c *Plutarch*, ^d *Curtius*, *Mela*, &c. who all consent, that the *Grecians* did first receive their Letters from the *Phœnicians* by *Cadmus*, who lived about the time of *Joshua*. And that the *Punic* or *Phœnician* Tongue was the *Canaanitish* or the *Hebrew*, though somewhat altered from its original pronounciation, (as is wont in tract of time to befall Colonies planted far from home, amongst strangers,) is sufficiently manifested from the remainders of it that are extant in *Plautus* and other prophane Authors, as they are cited by the learned *Bochart*. And that the *Phœnicians* were *Canaanites* hath proof also in Scripture, because the same woman who in *Mark* 7. 26. is styled a *Syrophœnician*, is said *Matth.* 15. 22. to be a *Canaanite*.

^a Terpsichore.
^b Symposiac. lib. 9.
^c Histor. lib. 4.
Scaliger. Appendix de Emendat. Temp.
Brerewood's Enquiries, chap. 7. Geograph. 1. 2.

That the ancient *Greek* Character was of very near affinity to the *Samaritan*, and that the *Latin* Letters were of such an affinity to the *Greek*, and derived from them, being in a manner the same with the ancient *Ionic* Letters, is made very plain by *Scaliger*, and owned by *Pliny* and *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*. And *Tacitus* doth acknowledge that the ancient *Latin* Characters were in their shape and figure almost the same with the *Greek*. And as for the other Letters that are known, namely, the *Syriac*, *Arabic*, *Æthiopic*, *Armenian*, *Coptic*, *Illyric*, *Georgian*, *Gothic*, there is this cogent Argument to prove them to be of the same Original, because their *Alphabets* do generally observe the same order of Letters, which, being in it self exceedingly irrational, cannot probably have any other reason but *imitation*. Except onely that of the *Arabs*, saith *Hermannus Hugo*, who, that they might not seem to have borrowed Letters

Animadvers. in Eusebium, Anno 1617. Nat. Hist. lib. 7. cap. 56. Histor. lib. 1. Annal. 11.

De Origine Scribendi, cap. 5.

from others, did purposely disturb the order of the *Alphabet*; to which he might have added the *Æthiopic* and *Armenian*.

§. III.

There are two general things to be observed concerning these derived Letters. 1. That they are not of so great *Antiquity*. 2. That they are not so *numerous* as Languages are.

Enquiries,
chap. 5.

1. They are not so *ancient*, many Nations remaining a long while before they grew so far civilized as to understand the use of Letters, which to this day are not known amongst many of the *American* Nations, nor the Inhabitants of *Lapland*: and after they have been known, and of some public use, it hath been yet a considerable space, before persons have written any Discourse in their own Language. 'Tis observed by *Tschudas* of the *German*, and by *Genebrard* of the *French* Tongue, (saith Mr. *Brerewood*) that 'tis not much above 400 years, since Books began to be written in those Languages.

2. And because the use of *Letters* in particular Countries is not so ancient as *Language*, therefore are they not of so *numerous* kinds; several Nations taking up the use of *Letters* from their neighbours, and adapting them to their own Tongue. Thus the *Spanish*, *French*, *Italian*, *German*, *British*, *English*, *Irish*, &c. do all of them use the same *Latine* Character, it being probable that they had none of their own, before they learnt this of the *Romans*. The *Coptic* or *Egyptian* Character, ever since *Egypt* came under the Dominion of *Macedon*, hath been the *Greek*, excepting only seven *Letters* proper to their Tongue, which the *Greek* Alphabet did not sufficiently express; The *Muscovites* likewise and the *Russians*, the *Georgians* and *Jacobins*, do use the *Greek* Character; the *Persians* and *Turks* use the *Arabick*: though the *Letters* of any Tongue do not alwaies remain the same, but are subject to the like fate and mutability, to which Languages are exposed.

§. IV.

Besides this common way of Writing by the ordinary *Letters*, the Ancients have sometimes used to communicate by other *Notes*, which were either for *Secrecy*, or *Brevity*.

Vid. Purchas
book 5. chap.
7. sect. 1.

1. For *Secrecy*: such were the *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*, (as they are commonly esteemed) being the representation of certain living Creatures, and other Bodies, whereby they were wont to conceal from the vulgar the Mysteries of their Religion. But there is reason to doubt whether there be any thing in these worth the enquiry, the discoveries that have been hitherto made out of them being but very few and insignificant. They seem to be but a slight, imperfect invention, suitable to those first and ruder Ages; much of the same nature with that *Mexican* way of writing by Picture, which was a mere shift they were put to for want of the knowledge of *Letters*. And it seems to me questionable, whether the *Egyptians* did not at first use their *Hieroglyphicks* upon the same account, namely, for the want of *Letters*.

Those waies of writing treated of by the Abbot *Trithemius*, were likewise for *occult* or *secret* communication: And though some Learned men have suspected and accused him to have thereby delivered the Art of *Magic*, or *Conjuring*; yet he is sufficiently cleared and vindicated from any such prejudice in that very learned and ingenious Discourse *de Cryptographia*, under the feigned name of *Gustavus Selenus*,
by

by which the noble Author, the Duke of Lunenburg, did disguise his true name of *Augustus Lunenburgicus*.

2. For *Brevity*: There were single *Letters* or *marks*, whereby the *Romans* were wont to exprefs whole words. *Ennius* is said to have invented 1100 of these; to which number *Tullius Tyro*, *Cicero's Libertus*, (others say *Cicero* himself,) added divers others, to signifie the *particles* of speech; after whom *Philargyrus* the *Samian* and *Mecænas*, added yet more. After these *Annaeus Seneca* is said to have laboured in the regulating and digesting of those former notes; to which adding many of his own, he augmented the whole number to 5000, published by *Janus Gruterus*; though amongst his there are divers of a later invention, relating to Christian institutions, which have been added since (as 'tis said) by *S. Cyprian* the Martyr. The way of writing by these did require a vast memory and labour; yet it was far short of expressing all things and Notions, and besides, had no provision for Grammatical variations.

Trithemius de Polygraphia.

Of this nature is that *Short-hand-writing* by Characters so frequent with us in *England*, and much wondered at by *Foreiners*; which hath a great advantage for speed and swiftness in writing; those who are expert in it being able this way to take any ordinary discourse *verbatim*.

Besides these, there have been some other proposals and attempts about a *Real universal Character*, that should not signifie *words*, but *things* and *notions*, and consequently might be legible by any Nation in their own Tongue; which is the principal design of this Treatise. That such a Real Character is possible, and hath been reckoned by Learned men amongst the *Desiderata*, were easie to make out by abundance of Testimonies. To this purpose is that which *Piso* mentions to be somewhere the wish of *Galen*, That some way might be found out to represent things by such peculiar *signs* and *names* as should exprefs their *natures*; *ut Sophistis eriperetur decertandi & calumniandi occasio*. There are several other passages to this purpose in the Learned *Verulam*, in *Vossius*, in *Hermannus Hugo*, &c. besides what is commonly reported of the men of *China*, who do now, and have for many Ages used such a general Character, by which the Inhabitants of that large Kingdom, many of them of different Tongues, do communicate with one another, every one understanding this common Character, and reading it in his own Language.

Histor. Nat. India, lib. 4. c. 3.

De Augment. lib. 6. cap. 1. Orig. scribendi, cap. 4.

It cannot be denied, but that the *variety* of *Letters* is an appendix to the Curse of *Babel*, namely, the multitude and variety of *Languages*. And therefore, for any man to go about to add to their number, will be but like the inventing of a Disease, for which he can expect but little thanks from the world. But this Consideration ought to be no discouragement: For supposing such a thing as is here proposed, could be well established, it would be the surest remedy that could be against the Curse of the Confusion, by rendring all other *Languages* and *Characters* useless.

It doth not appear that any *Alphabet* now in being, was invented at once or by the rules of *Art*; but rather that all, except the *Hebrew*, were taken

De V. I.

taken up by Imitation, and past by degrees through several Changes; which is the reason that they are less complete, and liable to several exceptions. The *Hebrew* Character, as to the shape of it, though it appear solemn and grave, yet hath it not its *Letters* sufficiently distinguished from one another, and withall it appears somewhat harsh and rugged. The *Arabic* Character, though it shew beautiful, yet is it too elaborate, and takes up too much room, and cannot well be written small. The *Greek* and the *Latin* are both of them graceful and indifferent easie, though not without their several imperfections.

As for the *Æthiopic*, it hath no less then 202 *Letters* in its Alphabet; namely, 7 Vowels, which they apply to every one of their 26 Consonants, to which they add 20 other aspirated Syllables. All their Characters are exceedingly complicated and perplexed, and much more difficult then those proposed in this following Discourse for the expressing of things and notions.

Martinii Atlas Sinenfis.

This is said likewise of the *Tartarian*, that every Character with them is a Syllable, having each of the Vowels joyned to its Consonant, as *La*, *Le*, *Li*, &c. which must needs make a long and troublesome Alphabet.

But it is not my purpose to animadvert upon these Tongues that are less known, so much as those with which these parts of the world are better acquainted.

CHAP. IV.

- I. The Defects in the common Alphabets, as to their true Order. II. Just Number. III. Determinate Powers. IV. Fitting Names. V. Proper Figures of the Letters. VI. The Imperfections belonging to the Words of Language, as to their Equivocalness, variety of Synonymous words, uncertain Phraseologies, improper way of Writing.

§. I.

One special Circumstance which adds to the Curse of *Babel* is that difficulty which there is in all Languages, arising from the various Imperfections belonging to them, both in respect of 1. their first Elements or Alphabets, 2. their Words.

1. For Alphabets, they are all of them, in many respects, liable to just exception.

1. As to the Order of them, they are inartificial and confused, without any such methodical distribution as were requisite for their particular natures and differences; the Vowels and Consonants being promiscuously huddled together, without any distinction: Whereas in a regular Alphabet, the Vowels and Consonants should be reduced into Classes, according to their several kinds, with such an order of precedence and subsequence as their natures will bear; this being the proper end and design of that which we call Method, to separate the Heterogeneous, and put the Homogeneous together, according to some rule of precedency.

The *Hebrew* Alphabet, (the order of which is observed in several Scriptures, *Psal.* 119. and in the Book of *Lamentations*) from whence the others are derived, is not free from this Imperfection.

2. For

2. For their *Number*, they are in several respects both *Redundant*, and *Deficient*. §. II.

1. *Redundant* and superfluous; either 1. By allotting *several Letters* to the *same power* and sound. So in the *Hebrew* (ד & ו) and so perhaps (כ & ק) (ח & ט) (צ & פ.) So in the ordinary *Latin*, (C & K) (F & Ph.) Or 2. by reckoning *double Letters* amongst the most simple elements of Speech: as in the *Hebrew* ז; in the *Greek* ξ and ↓; in the *Latin* (Q. Cu) (X. cs.) and J Consonant or Jod which is made up of (dzh) by assigning several Letters to represent one simple power, as th, sh, &c. So that none of these can regularly be reckoned amongst the simple elements of Speech.

2. *Deficient* in other respects, especially in regard of *Vowels*, of which there are 7 or 8 several kinds commonly used, (as I shall shew afterwards) though the *Latin* Alphabet take notice but of *five*, whereof two, namely (i and u.) according to our *English* pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but *Diphthongs*. And besides, that gradual difference amongst Vowels of *long* and *short* is not sufficiently provided for. The Ancients were wont to express a *long* Vowel by *doubling* the Character of it; as *Amaabam*, *Naata*, *Ree*, *Seedes*, *Sanctissimis*, *Mariinas*: though oftentimes the Vowel I, instead of being doubled, was onely *prolonged* in the figure of it; as *ÆDILIS*, *PLISO*, *VIVUS*. For the ways used by us *English* for lengthning and abbreviating Vowels, viz. by adding *E* quiescent to the end of a word for *prolonging* a Syllable, and *doubling* the following Consonant for the *shortning* of a Vowel, as *Wane*, *Wann*; *Ware*, *Warr*, &c. or else by *inserting* some other Vowel, for the *lengthning* of it, as *Meat*, *Met*; *Read*, *Red*, &c. both these are upon this account *improper*, because the sign ought to be where the sound is. Nor would it be so fit to express this by a distinct *Character*, because it denotes onely an *accidental* or *gradual difference*, as by an *Accent*; the chief use of *Accents*, for which they are necessary in ordinary speech, being to signify *Quantities* and *Elevations* of voice. Vossius.

3. For their *Powers*, they are very *uncertain*, not alwaies fixed and determined to the same signification: which as to our *English* pronunciation may be made to appear by abundance of Instances both in the Vowels and Consonants. §. III.

1. As to the *Vowels*: It is generally acknowledged that each of them have several sounds. *Vocales omnes plurisonæ*, saith *Lipsius*. And the learned *Vossius* doth assure us, that the Ancients did use their Vowels in very different wayes, *aliquando tenuius exiliusque, nunc crassius, nunc intermedio sono*.

De Pronunc.
cap. 5.
Grammat.
lib. I. cap. 12;
Jos. Scal. Diat.
De varia pron-
unciacione.

The power of the Vowel (i) treated of afterwards, is expressed in writing no less then six several waies; by

- e. He, me, she, ye.
- ee. Thee, free, wee.
- ie. Field, yield, shield, chief.
- ea. Near, dear, bear.
- eo. People.
- i. Privilege.

So is the Power of the Vowel (a;) as in *All*, *aul*, *aw*, *fault*, *caught*, *brought*.

brought. These are all various waies of writing the same long Vowel ; besides which there are other distinct waies of expressing the same Vowel when it is used short, as in the words *of, for, &c.*

And for the *Power* of the Vowel (o) that is likewise written five several waies.

o. *To, who, move.*

oe. *Doe.*

oo. *Shoo, moon, noon.*

ou. *Could, would.*

wo. *Two.*

And as for the *Power* of the Vowel (i) this also is written five several waies ; namely, by the Letters

i. *Sir, stir, firmament, &c.*

o. *Hony, mony, come, some, love, &c.*

oo. *Blood, flood.*

u. *Turn, burn, burthen.*

ou. *Country, couple.*

2. As to the *Consonants*, these likewise are of very *uncertain Powers* : witness the different pronunciation of the letter (C) in the word *Circo*, and (G) in the word *Negligence*. I know 'tis said that the letter (C) before the Vowels *a, o, u*, must be pronounced like (K,) as in the words *cado, coram, cudo* ; and before the Vowels *e, i*, as *S*, as in the words *cedo, cilium*. But there is no reason why it should be so. Upon which account our learned Country man, Sir *Tho. Smith*, doth justly censure it as *monstrum literæ, non litera ; ignorantie specimen, non artis ; modo serpens, modo cornix*.

De Linguae
Anglicanae
pronunciati-
one.

Cessio, Sessio,
Gratia.

Priscian.

The letters *C, S, T*, are often used alike, to denote the same *Power*, and that both in *English* and *French* ; and the letter (S) is most frequently used for (Z) which must needs be very improper. And, which is yet more irrational, some Letters of the same name and shape are used sometimes for *Vowels*, and sometimes for *Consonants* ; as *J, V, W, X* ; which yet differ from one another *sicut corpus & anima*, and ought by no means to be confounded.

To which may be added, that from this equivocal power of Letters, it so falls out, that

1. Some words are distinguished in writing, and not in pronunciation : as *Sessio, Cessio ; Sera, Cera ; Servus, Cervus ; Syrus, Cyrus ; Boar, Bore ; Come, Lat. Cum ; Done, Dun ; Dear, Deer ; Hear, Here ; Heart, Hart ; Meat, Mete ; Son, Sun ; Some, Lat. Sum ; Toes, Toze ; Toc, Towe ; To, Teo, Two.*

2. Some words are distinguished in pronunciation, but not in writing ; as the words *Give, i. Dare, Give, i. Vinculum ; Get, i. Acquirere, Get, i. Gages ; is and his in English, and is and his in Latin*. So the *Latin* word *Malè, i. evilly*, is a dissyllable ; whereas the *English* word *Male*, which signifies the masculine Sex, is but a monosyllable. All which are very great incongruities, and such as ought to be avoided in any regular establishment of Letters.

§. IV.

4. Their *Names* in most Alphabets, are very improperly expressed by words of several syllables ; as *Aleph, Beth, Gimel, &c. Alpha, Beta, Gamma, &c.* And thus it is in 15 several Alphabets mentioned by *Hermannus*

mannus

mannus Hugo. In which respect the *Roman Alphabet*, and our *English*, which follows it very near, are much more convenient then the rest, where each Letter is named simply by its Power. Though herein likewise there be some defects: for the letter *C* should not be named *See*, but *Kee*; and *G*, not, as usually we do, *jee*, but *gn*: and so *R*, to conform it with the rest, should be called *er*, not *ar*; and *Z* should be styled *ez*, not *zad*. De Origine
Scribendi
c. 7.

5. Their *Figures* have not that *correspondency* to their *Natures* and *Powers* which were desirable in an artificially-invented Alphabet, wherein the *Vowels* ought to have something answerable in their *Character* unto the several kinds of *Apertion* which they have in their *sound*. And so for the *Consonants*, they should have some such affinity in their *Figures* as they have in their *Powers*. 'Tis so in some of them, whether purposely or casually, I know not; as *B P. b p. C G. S Z.* and perhaps *T D, t d*: but not in others. p. V.

To this may be added, the *manner of writing* as to the *Oriental Tongues*, from the right hand to the left, which is as *unnatural* and inconvenient, as to write with the light on the wrong side. The *Jews* themselves write their particular strokes of Letters from the left to the right hand; and therefore it would be much more rational, that their words should be written so too. Scaliger de
Causis L. L.
cap. 46.

Besides these Defects in the usual *Alphabets* or *Letters*, there are several others likewise in the *Words* of Language, and their *Accidents* and *Constructions*. p. V I.

1. In regard of *Equivocals*, which are of several significations, and therefore must needs render speech doubtful and obscure; and that argues a *deficiency*, or want of a sufficient number of *words*. These are either *absolutely* so, or in their *figurative* construction, or by reason of *Phraseologies*.

Of the first kind there are great variety in *Latin*. So the word

LIBER apud	{	Literatos	significat	{	Codicem.
		Politicos			Libertate fruentem.
		Oratores			Filium.
		Rusticos			Arboris corticem.

So the word *Malus* signifies both an *Apple-tree*, and *Evil*, and the *Mast* of a ship; and *Populus* signifies both a *Poplar-tree*, and the *People*, &c. Besides such *Equivocals* as are made by the *inflexion* of words: as *Lex, legis, legi*; *Lego, legis, legi*: *Sus, suis*; *Suo, suis*; *Suus, suis*: *Amarè* the Adverb; *Amo, amas, amavi, amare*; and *Amor, amaris vel amare*: with abundance of the like of each kind.

Nor is it better with the *English* Tongue in this respect, in which there is great variety of *Equivocals*. So the word *Bill* signifies both a *Weapon*, a Bird's *Beak*, and a written *Scroul*: The word *Grave* signifies both *Sober*, and *Sepulcher*, and to *Carve*, &c.

As for the ambiguity of words by reason of *Metaphor* and *Phraseology*, this is in all instituted Languages so obvious and so various, that it is needless to give any instances of it; every Language having some peculiar phrases belonging to it, which, if they were to be translated *verbatim* into another Tongue, would seem wild and insignificant. In which our

English doth too much abound, witness those words of *Break, Bring, Cast, Cleare, Come, Cut, Draw, Fall, Hand, Keep, Lay, make, Pass, Put, Run, Set, Stand, Take*, none of which have less then thirty or forty, and some of them about a hundred several senses, according to their use in Phrases, as may be seen in the Dictionary. And though the varieties of Phrases in Language may seem to contribute to the elegance and ornament of Speech; yet, like other affected ornaments, they prejudice the native simplicity of it, and contribute to the disguising of it with false appearances. Besides that, like other things of fashion, they are very changeable, every generation producing new ones; witness the present Age, especially the late times, wherein this grand imposture of Phrases hath almost eaten out solid Knowledge in all professions; such men generally being of most esteem who are skilled in these Canting forms of speech, though in nothing else.

2. In respect of *Synonymous* words, which make Language tedious, and are generally *superfluities*, since the end and use of Speech is for humane utility and mutual converse; *magis igitur refert ut brevis, & rectus, & simplex sit, quam longus & varius*. And yet there is no particular Language but what is very obnoxious in this kind. 'Tis said that the *Arabic* hath above a thousand several names for a *Sword*, and 500 for a *Lion*, and 200 for a *Serpent*, and fourscore for *Hony*. And though perhaps no other Language do exceed at this rate, as to any particular; yet do they all of them abound more then enough in the general. The examples of this kind, for our *English*, may be seen in the following Tables. To this may be added, that there are in most Languages several words that are mere *Expletives*, not adding any thing to the Sense.

3. For the *Anomalisms* and Irregularities in Grammatical construction, which abound in every Language, and in some of them are so numerous, that Learned men have scrupled whether there be any such thing as *Analogy*.

4. For that *Difference* which there is in very many words betwixt the *writing* and *pronouncing* of them, mentioned before. *Scriptio est vocum pictura*: And it should seem very reasonable, that men should either speak as they write, or write as they speak. And yet Custom hath so rivetted this incongruity and imperfection in all Languages, that it were an hopeless attempt for any man to go about to repair and amend it. 'Tis needless to give instances of this, there being in divers Languages as many words whose sounds do disagree with their way of writing, as those are that agree. What is said of our *English* Tongue is proportionably true of most other Languages, That if ten Scribes (not acquainted with the particular Speech) should set themselves to write according to pronunciation, not any two of them would agree in the same way of spelling.

'Tis an observation of a Learned man concerning the *French* Tongue, that it is *ineptissime confusa, aliàs ad fastidium otiosis suffarcta literis; aliàs ad mendicitatem inops & jejuna; nunquam sibi constans. & raro rationi consona*. 'Tis said that *Peter Ramus* did labour much in reducing it to a new *Orthography*, but met with much discouragement in this attempt from Learned men; besides the invincibleness of general Custom, against which (for the most part) men strive in vain. What better success those Learned ingenuous persons of the *French Academy* may have, who

Scaliger de
Causis L. L.
cap. 188.

Bp. Walton
Prolegomena
de Lingua
Arabica, sect.
6.

Sir Tho. Smith
de recta
Scriptione.

who have been for several years engaged in this Work, I cannot conjecture. 'Tis related of *Chilperick* King of *France*, that he did, for the compendiousness of writing, add to the *French* Alphabet these five Letters, *ſ. x. q. ξ. †.* injoyning by a strict and solemn Edict the reception and use of them through his Dominions; and that in all Schools Youths should be instituted in the use of them. And yet, notwithstanding his Authority in imposing of them, they were presently after his death laid aside and disused.

Gregorius Tironensis.

As to our own Language, several persons have taken much pains about the *Orthography* of it. That Learned Knight *Sir Thomas Smith*, Secretary to *Queen Elizabeth*, and sometime her Embassador into *France*, hath published an elegant Discourse in *Latin*, *De recta & emendata Lingua Anglicanae scriptione*. After him, this Subject was in another Discourse prosecuted by one of the *Heralds*, who calls himself *Chester*; who was followed by one *Wade*, that writ to the same purpose. After these, *Bul-laker* endeavoured to add to, and alter divers things in those others that preceded him; who was succeeded in the same attempt by *Alexander Gill*, in his *English Grammar*. And yet so invincible is Custom, that still we retain the same errors and incongruities in writing which our Forefathers taught us.

CHAP. V.

- I. That neither Letters nor Languages have been regularly established by the rules of Art. II. The natural Ground or Principle of the several ways of Communication amongst men. III. The first thing to be provided for in the establishing of a Philosophical Character or Language, is a just enumeration of all such things and notions to which names are to be assigned.

FROM what hath been already said it may appear, that there are no Letters or Languages that have been at once invented and established according to the Rules of Art; but that all, except the first, (of which we know nothing so certain as, that it was not made by human Art upon Experience) have been either taken up from that first, and derived by way of *Imitation*; or else, in a long tract of time, have, upon several emergencies, admitted various and casual alterations; by which means they must needs be liable to manifold defects and imperfections, that in a Language at once invented and according to the rules of Art might be easily avoided. Nor could this otherwise be, because that very Art by which Language should be regulated, viz. *Grammar*, is of much later invention than Languages themselves, being adapted to what was already in being, rather than the Rule of making it so.

§. I.

Though the *Hebrew* Tongue be the most ancient, yet *Rabbi Judah Ching* of *Fez* in *Afric*, who lived *A. D.* 1040. was the first that reduced it to the Art of *Grammar*. And though there were both *Greek* and *Latin* Grammarians much more ancient; yet were there none in either, till a long time after those Languages flourished: which is the true reason of

Vossius de Arte Grammat. lib. 1. cap. 4.

Vossius ibid.
cap. 3.
Polydor. Virgil.
lib. I. cap. 7.

all those *Anomalisms* in Grammar; because the *Art* was suted to *Language*, and not *Language* to the *Art*. *Plato* is said to be the first that considered *Grammar*: *Aristotle* the first that by writing did reduce it into an *Art*: and *Epicurus* the first that publicly taught it amongst the *Grecians*.

And for the *Latin*, *Crates Mallotes*, Embassador to the *Roman* Senate from King *Attalus*, betwixt the second and third *Punic* War, presently after the death of *Ennius*, U. C. 583. was the first that brought in the *Art* of Grammar amongst the *Romans*, saith *Suetonius*.

These being some of the Defects or Imperfections in those Letters or Languages, which are already known, may afford direction, what is to be avoided by those who propose to themselves the Invention of a new *Character* or *Language*, which being the principal end of this Discourse, I shall in the next place proceed to lay down the first Foundations of it.

§. II.

As men do generally agree in the same Principle of Reason, so do they likewise agree in the same *Internal Notion* or *Apprehension* of things.

The *External Expression* of these Mental notions, whereby men communicate their thoughts to one another, is either to the *Ear*, or to the *Eye*.

To the *Ear* by *Sounds*, and more particularly by *Articulate Voice* and *Words*.

To the *Eye* by any thing that is *visible*, Motion, Light, Colour, Figure; and more particularly by *Writing*.

That *conceit* which men have in their minds concerning a Horse or Tree, is the *Notion* or *mental Image* of that Beast, or natural thing, of such a nature, shape and use. The *Names* given to these in several Languages, are such arbitrary *sounds* or *words*, as Nations of men have agreed upon, either casually or designedly, to express their Mental notions of them. The *Written word* is the figure or picture of that Sound.

So that if men should generally consent upon the same way or manner of *Expression*, as they do agree in the same *Notion*, we should then be freed from that Curse in the Confusion of Tongues, with all the unhappy consequences of it.

Now this can onely be done, either by *enjoyning* some one Language and Character to be universally learnt and practised, (which is not to be expected, till some person attain to the *Universal Monarchy*; and perhaps would not be done then:) or else by *proposing* some such way as, by its facility and usefulness, (without the imposition of Authority) might *invite* and ingage men to the learning of it; which is the thing here attempted.

§. III.

In order to this, The first thing to be considered and enquired into is, Concerning a just *Enumeration* and description of such things or notions as are to have *Marks* or *Names* assigned to them.

The chief Difficulty and Labour will be so to contrive the Enumeration of things and notions, as that they may be full and *adequate*, without any *Redundancy* or *Deficiency* as to the Number of them, and *regular* as to their Place and Order.

If

If to every thing and notion there were assigned a distinct *Mark*, together with some *provision* to express Grammatical *Derivations* and *Inflexions*; this might suffice as to one great end of a *Real Character*, namely, the expression of our Conceptions by *Marks* which should signify *things*, and not *words*. And so likewise if several distinct *words* were assigned for the *names* of such things, with certain invariable *Rules* for all such Grammatical *Derivations* and *Inflexions*, and such onely, as are natural and necessary; this would make a much more easie and convenient Language then is yet in being.

But now if these *Marks* or *Notes* could be so contrived, as to have such a *dependance* upon, and relation to, one another, as might be futable to the nature of the things and notions which they represented; and so likewise, if the *Names* of things could be so ordered, as to contain such a kind of *affinity* or *opposition* in their letters and sounds, as might be some way answerable to the nature of the things which they signified; This would yet be a farther advantage superadded: by which, besides the best way of helping the *Memory* by natural Method, the *Understanding* likewise would be highly improved; and we should, by learning the *Character* and the *Names* of things, be instructed likewise in their *Natures*, the knowledg of both which ought to be conjoyned.

For the accurate effecting of this, it would be necessary, that the *Theory* it self, upon which such a design were to be founded, should be exactly *suted to the nature of things*. But, upon supposal that this *Theory* is *defective*, either as to the *Fulness* or the *Order* of it, this must needs add much *perplexity* to any such Attempt, and render it *imperfect*. And that this is the case with that common *Theory* already received, need not much be doubted; which may afford some excuse as to several of those things which may seem to be less conveniently disposed of in the following Tables, or Schemes proposed in the next part.

The End of the First Part.

The



The Second Part,

Containing a regular enumeration and description
of all those things and notions to which names
are to be assigned.

CHAP. I.

I. *The Scheme of Genus's.* II. *Concerning the more general notions of things, the difficulty of establishing these aright.* III. *Of Transcendentals general.* IV. *Of Transcendental relations mixed.* V. *Of Transcendental relations of Action.* VI. *Of the several notions belonging to Grammar or Logic.*



HAVING dispatched the *Prolegomena* in the former part, I proceed (according to the method proposed) to that more difficult attempt of enumerating and describing all such things and notions as fall under discourse.

In treating concerning this, I shall first lay down a Scheme or *Analysis* of all the *Genus's* or more common heads of things belonging to this design; And then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar *Differences*; which for the better convenience of this institution, I take leave to determine (for the most part) to the number of six. Unless it be in those numerous tribes, of *Herbs*, *Trees*, *Exanguious Animals*, *Fishes* and *Birds*; which are of too great variety to be comprehended in so narrow a compass. After which I shall proceed to enumerate the several *Species* belonging to each of these *Differences*, according to such an order and dependance amongst them, as may contribute to the *defining* of them, and determining their primary significations. These *Species* are commonly joyned together by *pairs*, for the better helping of the Memory, (and so likewise are some of the *Genus's* and *Differences*.) Those things which naturally have *Opposites*, are joyned with them, according to such Opposition, whether *Single* or *Double*. Those things that have no *Opposites*, are paired together with respect to some *Affinity* which they have one to another. Tho' it must be acknowledged that these *Affinities* are sometimes less proper and more remote, there being several things shifted into these places, because I knew not how to provide for them better.

All

All kinds of things and notions, to which names are to be assigned, may be distributed into such as are either more

General; namely those Universal notions, whether belonging more properly to

Things; called TRANSCENDENTAL { GENERAL. I
RELATION MIXED. II
RELATION OF ACTION. III

Words; DISCOURSE. IV

Special; denoting either

CREATOR. V

Creature; namely such things as were either *created* or *concreated* by God, not excluding several of those notions, which are framed by the minds of men, considered either

Collectively; WORLD. VI

Distributively; according to the several kinds of Beings, whether such as do (belong to

Substance;

Inanimate; ELEMENT. VII

Animate; considered according to their several

Species; whether

Vegetative

Imperfect; as *Minerals*, { STONE. VIII
METAL. IX

Perfect; as *Plant*, { HERB confid. accord. to the { LEAF. X
FLOWER. XI
SHRUB. XIII
TREE. XIV
SEED-VESSEL. XII

Sensitive; { EXANGUIOUS. XV

Sanguineous; { FISH. XVI

Parts; { BIRD. XVII

PECULIAR. XIX { BEAST. XVIII

GENERAL. XX

Accident;

Quantity; { MAGNITUDE. XXI

{ SPACE. XXII

{ MEASURE. XXIII

Quality; whether { NATURAL POWER. XXIV

{ HABIT. XXV

{ MANNERS. XXVI

{ SENSIBLE QUALITY. XXVII

{ SICKNESS. XXVIII

Action { SPIRITUAL. XXIX

{ CORPOREAL. XXX

{ MOTION. XXXI

{ OPERATION. XXXII

Relation; whether more { OECONOMICAL. XXXIII

Private. { POSSESSIONS. XXXIV

{ PROVISIONS. XXXV

Publick. { CIVIL. XXXVI

{ JUDICIAL. XXXVII

{ MILITARY. XXXVIII

{ NAVAL. XXXIX

{ ECCLESIASTICAL. XL.

In this precedent Scheme, all the several things or notions, to which names are to be assigned, are reduced to forty *Genus*'s. The first six of which do comprehend such matters, as by reason of their Generalness, or in some other respect, are above all those common heads of things called Predicaments; The rest belonging to the several *Predicaments*, of which I reckon only five. Amongst these, *Substance* doth take in fourteen *Genus*'s, *Quantity* three, *Quality* five, *Action* four, and *Relation* eight.

This being supposed to be a sufficient general Scheme of things, that which is next to be enquired after, is how each of those *Genus*'s may be subdivided into its proper differences and species. In order to which I shall offer that which follows.

In the enumeration of all such things and notions as fall under discourse, those are first to be considered which are more general or comprehensive, belonging either to *Metaphysic*, or to *Grammar* and *Logic*.

The *particulars* are first in the order of *Being*, yet *Generals* are first in the order of *Knowing*, because by these, such things and notions as are less general, are to be distinguished and defined.

Now the proper end and design of *Metaphysic* should be to enumerate and explain those more general terms, which by reason of their Universality and Comprehensiveness, are either *above* all those Heads of things stiled Predicaments, or else *common to several of them*. And if this Science had been so ordered, as to have contained a plain regular enumeration and description of these general terms, without the mixture of nice and subtle disputes about them; It might have been proper enough for learners to have begun with. But men having purposely strained their Wits to frame and discuss so many intricate questions, as are commonly treated of in it: 'Tis no wonder that it should hereby be rendred, not onely less fit for young beginners, but liable also to the prejudice and neglect of those of riper judgments. That which I aim at in treating concerning these things, is to offer some brief and plain description of them, as being conscious that such matters as are *primæ notæ*, and most obvious, are most hard to be defined. And the multiplying of words, about things that are plain enough of themselves, doth but contribute to the making of them more obscure.

The right ordering of these Transcendentals is a business of no small difficulty; because there is so little assistance or help to be had for it in the Common Systems, according to which this part of Philosophy (as it seems to me) is rendred the most rude and imperfect in the whole body of Sciences; as if the compilers of it had taken no other care for those General notions, which did not fall within the ordinary series of things, and were not explicable in other particular Sciences, but only to tumble them together in several confused heaps, which they stiled the Science of *Metaphysic*. And this is one reason why the usual enumeration of such Terms is very short and deficient in respect of what it ought to be, many of those things being left out, which do properly belong to this number; which defects are here intended to be in some measure suppli-
ed. Tho it must be granted, that by reason of the exceeding *comprehensiveness* of some notions, and the extreme *subtilty* of others, as likewise because of the streightness of that method which I am bound up to
by

by these Tables it will so fall out, that several things cannot be disposed of so accurately as they ought to be.

The several things belonging to Metaphysical or Transcendental notions may be comprehended under these three Heads, namely such as are either more

{ *Absolute*; containing the *Kinds, Causes, Differences* and *Modes* of things, which I take the liberty to call **TRANSCENDENTAL GENERAL.**

{ *Relative*; whether

{ *Mixed*; and common both to *Quantity, Quality, Whole* and *Part*, stiled **TRANSCENDENTAL MIXED.**

{ *Simple*; and proper to *Action*, viz. **TRANSCENDENTAL** relation of **ACTION.**

The most Universal conceptions of Things are usually stiled **TRANSCENDENTAL**, *Metaphysic-all.*

To which may be annexed by way of affinity, that general name which denotes those highest and most common heads, under which the several kinds of things may be reduced in an orderly series: viz. **PREDICAMENT**, *Category.*

Transcendentals general may be distributed into such as do concern the nature of things according to their

{ **KINDS. I.**

{ **CAUSES. II.**

{ *Differences*; more

{ **ABSOLUTE** and **Common. III.**

{ *Relative to Action*; considering

{ **THE END. IV.**

{ **THE MEANS. V.**

{ **MODES. VI.**

E.

I. That

I. KIND.

I. That common Essence wherein things of different natures do agree, is called **GENUS**, general, common Kind.*

That common nature which is communicable to several Individuals, is called **SPECIES**, Sort or special kind, specific, specifical. Breed.

These common kinds may be distinguished into such as are either more properly *Transcendental*; namely, those most universal and comprehensive Terms which fall under Discourse; relating to

The first and most general Conception, of which the Understanding takes notice, as most known.

1. { **BEING**, Entity, Essence, Existence, subsist, *am, is, extant, to exist, to be, Bein.*

{ **NOTHING**, Nought, null, none, annul, disannul, annihilate, abrogate, abolish, void, undoe, cancel, evacuate, Ciphre. *to Be not.*

Those Beings which || are truly such, or those which our Senses mistake for Beings.

2. { **THING**,* Affair, Matter, Business, Case, real-ly, indeed.

{ **APPARENCE**, Apparition, Phantasm, Shew, Vision, Elusion and vanish.

Similitudes of Beings; formed in our Minds either || by apprehension of things that are, or imagination of things that are not.

3. { **NOTION**, Conception.

{ **FICTION**, Figment, make, feign, frame, devise, counterfet, forge, coin, mint, Fable, Apologue, Romance, Tale, Legend, Mythology, Fairy, Nymph, Centaur, Griffin, Bugbear, Goblin, Chymera, Atlantis, Utopia.

The words assigned for the signifying of several Things and Notions: to which that common name for the signifying of particular rational Beings may be annexed, though less properly.

4. { **NAME**, Style, Title, Titular, Compellation, Appellation, nominate, denominate, Sirname, Inscription, Nomenclator, anonymous, call, Nown, Term.

{ **PERSON**,* Age, Party, No-body, Wight.

Predicamental; those chief Heads, under which other Terms may be reduced; denoting either

Such things as || subsist by themselves, or which (according to the old Logical definition) require a subject of inhesion: Though they are indeed nothing but the modes of Substance.

{ **SUBSTANCE**, subsist.

5. { **ACCIDENT**-all.

That habitude of things whereby they may be said to have parts distinct and capable of division, or the general disposition of things either to Action or Passion.

{ **QUANTITY**, Much, Deale, Mathematick.

6. { **QUALITY**, Disposition, Endowment, indue, parts, qualification, manner, condition, estate.

The application of the Agent to the Patient, or the reception of the force of the Agent.

7. { **ACTION**, doe, perform, commit, practise, proceeding, function, exercise, achieve, dealing, Act, Fact, Deed, Feat, Exploit, Passage, Prank, Trick, play the Part.

{ **PASSION**, abide, ail, bear, endure, suffer, undergo, sustain, feel, capable.

Such things as || cannot be, or cannot be known, without a respect to something else; or which may be, or may be understood of themselves, without any such reference.

8. { **RELATION**, refer, Regard, Respect, Habitude, correlative.

{ **ABSOLUTENESS**, irrespective, peremptory, flat, positive.

II. That

II. That which any way contributes to the producing of an effect, is styled **CAUSE**, *Reason, Ground, Principle, proceed from, procure, produce, make, constitute, Influence, raise, put, set, bring to pass.*

II.
CAUSE.

That which proceeds from, or depends upon the Cause, is styled **EFFECT**, *Event, Issue, Fruit, accrue, Success, spring from, become, grow, come of it, impression, Product.*

External, such as are without the Effect.

By which things are done; whether

More immediate and absolute; either || more principal, of which the first Action is, or less principal, and subservient to the chief Agent.

EFFICIENT, *Author, Maker, Efficacy, effectual, Energy, Virtue, Validity, Force, Vigour, Operation, Influence, frame, constitute, beget, effect, do, make, cause, work, render, create, bring to pass. to Cause to make.*

INSTRUMENT, *Tool, Organ-ical, Implement.*

More remote and relative; being either in

The Agent; serving either to

Excite, or restrain it.

IMPULSIVE, *Incentive, Motive, Reason, Ground, Concitation, Instigation, Inducement, impell, stimulate, stir up, prick forward, spur on, rouse, quicken, irritate, provoke, excite, egging, incite, Instinct, Consideration, put on, set at or on, move, urge, draw in.*

COHIBITIVE, *restrain, check, curb, with-hold, keep short or back, inhibit, repress, hold in, bridling, stint, coerce, confine, limit, no ho, stay, staunch, moderate, master, controule.*

Direct and regulate its Action; either || by that Idea which the Agent hath in his mind of some like case, or by some Pattern before his eyes.

EXEMPLAR, *Example, Instance, Idea, Precedent, Cause.*

TYPE, *Pattern, Platform, Model, Last, Mold, Prototype, Antitype, Extract, Original, Copy, Counterpart, Draught, Sampler, Proof, Duplicate, exemplifie, prefigure.*

The Patient; relating to || some peculiar capacity in the thing, or some fitness in respect of time.

CONDITION, *Proviso, Salvo, in case, Term, Case, State, liking, Habit, Qualification.*

OCCASION-al, *Exigence, Emergence, Advantage, Opportunity, draw, provoke, scandal.*

Some third thing, by which the force of the Efficient is either || increased or

ADJUVANT, *Help, Aid, Assistance, Succour, Relief, Support, Advantage, auxiliary, subsidiary, avail, conduce, promote, farther, stand in stead, supply, accommodate, serve, Co-adjutor, abet, take ones part, stand by, a stay to one, forward, minister, relief, back one.*

IMPEDIENT, *hinder, Obstacle, Remora, Clog, Bar, debar, obstruct, cumber, Rub, Check, Dam, Luggage, Lumber, Baggage, Prejudice, Disadvantage, fereslow, lett, stop, Disservice, stay, stand in the way, trigg, keep back, restrain, with-hold, interfere.*

For whose sake a thing is: to which may be annexed the general name of such things as have any tendency to the promoting of it. (Reason, final, tend.)

SEND, *Aim, Mark, Goal, Drift, Intent, Effect, Purpose, Design, Scope, sake, Reach,*

MEANS, *Way, Shift, Expedient, accommodate.*

Internal, such as are within the Effect as its chief constituent parts; || out of which a thing is made, and of which it consists; or by which a thing is constituted in its being, and distinguished from all other things.

MATTER-ial, *Stuff, Substance, Argument, Subject, Boot as fire-boot, &c.*

FORM-al, *Essence.*

III.
DIVER-
SITY.

III. Those general Names which may be styled Differences, are too numerous to be placed under one common Head according to the method designed in these Tables, and therefore are they here reduced unto three Heads: whereof the first contains such as do not immediately imply any relation to Action, and are therefore styled more *absolute* and *common*; namely, those more universal Affections of Entity whereby several things are differenced, so as to make them **DIVERS** from one another. (*another, several, sundry, vary-ety, dissonant, to and fro, up and down, multiplicity, choice, different, others, Heterogeneous*;) to which the notion of **IDENTITY**, *Very, sameness, all one, unvaried*, may be properly opposed, importing an Unity or Agreement in the same Essence.

These are distinguishable into such Differences of things as imply a respect unto Something without the things themselves. (prehensions of them.

The Understanding; in regard of the || congruity, or incongruity of things to our ap-
TRUTH, *true, Verity, verifie, very, Right, Sooth, irrefragably, likely, probable.*

1. { FALSHOOD, *false-ise, Error, erroneous, untrue.*

The Will; as to the || agreement, or disagreement of things with that Faculty, so as to be rendred desirable or avoidable.

2. { GOODNESS, *Weal, Welfare, right, regular, well, rectifie, better, best. Good.*

{ EVILNESS, *ill, bad, naught, wrong, amiss, shrewd, scurvy, lewd, horrid, horrible, corrupt, Pravity, deprave, Sin, Fault, Trespass, Transgress-ion, Peccadillo, worse. Evil.*

The nature of things in themselves; as to ||

Their naked being, or not being.

3. { POSITIVENESS, *Thesis.*

{ PRIVATIVENESS, *Privation, bereave, deprive, depose, put out, or forth, take away, strip, devest, disseise, dispossess, disfurnish.*

Their being, or not being what they are pretended to be.

4. { GENUINENESS, *right, arrant, rank, very, native, legitimate, true, currant.*

{ SPURIOUSNESS, *mongrel, bastard, false, illegitimate, improper, adulterine, base, misbegot, sophisticated.*

Their degrees of being; whether || present, or future and in possibility.

5. { ACTUALNESS, *Existence, extant.*

{ POTENTIALNESS, *Reversion, may, can, to Be able. Cannot, to Be not able.*

Their Extension; being || circumscribed by bounds, or not so circumscribed, (ded.

6. { FINITENESS, *definite, determined, limited, bounded, Term, Confine, Stint, conclu-*

{ INFINITENESS, *endless, indefinite, unbounded, immense, indeterminate, unlimited, unmeasurable, inexhaustible.*

Their Causes.

(feriour Agent.

Efficient; whether || the order of common Providence, or the skill of some in-

7. { NATURALNESS, *right, native, wild, carnal, præternatural, supernatural.*

{ FACTITIOUSNESS, *artificial, technical, made.*

Material; being either || without all parts and composition, or being such, to the framing of which several parts and ingredients do concurr.

8. { SIMPLICITY, *mere, sheer, clear, fine, plain, right, pure, unmixed, Ingredient, single, uncompounded.*

{ MIXEDNESS, *mingle, compound, blend shuffle, Mealy, Miscellany, promiscuous, temper, Commixtion, complex, complicate, confound, intermingle, Hodg-podge, Gallimaufry, Rhapsody, Centon, dash, brew.*

Formal; || being in such a state to which nothing is wanting, or else wanting something of what they may and should have.

9. { PERFECTION, *absolute, intire, full, accurate, exact, exquisite, punctual, precise,*

{ IMPERFECTION, *incomplete, lame, Imperfect.*

IV. That

IV. That kind of Difference betwixt things, which relates to Actions considering the End, may be stiled **DISAGREABLENESS**, *unsuitable, discrepant*.

IV. DIFFERENCE relating to the END of Action.

To which may be opposed the Notion of **CONVENIENCY**, *agreement, agreeable, suitable, serving, commodious*.

These may be distinguished into such as are

More Simple; denoting their

Fitness to || promote, or hinder our well-being.

1. { **PROFITABLENESS**, *Advantage, Benefit, Emolument, Interest, Concern, Boot, Fruit, Utility, Commodious, Edifie, stand insted, good for, avail.*

{ **HURTFULNESS**, *Harm, Prejudice, Disadvantage, Dammage, Disprofit, Nuisance, Mischief, discommodious, nocent, shrewd turn, pernicious, noxious, noisom, damnifie, endammage, impair, annoy, displeasure, naught for, vermin, weed. Hurt.*

Sutableness or unsutableness to our appetites.

2. { **PLEASANTNESS**, *Delight, Complacence, injoyment, satisfaction, sweet, taking, delicious, Paradise.*

{ **UNPLEASANTNESS**, *Regret, displeasing, offensive, trouble, grievous, uneasie, painful.*

Agreableness or Disagreableness of things to Right reason.

3. { **DUENESS**, *Duty, ought, should, Honest, owe, part, incumbent on.*

{ **UNDUENESS**, *ought not, dishonest.*

More mixed implying a respect to the nature of the end, as to its

Capacity or Incapacity of existing.

4. { **POSSIBILITY**, *Feasible, may, can.*

{ **IMPOSSIBILITY**, *cannot be.*

Degrees of goodness; whether such as are like to answer the desires, by proving very great and considerable or such as are like to disappoint the desires, by proving to be very little or none.

5. { **IMPORTANCE**, *of Moment, Consequence, Strength, Force, Weight, material, considerable, pithy, pregnant, essential, it mattereth.*

{ **VANITY**, *Trifle, trivial, frivolous, Foppery, Gewgaw, Knack, Toy, sleeveless, slight, light, fruitless, fidling, void, Trumpery, Bauble, Quillet, Quirk, Gambol, to no boot, to no purpose,*

Esteem amongst good men; whether such as they are like to think well of, as deserving praise and reward, or to think ill of, as deserving shame and punishment.

6. { **WORTHINESS**, *Merit, Desert, Value, demerit, cheap, dear, price, precious, depreciate. Dignity.*

{ **UNWORTHINESS**, *Vile, Mean, Poor, undeserving, indign.*

V. DIFFE-

V. DIFFERENCE relating to the MEANS.

V. DIFFERENCES of things relating to the MEANS, may be distributed into such as are

More *Simple*, denoting the being of things

Good; as good is determined by

Law; whether according to Law, or not against it.

1. { **LAWFULNESS**, *legitimate, right, legal, canonical, orderly.*

{ **INDIFFERENCE**, *adiaphorous.*

Custom or opinion; whether such as the generality of men do think well of and practise, or dislike and avoid.

2. { **DECENCY**, *Decorum, meet, fit, seemly, handsome, becoming, comely, goodly*

{ **INDECENCY**, *Indecorum, unmeet, unfit, unseemly, unhandsome, uncomely, misbecoming, ugly.*

Free from evil; whether of

Hurt;

3. { **SAFETY**, *Security, sure, tutelary, innoxious, save, protect, insure, indemnify, warrant, Sanctuary, Shelter, Refuge.*

{ **DANGER**, *Hazard, Peril, Jeopardy, unsafe, risk, venture, adventure, endanger, expose, incur.*

Labor and Pain; in the

Agent; the Doing of things with little or much labor.

4. { **EASINESS**, *Facility, itate, clear, gentle, light, Easy.*

{ **DIFFICULTY**, *Hard, uneasy, crabbed, intricate, laborious, streight, Perplexity, rub, knot, graveling, hard put to it. Difficult.*

Patient; The suffering of things with little or no labor, or with much.

5. { **GENTLENESS**, *Easiness, softness, still, tenderly, gingerly.*

{ **VIOLENCE**, *boisterous, rough, harsh, blustering, impetuous, force, ravish.*

Comparative; of the

Nature of the means to one another; whether mutually agreeing as having the same kind of affections, or disagreeing as having such kind of affections as are apt to exclude one another out of the same subject.

6. { **CONGRUITY**, *Sutableness, Agreeableness, Sympathy, consonant, compatible, right, apposite, fit, meet, apt, adapt, consistent, accord, conform, accommodate, comply. Aptitude.*

{ **CONTRARIETY**, *Repugnance, withstand, against, unsutable, Antiperistasis, counter, cross, incongruous, inconsistent, incompatible, interfere.*

Usefulness or Unusefulness of means to an end, whether in

Lower degrees; when there is a fair probability that a means may either promote or hinder the end.

7. { **EXPEDIENCE**, *Convenience, behoovful, meet, fit, perquisite, requisite. School, utility, useful.*

{ **INCONVENIENCE**, *Inexpedience, unmeet, unfit, incommodious. Useless.*

Higher degree; when there is a certain dependance betwixt the means and the end.

To which may be opposed that kind of *nexus* betwixt means and end, which is altogether uncertain and doubtful.

8. { **NECESSITY**, *needful, requisite, essential, should, must, streight, exigent, force, perquisite, pressing. Needless.*

{ **CONTINGENCE**, *Venture, adventure, may, Accident, peradventure, adventitious, fortuitous, incident, happen, perhaps.*

6. Those

VI. Those more general respects and habitudes which several things or notions have to one another, are stiled by the name of **MODE**, *man-
ner, way, sort, fashion, guise, wise, garb, course, form-ality, kind.*

These may be distinguished into such as are

Internal; denoting that

In which another thing exists, or the thing so existing in another

1. { **SUBJECT**, *liable, obnoxious, exposed, matter, Text, Theme, under-
goe, capable.*

{ **ADJUNCT**, *Epithete, inherent.*

About which a thing is imployed.

2. **OBJECT**, *mark, scope, butt, treat, handle, meddle with, have to do
with.*

External;

With which things are accompanied or done; according to the

*Kinds of them, either in General, or specially of such things, as are
remarkable for Extraordinariness and Greatness.*

{ **CIRCUMSTANCE**, *Rite, Ceremony.*

3. { **SOLEMNITY**, *Grandeur, state, Pomp, Port, celebrate, solemnize,
Rite.*

Consequence of them; or that habitude resulting to any thing from
the consideration of all its circumstances together.

4. **STATE**, *Estate, Condition, Case, juncture, Liking, manner, pass, pickle,
plight, point, in good repair.*

By which any thing is known.

5. **SIGN**, *Badge, Token, Mark, Note, Symptome, Symbol, Index, Indica-
tion, Cne, Print, Scarr, Track, Signature, signifie, Beacon, becken, Boad,
foretoken, presage, Prodigie, portentous, ominous, auspicious.*

According to which any thing is, or is done; relating either to the

Order observed in the being or doing of things; whether by

*One person or thing after another who hath left his place, or for ano-
ther who is onely absent from his place.*

6. { **ROOM**, *as Successor, Caliph, supply, place.*

{ **STEAD**, *as substitute, subditiions, serve for, succedaneous, De-
puty, Surrogate, Vicar, Delegate, Vice-gerent, Attourney,
Broaker, Factor, in lieu, Lieutenant, Proctor, Proxy.*

Two persons or things either one after another, or one with another.

7. { **TURN**, *Course, alternate, second, bout.*

{ **RECIPROCATION**, *mutual, interchangeable, intercourse,
correspond.*

Measures of Being; whether the more General name for such mea-
sures, differenced according to more and less, or that special kind
which denotes the *sodain* and *short* Being or Doing of any thing
according to a greater measure. (and little.

8. { **DEGREE**, *gradual, a spice, a strein, gradation, leasurely, by little*

{ **IMPETUS**, *Fit, Paroxysm, brunt, crash, effort, pang.*

Affections of Being; with reference either to some common agree-
ment and mutual dependance, or to some inconsistency betwixt them.

{ **COGNATION**, *Affinity, Nearness.*

9. { **OPPOSITION**, *Disagreeableness, contrary, counter, repugnant, with-
stand, against, cross, thwart, other side, adverse, Antagonist, An-
tiithesis, confront, impugn, oppugn.*

Tran-

TRANSCENDENTAL Relations MIXED, may be distributed into such as do belong either to

QUANTITY, as considered

More GENERALLY. I

More restrainedly, to

CONTINUED QUANTITY. II

DISCONTINUED QUANTITY. III

QUALITY, as considered more

LARGELY IV

STRICTLY. V

WHOLE and PART. VI

I. Transcend.
Relations of
QUANTITY
MORE GE-
NERAL.

I. TRANSCENDENTAL mixed Relations belonging to QUANTITY considered MORE GENERALLY, may be distributed into such as do concern the measure of things compared either with

Indefinitely; as to

Being or Substance, namely when the things compared are considered

Singly and intire, Being either of an ordinary size, or more or less than ordinary.

1. { INDIFFERENCE, Pretty big, passable, reasonable, so so.

{ GREATNESS, Magnitude, ample, large, vast, huge, immense, grand, monstrous, prodigious, sound, swinging, whisker, main, much, magnifie, aggravate, exaggerate, a filthy deal, a foul deal, Gyant. Great. Greater. Greater.

{ LITTLENESS, Smalness, Petty, Minute, Modicum, Scantling, diminutive, less, least, poor, abate, allay, extenuate, Elf, Dwarf, Shrimp, Tit, Dandiprat, Pigmy. Little.

Conjunctly; as consisting of several individuals or parts, whereof there are together an ordinary number, or more or less than ordinary.

2. { MEDIOCRITY, a pretty deal, an indifferent quantity, mean, reasonable.

{ ABUNDANCE, a great deal, much, a world, affluence, plenty, store, copious, flush, satiate, flow, fluent, luxuriant, enough and to spare.

{ SCARCITY, Little, want, dearth, pinching, scant, bare, jejune, lack.

Use, with respect to the quantity of it, whether such as may by its just proportion promote the end, or such as may hinder it, by being too much, or too little.

3. { SUFFICIENCY, enough, big or much enough, competency, moderate, satisfy, serve, well, full.

{ EXCESS, Redundance, superfluity, needlessness, exuberance, too much, overmuch, overcharge, cloy, glut, surfeit, satiety, extreme, immoderate, luxuriant, rank, out of reason, wast, fly out, lash out. Excessive.

{ DEFECT, Not enough, lack, need, penury, indigent, necessitous, destitute, want, fail, fall short of, slender, jejune, incompetent, insufficient. Detective.

Quality of it, denoting the being of a thing of an ordinary goodness, or more or less than

4. { INDIFFERENCY, Pretty well, tolerable, not amiss. (ordinary.

{ EXCELLENCE, extraordinary good, eminence, preheminece, egregious, eximious, incomparable, superlative, sovereign, transcendent, singular, heroic, high, noble, gallant, choice, passing, rare, remarkable, notable, Paragon, Mirrour. Eminent. Notable.

{ SORRINESS, mean, poor, vile, trivial, contemptible, despicable, frippery, Trash, Trumpery, Raff, Scum, Drugg, silly, slight, paultry, scurvy, poor, course, flat, pedling, cheap, worihless, Fellow, Sirrah, Companion, Rascal, Varlet, Wretch, Scoundril, Skip-jack, Scrub, Urchin, Flirt, Gilt, Fade.

Definitely; as to

Being; either of the same degree, or more or less.

5. { EQUALITY, Evenness, parity, peer, match, fellow, adequate, equipollent, adjust, (halves with, as many, all one.

{ INEQUALITY, unequal, odds. Odd. (unequal.

{ SUPERIORITY, above, upper, advantage, odds, preheminece, surmount, overpass, surpass, exceed, go beyond, out-go, get the start, top, excell, prevail, predominant.

{ INFERIORITY, under-ling, disadvantage, allay, come short of, low.

Use; as means to an end, when one thing hath the same degrees of fitness for an end as another, or more or less.

6. { EQUIVALENCE, countervail.

{ BETTERNESS. Better. Best.

{ WORSENESS. Worse. Worst.

Themselves; in respect of their

Being or substance, either continued the same, or changed to more or less.

7. { AT A STAND.

(prove, rise, grow, gain, come forward, crescent.

{ INCREASE, Augmentation, progress, increment, enlarge, magnifie, amplify, aggravate, im-

{ DIMINUTION, Abate, Bate, swage, asswage, decrease, extenuate, mince, mitigate, allay, retrench, rebate, shrink. Diminutive.

QUALITY in general, either continuing in an ordinary degree, or being changed to more or less.

8. { JUST TEMPER.

{ INTENTION, heighten, strein, raise, aggravate, exaggerate, exasperate, enhance, acute, cutting, keen, seve, piercing, vehement, urgent, eager, earnest, deep sleep, amain, greatly, much. (slender, weak, dead, dilute, dull, faint, gentle, light.

{ REMISSION, Abate, allay, slake, slacken, swage, asswage, diminish, mitigate, slight, cold,

Use; when things either continue as they were, or else become more or less good.

{ KEEPING AT A STAY. (Improve, Edifie, borch, cobbler, clout, patch, Progress, advance.

9. { MENDING, emendation, bettering, Reparation, Reformation, Restauration, correct, redress, MARRING, Spoiling, Deprave, Impair, spill, taint, alloy, wear, corrupt, vitiate, wast, corruptive. Corrupted.

II. Tran-

II. *Transcendental Mixed Relations* belonging to **CONTINUED QUANTITY**, may be distinguished into those various measures of distance according to the difference of *more or less*, with respect either to

II. Transcend.
Relations of
CONTINUED QUANTITY.

Line; from **END** to **End**.

1. { **LENGTH**, -en, Longitude, prolong, protract, eke out, extend, tedious, prolixness. *Long*.
 { **SHORTNESS**, Brevity, Conciseness, abbreviate, curtail, abridge, restrain, compendious, succinct. *Short*.

Superficies; from side to side.

2. { **BREADTH**, Wideness, Latitude, Largeness, Ampleness, spacious, dilate, enlarge, extend. *Broad*.
 { **NARROWNESS**, Straightness, Scantness, close, compressed, pinched, restrain. *Narrow*.

Body; reckoning from

Top to Bottom.

3. { **DEEPNESS**, profound, Abyss, farr into, high. *Deep*.
 { **SHALLOWNESS**, Ford, Scoure, Depression, low, flat.

Bottom to Top.

4. { **HIGHNESS**, Altitude, exalt, elevate, Soar, sublime, tall, lofty, proper, towering, advance, raise, aloft. *Height*. *High*.
 { **LOWNESS**, abase, bring down, depress, demiss, nether. *Low*.

Any Superficies to the opposite.

5. { **THICKNESS**, Crassitude, gross, deep, incrassate, round. *Thick*.
 { **THINNESS**, slender, fine, slim, lank, slank, slight, tenuity, gaunt, rare, subtle, attenuate. *Thin*.

III. Transcen.
Relations of
DISCON-
TINUED
QUANTI-
TY.

III. Transcendental Relations of DISCONTINUED QUANTITY or Number, may be distributed into such as are either

{ Comparative; denoting either a greater or lesser number then ordinary.

I. { MULTITUDE, *many, numerous, a world of, multiply, increase, propagate, store, swarm, thick, press, crowd, throng, rout. Much. more.*
FEWNESS, *Paucity, decrease, small number, thin, diminishing. Few. Less. Less.*

{ Positive; concerning the

Number of things, whether

{ One, or more then one.

{ SINGULARITY, *Individual, numerical, single. Single thing.*

2. { PLURALITY, *more*

Some or All.

{ PARTICULARITY, *special, peculiar.*

3. { UNIVERSALITY, *Generality, Catholick, Oecumenical, utmost.*

Kinds of things, whether One kind, or All kinds.

{ SPECIALNESS, *peculiar, particular.*

4. { GENERALNESS, *All.*

Parts of which number consists, whether Equal or Unequal Units.

{ EVENNESS, *Parity.*

5. { ODDNESS, *Imparity, uneven.*

Position of things numbred, denoting their

{ Being in a state of separation from others, or in a state of conjunction with several others.

6. { SEGREGATENESS, *sever, set apart or aside, Analysis, Anatomy, piece-meal, by retail, dispende, distribute, one by one, Parcels, by pole. Segregate.*

{ AGGREGATENESS, *Train, Troop, Company, Party, Scull, Swarm, Team, Flock, Heard, Pack, Covy, Sheaf, Bale, Bundle, Fardle, Bunch, Cluster, Gross, by the great. Aggregate.*

Order, belonging either to Things, or to Words.

7. { SERIES, *Rank, Row, Class, successive, Chain, Course, Race, collateral, Concatenation, Alphabet.*

{ CATALOGUE, *Index, Table, List, Role, Bill, Scrole, Terrier, a particular, Cargo, Inventory, Muster, impannel, Genealogy, Pedigree, Vocabulary, Dictionary, Lexicon, Nomenclator, Almanack, Calendar.*

Parts of an aggregate being all together.

8. SUIT, *Pack, Set, Mess, a Ring.*

IV. Tran-

IV. Transcendental Relations belonging to QUALITY, as considered MORE LARGELY, may be distributed into such kind of Relations as are either

IV. Transcen.
Relations of
QUALITY
at large.

Single; containing a respect to the Cause of a thing, whether none or any, The being of a thing, the first of its kind, or not.

1. { PRIMITIVENESS, Root, original, simple, underived.

1. { DERIVATIVENESS, conjugate, Notation, Etymology, transmission.

Distance of a thing, whether without or with any other between.

2. { IMMEDIATENESS, Next.

2. { MEDIATENESS.

Manner of being, whether intirely of it self, or by virtue of something else.

3. { ABSOLUTENESS, Independent, Freehold.

3. { DEPENDENCY, Under.

Degrees of Being or Causality, whether superior and before all others, or inferior, and after some others.

4. { PRINCIPALNESS, Chief, Special, Ring-leader, sovereign, supreme, paramount, first, main, arch, prime, primary, capital, cardinal, fundamental, Top, Head, Master.

4. { ACCESSORINESS, Abet, adherent, second Companion, Party, Copartner, Complice, Appendage, Label, Appurtenance, adventitious, collateral, conscious, privy, side with, back, partake, participate, by the way, by the by.

Mutual; whether more

Positive; signifying one thing either to have or not to have Relation to some other.

5. { PERTINENCY, belong, appertain, apposite, to the purpose, touching, concern, material, relate to, serve for, incumbent on.

5. { IMPERTINENCY, not to the purpose, extravagant, sleeveless, wide from the matter, wild, idle, improper.

Comparative, denoting such relation to belong onely to one or few, or to many.

6. { PROPERNESS, incommunicable, owner, peculiar, concern.

6. { COMMONNESS, usual, vulgar, currant, general, prostitute.

V. Transcend.
Relations
more strictly.

V. Transcendental Relations of QUALITY considered MORE STRICTLY, may be distributed into such as do concern either their

Being; The same or divers.

1. { LIKENESS, Similitude, similar, assimilate, resemble, representation
Species, Idea, Image, Effigies, Portraiture. *Like.*
UNLIKENESS, Dissimilitude, dissimilar, degenerate, unlike.

Circumstances; whether

Special, relating to their

Place, either the being of things in their due positions, or out of their due places.

2. { ORDER, Regular, Method, array, imbattle, marshal, rally, in frame,
dispose, digest, range. *Ordaining to Ordain.*

{ CONFUSION, Disorder, Rhapsody, Chaos, Gallimaufry, tumult, rout, coyl, disbeveled, disfranked, out of frame or order, promiscuous, Preposterous, Ruffle, Shuffle, scramble, clutter, blunder, jumble, hurry, burly burly, pell mell.

Time, either the being of things as usually they are, or their being otherwise than commonly they use to be.

{ ORDINARINESS, common, usual, trivial, currant.

3. { EXTRAORDINARINESS, strange, uncouth, unusual, unwonted, of note, notable, notorious, Odness, Paradox.

General, The being of things according to certain rules or not so.

{ REGULARNESS, right, rectifie, rule.

4. { EXORBITANT, Irregularness, Enormity, Disorder, extravagant, licentious, wild, faulty, wrong, loose, immoderate, unruly, unbridled, out of square, lash out, Heteroclyte, Anomalous.

Being known; either to many or few.

5. { PUBLICKNESS, Notorious, famous, common, extant, open, being out, or abroad, Declaration, Manifesto, Remonstrance, Edition, Promulgation, set forth or out, shew, spread, blazon, publish, proclaim, divulge, denounce, produce, post up, come to light, high way.

{ PRIVATENESS, underhand, clancular, clandestine, retire, between themselves.

Mixture with or addition of other things; when they are

Better for such mixture, or Worse for being without it.

6. { ORNATENESS, adorn, set out, Deck, beautifie, embellish, trim, trick, tire, garnish, flourish, dress, prank, Ornament, Grace, florid, neat, smug, spruce, elegant, quaint, fine, polite, gay, gaudy, gorgeous, flaring, garish, flaunting, Gallant, Spark, Bracelet, Plume, Garland, Ouch, &c.

{ HOMELINESS, simple, rough, rude, untrimmed, plain, bald.

Better for being without such mixture, or worse for it.

7. { PURITY, Cleanness, undefiled, defecate, fine, refine, try, furbush, scour, purge, purifie, clarifie, depuration, neat, absterfive. *Clean.*

{ DEFILEMENT, Filthiness, Impurity, unclean, fowl, squalid, bedawb, besmear, bewray, contaminate, slabber, slubber, smear, soil, sully, pollute, daggle, slurry, smutch, smutt, stain, alloy, embase, dash.

VI. That

VI. That thing which is made up of several lesser things united together is called by the name of **WHOLE**, *Total, Integral, Intire, Summ, All, Utterly, Quite and clean, full, plenary. Every.* VI. Transcen. Relations of **WHOLE** and **PART**.

Those lesser things, by the union of which another greater thing is made up, are stiled by the common name of **PARTS**. *Particle, Parcel, partial, Divide, share, distribute, driblet, portion, piece, pittance. Half part. Half.*

The transcendental relations of *whole* and *part* are such as denote a respect to *Quantity*

Continued; in regard of the

Quality; of Goodness or Badness of such parts.

1. **BEST PART**, *Quintessence, Cream, Flower, the heart, Top.*

1. **WORST PART**, *Refuse, Scumm, Dreggs, Raff, draft, dross, rubbish, tare, bran, chaff, recrement, trash, garbage, offal.*

Time; either that which is *first taken*, whereby the goodness of the whole is to be measured, or that which is *superadded* after the whole.

2. **SSAY**, *taste, touch, scantling.*

2. **VANTAGE**, *surplus, overplus, to boot, over and above, over-weight, corollary, supplement, vails.*

Place; specially in *liquids*, either that part which in separation doth rise to the top, or that which falls to the bottom.

3. **SSCUM**, *Sandever, Mother.*

3. **SEDIMENT**, *setling, caput mort, grounds, lees, dregs, feculent, rack,* (defecate.

Figure; specially in *solids*; whether

Roundish; in greater parts, or in lesser parts.

4. **LUMP**, *Bole, Morsel, Bit, Cantle, Luncheon, Gobbet, Mammock, Stub, stump, grumous, clotted, clod, turse, sod.*

4. **POWDER**, *Mote, Dust, Corn, Grain, Crum, Grate, moulder.*

Oblong; made || either by *Cutting*, or by *Breaking*,

5. **CHIP**, *Lamin, Scale, Flake, Flaw, Flitter, shive, shiver, splinter.*

5. **FRAGMENT**, *Piece, Scrap, Sheard, tatter, Flitter, rag, shread, snip, shive, slice, collop, cut.*

Discontinued; denoting the respect of

A Part put to another, or the whole as being made up of such parts.

6. **ADDITUM**, *item, put to, insert, eke out. Addition, Putting to. to Add. And.*

6. **SUMM**, *lay or couch together, cast up, count, draw to a head, come to, amount, result, total, in the whole.*

A Part taken out from others, or the whole remaining after such taking out.

7. **ABLATUM**, *abate, defalk, retrench, deduct, subduct, subtract, take away.*

7. **RESIDUE**, *overplus, surplussage, arrear, remainer, remnant, left behind, the other, the rest, relicks, orts, scraps, reversion, gleanings, offal, odd-ends, stubs, stumps, stubble.*

A Part repeated a certain number of times, so as to equal the whole, or the whole considered as it is so made up.

8. **MULTIPLIER**, *Side.*

8. **PRODUCT**, *rectangle.*

A Part taken out such a certain number of times as leaves nothing of the whole, or that number of times which is the correspondent

9. **DIVISOR**.

9. **QUOTIENT**.

(part.

TRAN-

TRANSCENDENTAL RELATIONS OF ACTION, may be distributed into such as are more

General. ———— } SIMPLE. I
Special; denoting either } COMPARATE. II

(Kinds of Action.

(BUSINESS. III.

{ Solitary; wherein more then one person is not necessarily supposed.

{ Social; wherein more then one person is necessarily supposed.

EVENTS. V (COMMERCE. IV

ITION. VI (things, are such as do concern

I. TRANS.
RELAT. of
ACTION
SIMPLE.

1. Transcendental respects of ACTION SIMPLE or relating to single

The General condition of a thing, denoting the making of it || to be so, or

{ SPUTTING, Set, Lay, Make. (to be otherwise.

1. { ALTERING, Change, Vary, Mutation, Shift, Revolution, Vicissitude,

Ones right in a thing; whether (Catastrophe, Metamorphosis.

{ Making it || to be his, or not to be his.

{ APPROPRIATING, own, set apart, engross, monopolize.

2. { ALIENATING, transferr, estrange, pass away ones right.

Declaring it to be his, or not to be his.

3. { CLAIMING, Owning, Challenging, Demand, arrogate, assume, profess,
attribute, ascribe, take upon him, declare for.

{ ABDICATING, disclaim, disown, renounce, relinquish, refuse, reject,
repudiate, desert, forsake, disavow, disherit, execrate, forswear, de-
stitute, cast off, lay aside, put away.

Ones Possession; with respect to the

{ Causing of a thing to be in ones Possession or not.

4. { TAKING, Seising, Apprehending, resume, surprize, assume, intercept.

{ LEAVING, Relinquish, Residue, forsake, spare.

Being of a thing in ones possession, or the not being of such a thing in ones
possession as he ought to have.

{ HAVING, in hand, hold, possess, to have.

5. { WANTING, indigent, lack, miss, necessity, need, penury, to have not.

Continuing a thing in ones Possession or not.

6. { HOLDING, Detain, Retain, Keep.

{ LETTING GO, Dismiss, surrender, give up, Shed, Cast, mew, resign.

The Knowledge of things, with respect to the

{ Endeavour of knowing, or the good success of such endeavour.

7. { SEEKING, search, feel for, grope, ransack, rummage, Quest.

{ FINDING, retriue, sift out, smell out, Foundling.

Causing a thing to be known, or hindring it from being known.

8. { SHEWING, disclose, detect, betray, reveal, discover, declare, de-
monstrate, remonstrate, render.

{ CONCEALING, Hide, Shelter, Suppress, Skulk, lurk, Secret, Private,
Latent, occult, underhand, close, clancular, clandestine in a corner,
in hugger mugger, recess, retire, slink, mich, sneak, slip, or steal away,
cloke, veil, hoodwink, mask, muffle.

Causing others to be perfectly known, or to be thought so.

9. { MANIFESTING, Apparent, Evident, plain, flat, open, conspicuous,
perspicuous, obvious, certain, clear, palpable, shew, declare, certifie
set forth, come to light.

{ SEEMING, Semblance, Shew, Pretence, Pretext, Umbrage, Colour,
a shew, a blind, Formal, Appear, palliate, fain, bear in hand, make
as if, make shew of, specious, disguise, Ey-service.

II. Tran-

II. *Transcendental Relations of Action* COMPARE, are such as do concern.

Divers things at the same time; whether such kind of Actions as from the nature of the Agents or Patients, may be called

Corporeal; denoting the

Causing of things to be together or asunder.

1. { JOINING, annex, Connexion, couple, link, copulation, concatenation, conjunction, Coalition, coherent, copulative, conglutinate, combine, compact, set or put together. *Composition, Putting together to Join to Compound.*

{ SEPARATING, Segregate, sunder, sever, dissever, divide, disjoin, disunite, dissect, dissolve, part, take in pieces, disjunctive.

Continuing them together or asunder.

2. { ADHEARING, Cleave, stick to, cling to, hang together, coherent, inseparable.

{ ABANDONING, Forsake, Desert, Relinquish, Leave, Forgo, Flinch, Quit, Dereliction, forlorn, destitute, shake or cast off, start back, give over.

Mental; Putting of things together or asunder

3. { APPLYING, lay or put to.

{ ABSTRACTING.

Both Corporeal and Mental; with respect to the

Taking in of several things, or the leaving out of some.

4. { COMPREHENDING, Contain, Comprize, Imply, Involve, Inclose, Include, inclusive, hold, Complication. *Receptory, Receptacle. Inclosing, Shutting in.*

{ EXEMPTING, Except, restrain, seclude, exclude, save, salvo, set aside.

Putting of things together, the better to judge of their likeness or unlikeness, or examining of them for the distinguishing of that which is right and true.

5. { COMPARING, Conferr, Collation, resemble. *to Compare.*

{ TRY, Prove, Search, Temptation, Experiment, test, touch, examin, gage poise, pose, probe.

The same things at divers times, whether the same as to

Substance; signifying either the doing of the same thing several times, or the making of a thing to be different at one time from what it was before.

6. { REPEATING, Iterate, reiterate, recite, render, rehearse, redouble, reduplicate, inculcate, ingeminate, recapitulate, renew, afresh, again, Tautology, the burden.

{ CHANGING, Mutation, Vary, Alter, Shift.

Quantity; The giving back of the very same thing, or of something else equal to it.

7. { RESTORING, Give back, Restitution, refund, return, Restauration.

{ COMPENSATING, Recompense, award, make amends, remunerate, quit, requite, retaliate, retribute, reparation, paying, fit, being even with, meet with, make good, cry quittance, like for like, one for another.

Quality; endeavouring to shew how another thing is, or to do the like.

8. { REPRESENTING, declare, shew, exhibit, present.

{ IMITATING, Mimick, personate, take forth, follow.

Use; as means to an end, The making of a thing more fit or less fit for its end.

9. { REPAIRING, Mending, Bettering, Improving, correct, rectify, renew, reedify, Emendation, Instauration, Redress, set to right, make good, make up, patch up, piece up.

{ SPOILING, Marring, corrupting, deprave, impaire, raze, scrape or cross out, sleight works.

III. Those

III. Transf.
Relat. of
BUSI-
NESS.

III. Those kind of Actions about which men bestow their time and labour, are called by the general name of **BUSINESS**, *Affair, Task, Chare, Transaction, Matter, Factor, Agent, negotiate, occupie, stickle, meddle, intermeddle, dealing, imployment, active.*

To which may be opposed the Negation or being free from such Actions stiled **LEASURE**, *Vacation vacant, idle or spare time, unoccupied, respite.*

Transcendental relations of **BUSINESS**, may be distributed into such as are *Previous to it.*

Mental or Verbal.

1. **DESIGNING**, *allot, appoint, plot, preordein, project.*

1. **UNDERTAKING**, *enterprize, take in hand, set upon, task.* (site materials.

Real; either more general or more special, with respect to the providing of requi-

2. **PREPARING**, *Parade, previous, ready, make way, fitting, Tuning, Harbinger.*

2. **FURNISHING**, *Æquipage, fitting, ready.*

Parts of it; whether

Initial; with respect to the

First entrance upon a business; either Real or Seeming.

3. **BEGINNING**, *Inchoate, initiate, commence, Inceptor, Spring, Rise, Original, first, set about, set forth, set a foot, go in hand with, enter upon. Inceptive.*

3. **OFFERING**, *Propose profer, tender, bid, propound, overture.* (be done.

Application of the labor, either to the doing of any thing, or to know whether it can

4. **ENDEAVOURING**, *Devoir, bestir, adoo, coyl, stickle, strein, strive, struggle, effort, make a stir, do ones best, reach after, lay out for. Endeavour.*

4. **ESSAYING**, *Trying, say, attempt, prove, tempt-ation, Test, Experience, enterprize, venture, sound, tast, touch, run the risk or adventure.* (longer time.

Medial; with respect to the time bestow'd in the doing of it, whether shorter or

5. **DISPATCHING**, *Hasten, quick, high, forward, hurry, precipitate, speed, Celerity, Expedition, sodain, apace, out of hand, cut short.*

5. **PROTRACTING**, *Delay, desert, retard slacken, respite, tarry, foreslow, linger, prolong, lengthen, prorogue, procrastinate, dally, lagg, stand about, whiling about, shift off, put off, post off, spin out time.*

Final; with respect to the

End of the Action; || either the effecting of what we undertake and profess, or our failing in it.

6. **PERFORMING**, *Accomplishing, Atchieve, fulfil, verifie, discharge, execute, keep, observe, exploit, make good, bring to pass.*

6. **VIOLATING**, *infringe, break, trespass, transgress.*

Action it self; whether Perfect or Imperfect.

7. **FINISHING**, *Concluding, ending, accomplishing, fulfil, performing, cease, give over, Period, Term, ultimate, last, consummate, determine, dispatched, done,*

7. **CATASTROPHE**, *clap up, shut up, wind up, close up, draw to an issue, go through*

MISCARRING, *Failing.* (with, run his course.

Hinderances of it; either not rightly using the means, or not using some of them.

ERRING, *Swerve, slip, stray, astray, mistake, oversight, deviate, falter, fallible. heterodox, Fallacy, wrong, amiss, awry, being out, beside the mark.*

OMITTING, *Pretermitt, Wave, decline, default, escape, lapse, leave, miss, forbear, balk, supersede, overlook, overpass, preterition, overslip, overskip, let pass, pass by or over, lay aside, hold ones hand.*

Helps of it; denoting either avoiding mistakes at the beginning, or rectifying mistakes afterwards.

2. **PREVENTING**, *Anticipate, Previous, aforehand, forestal, Foregame.*

2. **REMEDYING**, *Redress, Shift, Aftergame, Help.*

IV. Tran-

IV. Transcendental relations of Action concerning such things as are alienated from one Person to another, are usually called by the General Name of **COMMERCE**, *Entercourse, Traffick, Prattick, have to do with.* IV. Transcen. Relations of COMMERCE.

These may be distributed into such as are

{ *Free*; and not upon consideration

{ *Passive*; Not hindring one to take or to do.

{ 1. { **YIELDING**, *Suffering, permitting, give way, give place.*

{ **SUBMITTING** to.

{ *Active*;

{ *Imperfect*; denoting a willingness to part with, or a desire to have a thing.

{ 2. { **OFFERING**, *Proffer, tender, exhibit, present, recommend, Oblation.*

{ **DEMANDING**, *Require, Challenge.*

{ *Perfect*; with respect to the

{ *Possession* of a thing; the *Parting with it, or Taking of it.*

{ 2. { **DELIVERING**, *Surrender, transferr, resign.*

{ **RECEIVING**, *Take, entertain, capable, reception, receptacle.*

{ *Right* of a thing; the *Parting with it, or Taking of it.*

{ 4. { **GIVING**, *Bestow, confer, render, grant, contribute, endow, con-*

{ *sign, Gift, Boon, Largeß, Collation, Donation, Donative, Gratis.*

{ **ACCEPTING**, *Receiving, administer, dispense, distribute, To-*

{ *ken, Fairing, take in good part.*

{ *Conditional*; and upon consideration, whether such as concern the

{ *Causing of Relations* by Actions that are

{ *Real*; The *Parting with something of ones own* for the use and in the

{ *stead of another, or the restoring what another hath so parted with.*

{ 5. { **DISBURSING**, *Bestow, defray, extend, lay out, Bursar, Principal.*

{ **REFUNDING**, *Repay, return, reimburse.*

{ *Verbal*; the *Comparing and measuring of particulars, or reducing them to an equality.*

{ 6. { **RECKONING**, *Compute-ation, count, account, cast account, Cal-*

{ **BALLANCING**, *Evening of Accounts, Quitting scores, Adjust.*

{ *Relations themselves* ensuing upon such Actions, whether as having

{ *somewhat of ones own in anothers possession, or something of anothers in ones own possession.*

{ 7. { **BEING CREDITOR**, *Lending, Loan.*

{ **BEING DEBTOR**, *Owing, Debt, upon score, in ones books, behind hand, Arrear. to Be due, to Owe.*

{ *Ceasing or dissolution of such relations* by some Act of the

{ *Debtor*; either by *restoring what is due, or by being rendred unable for it.*

{ 8. { **PAYING**, *Defray, discharge, satisfie, reimburse, Annuity, Poun-*

{ **FAILING**, *Break, Bankrout.*

{ *Creditor*; *Acknowledging restitution, or Giving away his right to it.*

{ 9. { **SACQUITTING**, *Discharge, Quittance, Receipt, clear accounts.*

{ **FORGIVING**, *Remitting, pardoning, put up,*

V. EVENT. V. The General name for that which follows upon Actions, especially as it relates to the end for which Actions are done, is EVENT, Upshot, issue, result, emergence, accrue, occur, come to pass, fall out, befall, betide, ensue, prove, redound, happen, light, succede, Luck, Fortune, End, Sequel, Success, incident, coincident, intervene, supervene, take effect, how fares, goes, speeds it, come of it, come to good or to naught.

Transcendental relations of Action belonging to Event, may be distributed into such as do concern the

Existing or not existing of the End designed.

1. { OBTAINING, Acquire, get, procure, attain, reach, gain, compass, recover, take, win, catch, come by, pick up.

{ FRUSTRATING, Fail, disappoint, miss, defeat, deceive, elude, cross, come short of, shift off, put by, of no effect, to no purpose, vain, void, nullity.

Good or Evil accruing to us by it, with respect to the

Increasing or Diminishing of our Possessions.

2. { GAINING, Lucre, Advantage, Profit, Emolument, Stock, the proceed, acquire, get, win, recover, extort.

{ LOOSING, Damage, decrement, detriment, disadvantage, disprofit, wrack, spoil, hurt, hinderance, out of ones way.

Diminishing or Increasing of our Want.

3. { SAVING, Sparing, take up. (sumptuary, run out.
{ SPENDING, Lay out, bestow, expend, dispend, expence, charges, cost,

Continuing, or not Continuing of a thing in our Possession.

{ Imperfect; denoting the Endeavour and care we use about it, whether any or none. (pository.

4. { SLAYING UP, Treasuring, Preserving, Stow, Hoord, Store, Re-
{ SQUANDRING, Lavish, profuse, careless, misspend, embezel, wast, unthrifty, ill husbandry, spendthrift, flying out.

{ Perfect; Consisting in the Good or Ill success of such Endeavour.

5. { KEEPING, Preserve, retain, Custody, holding, promptuary, Cellar.
{ LOOSING, Perdition, loss, wrack, shed, spil.

Applying of a thing; whether more

{ Simply; denoting the applying of a thing to its proper end, or the not applying of it so.

6. { USING, Imploy, improve, exercise, occupy, manage, treat, handle, entertain, useful, serviceable, stand in good stead, use, to use. (hand.

{ ABSTEINING, Forbear, refrain, spare, withdraw, wean, hold ones

Relatively; as to that satisfaction or dissatisfaction of mind which we have in the use of a thing.

7. { INJOYING, Fruition.

{ BEING SICK OF, Nauseate, loath, tedious, surfet, weary of.

Result of such application, in the diminishing or increasing of our Pain.

{ REFRESHING, Recreate, relieve, recruit, relaxation, refecton, Bait.

{ WEARTING, Lassitude, tiring, tedious, faint, fatigue.

Hinderances.

9. { QUIETING, Tranquillity, rest, compose, sedate, serene, still, calm, set or be at rest.

{ TROUBLING, Molest, disturb, annoy, disquiet, incumber, infest, interrupt, pester, cumber, turbulent, stirs, coil, broil, turmoil, garboil, perturbation.

VI. The

VI. The General name denoting Transcendental Motion or rest, is **VI. ITION.**
ITION, *Going, Passing, Remove, betake, repair, transmission, Penetrate,*

Flitt. Going with. to go with. Going in. to go in, Enter. Going up. to go up, Ascend. to go.

STAYING, *Abide, remain, tarry, continue, reside, rest, stop, stick, damm,*
detain, hold at a bay, Mansion, Stage, Remora. Station. Pause. to Stand Still.

The Relations belonging to this motion, may be distinguished into such as are

Solitary, supposing but one Person or Thing, with respect to its

Moving towards or from the Speaker.

1. { **COMING**, *Arrive, Access, Resort, repair to, frequent, recourse,*
concourse, confluence, return. Arrival.

{ **GOING**, *Depart, recede, return, regress, ingress, egress, be packing,*
be jogging, retire, retrograde, withdraw, dislodge, avant, void,
slip away, slink or sneak away, sling away, fall off, get gone, set
forth, rub along. Parting. Dismission.

Continuing of Motion; whether

Simply; Towards the same term, or changing of the Term.

2. { **PROCEEDING**, *Persist, prosecute, persevere, progress, pass, ad-*
vance, hold or go on, set forward or on.

{ **TURNING**, *Winding, Veare, Double, tack, about, face about,*
wheel about.

With Design; either to some certain place, or to no certain place.

3. { **TRAVAILING**, *Expedition, Voyage, Journey, Progress, Peregrinati-*
on, Itinerant, Passenger, Wayfaring, March, set out, Palmer, Pilgrim,
Pass, Passport.

{ **WANDRING**, *Stray, astray, range, rove, straggle, err -ant, Vagrant,*
Vagabond, random, ramble, rove, prole, gad, Gypsie, Rogue, Land-
loper, Labyrinth, Ambages. Going astray. to go astray.

Social; supposing several persons or things.

Causing another

To go or to come,

4. { **SENDING**, *Mission, missive, Token, convey, dismiss, Remit,*
dispatch, Messenger, Ambassador, Legat, Envoy, Lieger, Emissa-
ry, Currier, Arrant.

{ **FETCHING**, *Bring, reduce, forth-coming.*

To come after, or to go before.

5. { **LEADING**, *Guide, Conduct, bring, convey, draw, Manudu-*
ction.

{ **DRIVING**, *Chase, drift, expel, repel, repulse, goad, beat back,*
Ferret out.

Coming after another thing in motion, or coming up equal to it.

6. { **FOLLOWING**, *Enue, come after, pursue, dogging, trace.*

{ **OVERTAKING**, *Reach, Top, Catch, fetch up.*

Coming of things together from several terms, or the Preterition of something in our way.

7. { **MEETING**, *Obviate, obvious, encounter, occur, Randevoaze.*

{ **AVOIDING**, *Decline, Fly, shun, eschew, Waue, beware, escape,*
evade, shift off, out of the way.

OF DISCOURSE,

Or the several notions belonging to
Grammar or Logick.

§. VI.

THE most general name for those external expressions, whereby men do make known their thoughts to one another, is DISCOURSE, *Commune, Communication, Parly, Talk, Colloquie, Tract, Treatise, handle, Stile.*

To which may be annexed that particular way of discourse, most in use, namely by articulate voice and words, called LANGUAGE, *Tongue, Speech, Linguist, dialect. Silence.*

The several things and notions belonging to discourse, may be distributed into such as do concern either the

Parts of it; or those primary ingredients of which it consists, whether

More Simple; stiled **ELEMENTS. I**

Less Simple; **WORDS. II**

Kinds of it; or those secondary parts belonging to it, whether such as are

Proper, to
GRAMMAR. III.

LOGIC. IV.

COMMON TO BOTH. V

MODES of it. VI

I. The

I. The first and more simple ingredients required to the framing of ^{II. ELE-} Discourse or Language, are stiled ELEMENTS. *Abcdarian.* ^{MENTS.}

These may be distinguished into such as do concern either the *sounds* made by the Organs of speech, according to the

General name; denoting either || that which is *spoken*, or the *picture* of it in writing.

1. { LETTER, *literal.*

{ CHARACTER, *Figure, Note, Letter, Cyphre, Orthography.*

Particular kinds; relating to such as are

More primary and *simple*; whether || such *apert sounds* as are framed by a *free emission of the breath* through the organs of speech, or such *closed sounds* in the pronouncing of which the *breath is intercepted* by some collision or closure amongst the instruments of speech.

{ VOWEL.

2. { CONSONANT.

Less primary and *mixed*; either that which (for the most part) doth consist of *several letters pronounced in one continued motion*, or of more *Vowels coalescing in one sound*.

{ SYLLABLE.

3. { DIPHTHONG.

Time or pause to be observed in the pronouncing of several words or sentences, according to the

General name; denoting that mark which serves, either || for *separating such words as belong to several clauses or sentences*, or for *uniting those words which are to be pronounced as one*.

{ INTERPUNCTION, *Period, Point.*

4. { HYPHEN, *Maccaph.*

Particular kinds;

{ Lesser; according to the degrees of *Less* or *More*

{ COMMA.

5. { SEMICOLON.

{ Greater; according to the degrees of *Less* or *More*

{ COLON.

6. { PERIOD, *full point, stop, pause, rest.*

Manner of Pronouncing; with reference to

Distinction of such words or clauses as are

Less *material*; denoting that such a passage, either || is *not necessary* to make the sense perfect, or is added by way of *Explication* of something preceding.

{ PARENTHESIS.

7. { PARATHESIS, *Exposition.*

More *material*; either that which serves to *distinguish such words, wherein the force of the sense doth more peculiarly consist*, or that which denotes the words to be intended to a *contrary sense*, to what they naturally signify.

{ EMPHASIS.

8. { IRONY --*call.*

Prolongation of *Vowels*, or *Elevation of voice* in the pronouncing of any syllable.

{ ACCENT.

9. { ACCENT, *elevate,*

II. Those

II. WORDS.

II. Those particular *sounds* or *Characters*, which are agreed upon to *signifie any one thing or notion*, are called by the general name of **WORD**, *Verbal, verbatim, term, endite.*

That which is intended by any such sound or Character, is called **MEANING**, *Sense, Signification, Purport, Acception, Import, tenor, denote, moral*

Words may be distinguished according to the

General name; given to the chief kinds of them, whether || the *more Principal* such as *signifie some intire thing or notion*, or the *Less Principal*, such as *consignifie and serve to circumstantiate other words with* (which they are joyned.

I. { **INTEGRAL.**

1. { **PARTICLE.**

Particular kinds; whether of

Integrals; considered according to their

Natures; being either more

{ *Absolute*; denoting either || the *naked Essence* of a thing, or the *Ens* (and thing it self.

2. { **ABSTRACT**, *separate.*

{ **CONCRETE**, *complex.*

Relative; to the

{ *Names of things*; whether *such as signifie more simply and of themselves*, or *such whose signification doth import their being ad-* (joyned to something else.

3. { **SUBSTANTIVE.**

{ **ADJECTIVE.**

{ *Actions or Passions of things*; (which is here taken notice of in compliance with instituted Grammar, tho it be not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula.) To which may be annexed that which is commonly adjoyned unto this, to signifie the *Quality* or affe-

{ **VERBE.**

4. { **ADVERBE DERIVED.**

Place and Order in a proposition, whether that which according to natural construction doth *precede the Copula*, or that which doth (follow it.

{ **SUBJECT.**

5. { **PREDICATE**, *Attribute, ascribe, impute.*

Particles; whether the

{ *Most necessary and essential to every proposition.*

6. **COPULA.**

{ *Less necessary*;

{ *Substitutive*; in the room either of some *Integral word*, or of some (sentence or complex part of it.

7. { **PRONOUN.**

{ **INTERJECTION.**

{ *Connexive or declarative*; whether such as are more

{ *Proper to Substantives*; being usually prefixed before them, either || that whose office it is to *join integral with integral on the same side of the Copula*, or that which serves for the more full and (distinct expression of Substantives.

8. { **PREPOSITION.**

{ **ARTICLE.**

{ *Common to other words*; either that kind of particle which is usually adjoyned to Verbs, to *signifie some kind of Mode* or Circumstance belonging to them, or that which serves chiefly for the *joyning of clauses or sentences.*

{ **ADVERBE UNDERIVED.**

9. { **CONJUNCTION.**

III. COM-

III. COMPLEX GRAMMATICAL NOTIONS of Speech, may be distinguished into such as concern the Portions into which a discourse may be divided, whether more

III. COM-
PLEX
GRAMMA-
TICAL NO-
TIONS.

Imperfect;

Absolute; either that which denotes onely some part of the sense, or that which signifies some complete sense.

1. { CLAUSE, *Passage*.

1. { SENTENCE, *Period, Text, Aphorism, Apophthegm, Axiom, Impress, Motto, Posie, Phrase, Stile*.

Relative; to the number and order of such parts, either the less, consisting of one or more sentences, or the Greater being an Aggregate of these.

2. { VERSE, *Staffe, Stanza*.

2. { SECTION, *Paragraff, Article, Scene*.

Perfect; containing either a Principal part, or an Intire discourse.

3. { CHAPTER, *Act*.

3. { BOOK, *Tract, Treatise*.

Kinds of such discourse; with respect to the

Matter or Words, according to the

General name; denoting either a more loose and free way of putting the words together, or that which is bound up to measure.

4. { PROSE.

4. { VERSE, *Lyrick, Pindarick, Ode*.

Particular kinds of Verse; either that which depends only upon some stated measure of words, or that which doth likewise suppose a similitude in the sound of the ending Syllables.

5. { MEETRE-ical.

5. { RIME.

Form or signification of words, whether

Natural and according to the first intention of them, or *Artificial* and borrowed, containing a reference to something else of near affinity and similitude.

6. { PROPER.

6. { TRALATITIOUS, *Metaphor, Trope, Parable, Simile, Homely, or Ornate*.

7. { SIMPLE.

7. { FIGURATE. *Allegory, Improper, Riddle, Enigmatical*.

Full, or Defective; having something left out.

8. { EXPRESS, *Plain, open, flat, explicite, Hint, Inking, mention, set form*.

8. { UNDERSTOOD, *Implied, implicate, tacit, intimated*.

Easie, or Difficult to be understood.

9. { PLAIN, *Evident, Perspicuous, clear, express, obvious, easie, facil, explain, explicate, unfold, Illustrate, open, make out*.

9. { OBSCURE, *Dark, abstruse, riddle, enigmatical, deep, profound, hard, difficult, mysterious, intrigue*.

IV. COM-

IV. COM-
PLEX LO-
GICAL NO-
TIONS.

IV. COMPLEX LOGICAL NOTIONS of discourse, may be distributed into such as are

Positive; concerning

Words; with respect to their

Ambiguity; *Shewing the different senses which they are capable of, or using them in a fallacious sense.*

1. { *DISTINCTION*, *discriminate.*

{ *ÆQUIVOCATION*, *Ambiguous, Amphibole.*

Universality; *Restraining a word unto some more proper and peculiar sense, or enlarging of it as there may be occasion, to its full scope and comprehensiveness.*

2. { *LIMITATION*, *Restriction, stint, bound, terminate, determine.*

{ *AMPLIATION*, *Inlarge, dilate, expatiate.*

Things; declaring either their

Natures; *more or less perfectly.*

3. { *DEFINITION.*

{ *DESCRIPTION*, *Character, delineate, pourtray, plot, platform, (model.*

Kinds; *more or less perfectly.*

4. { *DIVISION*, *Parting, Dichotomy.*

{ *PARTITION*, *Distribution, parting.*

Affections; *namely such common principles of knowledge whereby men are to be directed in their judging. To which may be opposed the excluding of such particulars as do not properly belong to those generals.*

5. { *RULE*, *Maxim, Axiom, Principle, Theorem, Canon, Rubric, Aphorism, regulate.*

{ *EXCEPTION*, *Exempt, reservation, restrain, exclude, seclude, salvo, save, set aside.*

Compare or disputative,

General; *when from somethings already known and granted, we endeavour to prove some other thing, or the taking of that other thing as being so proved*

6. { *ARGUMENTATION*, *Reason, argue, dispute, debate, discuss, dissertation, ratiocination, demonstration, sophistry, captious, cavil, polemic, mooting, Problem, chop Logic.*

{ *ILLATION*, *Inference, consequence, consecutary, deduction, sequel, Conclusion, Corollary, result, follow, imply.*

Special; *as respecting the*

Forms most Artificial, whether that which is most full, or that which is defective.

7. { *SYLLOGISM.*

{ *ENTHYMEM.*

Matter;

Intrinsic *from the nature of the things themselves, signifying the proving of a General, whether || from many or all the particulars, or from some one or few particulars.*

8. { *INDUCTION*, *Particularize.*

{ *EXAMPLE*, *Instance, exemplifie, specifie, leading case.*

Extrinsic; *from the Authority of some other person, or a resemblance to some other thing.*

9. { *CITATION*, *Quotation, testimonies, alledge.*

{ *ALLUSION*, *Glance.*

V. MIXED

V. MIXED NOTIONS OF DISCOURSE belonging both to Grammar and Logic may be distributed into such as are

V. MIXED
NOTIONS
OF DI-
SCOURSE.

1. *Less complex*; denoting such a compleat sentence, wherein something is either affirmed or denied, To which may be adjoynd such kind of sentences, as by common use and long experience have obtained to be of authority amongst men.

{ PROPOSITION, Thesis, Assertion, Point, Doctrine, Observation,
I. Position, Problem.

{ ADAGE, Proverb, Old-say or saw, By word.

More complex; whether

Kinds of discourse;

{ Positive;

{ More general; denoting something to be spoken in presence, or written to be sent to others.

2. { ORATION, Speech, Harangue, Declamation, Oratory, Panegyric.
{ EPISTLE, Letter.

{ More special; relating to matters of Fact, || either the more usual name, or that which denotes what is commonly said by many.

3. { NARRATION, Relate, Story, History, Tale, tell, Tidings, Report, recite, recount, rehearse, impart, inform, Tradition, Annunciation, Commemoration, Diary, Diurnal, Gazet, Chronicle, Legend, bring word, give notice, or intelligence.

{ RUMOR, Brute, Hear-say, Report, common Fame, Noise, Vogue.

{ Explicative; according to the

{ General name;

4. { INTERPRETATION, Exposition, construction, explain, explicate, unfold, Troughman, Interpreter, Linguist.

{ Particular kinds; whereby the words are

{ Altered; by putting them into another language, or into other words of the same language.

5. { TRANSLATION, Construe, version, interpret, turn, render.
{ PARAPHRASE, Descant, Metaphrase, Circumlocution.

{ Enlarged; by adding several other words for further explication, or Contracted; into fewer words.

6. { COMMENTARY, Gloss, Note, Annotation, Stricture, Scholiast, Expositor.

{ EPITOME, Compendium, Brief, abbreviate, breviate, abridge, Breviary, succinct, concise, Abstract, Synopsis, System, couch, contract, Summary, extract, recapitulate.

Appendages of discourse, whether the

{ Extreme; either the Beginning or the End.

7. { PROLOGUE, Exordium, Preamble, Proem, Introduction, Preface, Prelude.

{ EPILOGUE, Conclusion.

{ Intermediate; either that which is more necessary, whereby one part is to be connected to another, or such additional part as is less necessary to the main scope of the discourse.

8. { TRANSITION, Pass-age.

{ DIGRESSION, On the by, by the way, Diversion, Excursion, Extravagant, glance.

VI. MODES
OF DI-
SCOURSE.

VI. MODES OF DISCOURSE may be distributed into such as concern the business of proving or perswading, either

Antecedently; denoting such forms of speech as imply

Doubting, or a desire of being informed by others, to which may be opposed the general name for those returns which others make to such forms of speech.

1. { **QUESTION**, *Ask, Interrogate, demand, examin, expostulate, Inquisition.*

{ **ANSWER**, *Responsal, Reply, Rejoinder, Return.*

Knowing or acknowledging, whether

Positive; saying a thing to be so, or not to be so.

2. { **AFFIRMATION**, *Affert, averr, avouch, profess, Asseveration, Position.*

{ **NEGATION**, *Deny, renounce, refuse, Recusant, disavow, gainsay, repulse, say nay.*

Conditional; allowing a thing to be so for the present, that we may thereby the better judge of the consequences from it, or owning the truth asserted by another.

3. { **SUPPOSITION**, *Admit, premise, presuppose, Condition, Proviso, Hypothesis, put case.*

{ **CONCESSION**, *Grant, yield, allow, acknowledge, admit, agree.*

Concomitantly; as the Acts or parts of it.

More general;

Saying something against what another affirms, or saying what is most contrary to it.

4. { **OPPOSITION**, *Gainsay, thwart.*

{ **CONTRADICTION**.

Arguing against another, to which is opposed, The shewing an insufficiency in such arguments.

5. { **OBJECTION**, *Impugn, Cavil.*

{ **SOLUTION**, *Solve, Answer, Resolve, Subterfuge, Evasion, Casuist.*

More special; relating to

Our own arguments or opinions, by shewing the truth of them, or seconding such proof, by further evidence.

6. { **PROBATION**, *Prove, demonstrate, evince, Evidence, verifie, Reason, Presumption.*

{ **CONFIRMATION**, *Stablish, establish, ratifie.*

Our adversaries arguments, by shewing the weakness of them, or turning the force of them against himself.

7. { **CONFUTATION**, *Refell, refute, disprove, reason against.*

{ **RETORTION**, *Invert, recriminate.*

Subsequently; whether

Reall; by rendring an adversary unable to defend his own opinion, or making him to submit to ours.

8. { **SPOSING**, *Puzzle, nonplus, baffle, confound, gravel, run down.*

{ **CONVICTION**, *Satisfie, evince.*

Verbal; acknowledging the truth of our opinion, or renouncing the error of his own.

9. { **CONFESSION**, *Acknowledge, own, yield, grant, profess, cry mercy.*

{ **RECANTATION**, *Renounce, retract, recal, revoke, unsay, bite in.*

CHAP. II.

I. Concerning GOD. II. Of the several things and notions reducible under that collective Genus of WORLD.

Those more special kinds of beings to be treated of Antecedently to the Predicaments, because they are not (as Predicaments are) capable of any subordinate species, are GOD and WORLD.

That which the Heathen Philosophers stile the first Mover, the first and supreme cause of all things, and suppose to be a Being of all possible perfections, is GOD, Lord, Jehovah, Deity, Divine-ity, Deifie. Godhead.

And because of that absolute Simplicity and Purity of the Divine nature, whereby 'tis distinguished from all other things, and therefore incapable of being divided by Parts, or by Differences and Species as the rest are; hereupon, under this Head there is onely provision to be made for that great Mystery of Christianity, the Sacred Persons of the Blessed

Trinity { FATHER.
SON, Christ, Jesus.
HOLY GHOST, Holy Spirit.

To the name of God that of IDOL may be opposed, by which is meant any False God; according to the Acception of the word in that Scripture, All the Gods of the Heathen are Idols.

To the Second Person the name ANTICHRIST may be adjoyned by way of Opposition; the true Notion and Importance of the word so requiring.

By WORLD, Universe, is meant the Compages or Frame of the whole Nature, Creation, with more especial reference to those Principal and more Gene-

SPRITUAL and immaterial. I. (ral parts of which it consists; whether Corporeal, considered according to the

Parts into which it is divided, whether

CELESTIAL. II.

Terrestrial: either

{ Inanimate. ——— LAND. III.

{ ANIMATE. V. WATER. IV.

CIRCLES by which it is divided. VI.

I. By SPIRIT is meant Immaterial Substance: to which may be ad- I. SPIRIT, joyned, as its proper Opposite, the word BODY, Corporeal, Matter-ial, Car- A Created Spirit is either such as (cast, Corps, corpulent.

Doth not relate to a Body; and that considered according to its

{ General Name, as being a ministring Spirit.

{ I. ANGEL-ical, Daemon. Familiar Spirit. Archangel.

{ Special kinds, as Good or Evil.

{ GOOD ANGEL, Cherub, Seraphim, Good Genius.

{ DEVIL, Satan, Fiend, Diabolical, Daemon, Fury, Goblin, bad Genius.

Doth relate to a Body; and that considered according to its

{ General Name, as being designed for the enlivening and quickning of a

{ 3. SOUL, Animate, Spirit, Mind. (Body.

{ Special kinds, as rendring its Body capable of

{ Nutrition and Growth;

{ 4. VEGETATIVE, grow.

{ Sense;

{ 5. SENSITIVE. (evil.

{ Discourse and Religion, together with a sense of moral good and

{ 6. RATIONAL, reasonable.

II. HEAVEN. II. *Amongst Corporeal Substances, that which is esteemed most Simple and most Perfect, whose general name is therefore frequently used to signify a place or a state of the greatest Perfection and Happiness, together with that which in both these respects is opposite, are commonly styled*

{ HEAVEN, *Celestial, Firmament, Skie.*

{ HELL, *Infernal, Stygian.*

Those parts of Heaven which fall under our Senses may be considered according to their.

{ General Name; denoting such parts as are *more Solid and Luminous.*

{ I. STARR, *Stellate. North-Star. Greater Star. Lesser Star.*

{ Particular kinds; either

Fixed, that is to say, which do alwayes keep the same distance from one another. And these, for the better distinction and remembrance of them, are usually distributed into divers parcels or little Aggregates, called Constellations: the received names of which are, according to their imaginary Resemblances, either the proper names of Persons, as Perseus, Andromeda, Orion, &c. or the names of brute Animals, as Bear, Lion, Ram, &c. or the names of Inanimate things, as Balance, Arrow, &c. which may each of them be sufficiently expressed, as the things themselves are to which they are resembled, without being particularly provided for in the Table. And because that great Luminary which rules the Day, with us in this System is, by the most received Hypothesis, thought to belong to this number; therefore may it be adjoyned, as the most considerable Particular be-

2. { FIXED STARR, *Constellation.* (longing to this General.

{ SUN, *Solar.*

Wandering, viz. which do not alwaies keep the same distance from one another; to which may be adjoyned that other kind of Luminous Body, which is now by sufficient observation and experiment discovered to be above the Atmosphere; according to the

{ General names.

{ 3. { PLANET, *Wandering Starr.*

{ COMET, *Blazing Starr.*

{ Particular kinds of Planets, being either

{ Primary;

{ Seen by us at a distance, either more

{ Frequently,

{ Higher pair

{ 4. { SATURN -ine.

{ JUPITER, *Jovial.*

{ Lower pair,

{ 5. { MARS.

{ VENUS, *Morning star, Evening star, Day Starr.*

{ Rarely, as being near the Sun,

{ 6. MERCURY -ial.

{ Inhabited by us,

{ 7. The GLOBE OF SEA AND LAND, *Earth, World, Oecumenical, Terrestrial, Terrene, Universe, Geography.*

{ Secondary; whether moving || about the Earth, or about any other Planet,

{ 8. { MOON, *Lunar. New Moon. Half moon. in a Sign.*

{ SATELLES.

III. By

III. By EARTH, Land, World, is meant the *habitable parts of this* III. EARTH. Globe; to which may be adjoyned the more general name of the *Greater parts of the Earth*, denoted by the word COUNTRY, Region, Land, Tract, Quarter, Coast. *Soil-ground. Part of the earth.*

The most considerable Notions belonging to Discourse, which refer to this, may be distinguished *with respect to its*

Figure, || whether *equal or unequal*, *Convex or Concave*.

1. { PLAIN, *field*, *Champion*, *Level*, *Flat*, *land*, *Even ground*, *high land*, *low land*, *Turf-land*.
 { MOUNTAIN, *Hill*, *Ascent*, *Rising*, *Upland*, *Downs*, *Knoll*, *Hillock*, *Howl*.
 { VALLEY, *Vale*, *Dale*, *Bottom*. *Space between hills*.

Boundaries, or adjacent Waters; which are either

On all sides, whether

{ *Great*, || *more great*, or *less great*.

2. { CONTINENT, *Firm-land*, *Main-land*.

{ ISLAND, *Isle*, *Insular*.

{ *Less*, || whether *roundish and high*, or *oblong*.

3. { ROCK, *Cnagg*, *Rock with dens*.

{ CLIFF.

On three sides, which, according to a higher or lower situation, as it is *conspicuous* || *more or less*, is called

4. { PROMONTORY, *Cape*, *Fore-land*, *Head-land*, *Point*,

{ PENE-ISLE.

On two sides, *conspicuous*, || *more or less*.

5. { ISTHMUS, *Streight*, *Neck of land*.

{ BANK, *Shelf*, *Flat*, *Ridge*, *Shallow*, *Shole*,

On one side, either according to the more general name, or that particular kind which is *sometimes covered with Sea*.

6. { SHORE, *Strand*, *Sea-coast*, *Bank-side*, *Water-bank*, *Turning of a water-bank*.

{ WASHES, *Sands*.

Motion or Rest.

7. { QUICKSANDS, *Drift*, *Syrtis*.

{ OAZ.

Cavity in the Earth.

{ CAVE, *Den*, *Hole*.

IV. To

IV. WATER.

IV' To the word WATER, as it denotes the *watry* part of this *Terrestrial Globe*, may be adjoyned the word *SEA*, *Marine*, *Maritim*; which denotes the more general name of the *greater parts of Water*, as *Country* or *Region* does of *Land*. (as the other, *with respect to its*

The more considerable Notions under this Head may be distinguished

Figure, || whether *equal* or *unequal*, *Convex* or *Concave*.

1. { *ÆQUOR*, *Calm Sea*, *Smooth Sea*.

{ *WAVE*, *Bilow*, *Surge*, *Undulation*, *Rough*.

{ *WHIRL-POOL*, *Vorago*, *Gulf*, *Swallow*.

Boundaries, or *adjacent Land*; which is either

On all sides, whether

Great, || *more great*, or *less great*.

2. { *OCEAN*, *Main-sea*.

{ *LAKE*, *Meer*, *Pond*, *Plash*, *Little lake*. *Salt-lake*.

Less, || whether *obround* and *deep*, or *oblong*.

3. { *WELL*, *Head*.

{ *SPRING*, *Fountain*, *Source*; *Rivulet*, *Brook*. *Little brook*.

On three sides, || *greater*, or *less*.

4. { *BAY*, *Gulf*, *Creek*, *Arm of the Sea*, *Harbour*, *Port*, *Key*.

{ *PENE-LAKE*, *Haven*, *Harbour*, *Port*, *Key*.

On two sides, || *greater*, or *less*.

5. { *FRETUM*, *Streight*, *Narrow sea*, *Sound*.

{ *CHANNEL*.

On one side, either according to the more general name, or that particular kind which is sometimes higher, and sometimes lower upon the

6. { *SHORE*, *Margo aquea*. (Land.

{ *TIDE*, *Ebb*, *Flow*, *High-water*, *Low-water*, *Neap-tide*, *Spring-tide*.

Motion or *Rest*; whether constantly moving, or generally at rest

7. { *STREAM*, *River*; *Brook*, *Current*, *flow*, *pour*, *gush*, *Bourn*, *Rill*,

{ *Rivulet*, *Eddy*, *Gullet*, *Flood*, *Deluge*, *Inundation*, *Torrent*, *Cataract*, *Water-course*, *Running-water*, *Fall of water*, *Foord*. (water.

{ *STAGNUM*, *Pool*, *Puddle*, *Pond*, *stagnate*, *standing-water*, *Dead-*

V. ANIMATE PARTS OF THE WORLD.

V. The ANIMATE PARTS of the World do comprehend such Bodies

Vegetative, more (as are endowed with *Life* or *Spirit*; whether

Imperfect; such Bodies as grow in *Veins* of the *Earth*, which though they are not commonly owned and reckoned under this Rank, yet several Learned men have heretofore reduced them hither, as being a more imperfect kind of *Vegetable*; because when *Mines* have seemed to be totally exhausted of them, yet there hath remained behind some kind of *Seminal* or *Spermatic* parts, whereby they have in process of time been renewed again, and continued to propagate their

1. MINERAL. (kinds.

Perfect; whether according to the

{ *General name*;

2. PLANT, *Vegetable*.

{ *Special kinds*; denoting either, that tribe of *Plants* that are most small, tender and numerous; Or those kinds, amongst these, which are com-

3. { *HERB*, *Wort*, *Weed*, *Botanic*. (monly fed upon by beasts, &c.

{ *GRASS*, *Grass*, *Greensword*.

Sensitive,

4. ANIMAL, *Brute-ish*. *Beast*. *Earth-beast*. *Water-beast*.

Rational,

5. MAN; *Woman*; *Human-ity*, *Folk*. *Man*. *People*. *Nation*.

VI. Be-

VI. Besides those General parts *into which* the World may be divided, there is likewise consideration to be had of those Imaginary CIRCLES VI. IMAGINARY CIRCLES. by which men have agreed to divide both the Celestial and Terrestrial Globe, for the better explaining of the Distances and Motions of the Starrs, and the several Climates of the Earth; to which may be adjoyned for Affinity the Notion of ORBE, Sphere.

These Circles are either

Greater, dividing the Sphere into two equal parts;

Indeterminately; namely that which separates the upper and visible part of the Globe, from that which by reason of its being below us, we cannot see, terminating our vision.

1. HORIZON -tall.

Determinately; as to

Northern and Southern parts; whether

Directly; wherein the Sun makes every-where equal day and night:

2. EQUATOR, *Æquinoctial*, the Line.

Obliquely, namely, that Line wherein the Sun is supposed constantly to move in its Annual course: to which may be adjoyned that Circular superficies, on each side of this, which terminates the motion of the Planets;

3. ECLIPTIC.

ZODIAC.

Eastern and Western parts; wherein the Sun makes mid-day or mid-night: to which those other Circles correspond which pass through the Poles of the Horizon, as the former do through the Poles of the World;

4. MERIDIAN, Colure.

AZIMUTH.

Lesser, dividing the Sphere into two unequal parts; whether

Polar described by the supposed motion of the Poles of the Ecliptic; || either Northern or Southern.

5. ARTIC.

ANTARTIC.

Tropic, terminating the motion of the Sun in its greatest Declination; || Northern, or Southern.

6. TROPIC of ☿ Summer Solstice.

TROPIC of ♄ Winter Solstice.

Parallels, relating || either to the Equator, or to the Horizon.

7. PARALLEL.

ALMACANTAR.

CHAP. III.

I. Of Elements and Meteors. II. Of Stones. III. Of Metals.

ø. I. **V**Hereas men do now begin to doubt, whether those that are called the Four **ELEMENTS** be really the *Primordia rerum*, First Principles, of which all mixed Bodies are compounded; therefore may they here be taken notice of and enumerated, without particular restriction to that Notion of them, as being onely the great *Masses of natural Bodies*, which are of a more simple Fabric then the rest: For which reason the word **METEOR** may be annexed to Element, for its affinity in this respect, signifying the several *kinds of Bodies which are of a more imperfect mixture*. These are, according to the common Theory, distinguishable into

{ { { { { {	More simple; whether
	Real, such as do actually exist.
	Lighter;
	FIRE. I.
	AIR. II.
	Heavier;
WATER. III.	
EARTH. IV.	
APPARENT. V.	
More mixed; denoting various modes of Air.	
WEATHER. VI.	

I. The

I. The *hottest and lightest* kind of those that are counted *Elements*, is called **FIRE**: *Burn, Scald, Singe, Kindle, Tind, Light, Burning, Artificial fire.*

The several Notions referring to the Parts or Kinds of it, are distinguishable by their Magnitude, Place, Duration, Shape, &c.

The *General* parts or *kinds* of *Fire*, are || either *greater*, which seem to be *enkindled Air*; or *less*, being a *small separated portion* of *Fire*.

I. { **FLAME**, *Blaze, Coruscation, Flash, Leam, Light fire.*
 { **SPARK**, *Strike fire.*

The *Special* sorts of *Fiery Bodies*, to which custom hath given particular names, are such as are either

{ *More considerable*; in respect of their
 { *Lastingness*, continuing for *some time in the same place*; and then || *vani-*
 { *shing*, or *falling*.

2. { **COMET**, *Standing, Blazing starr.*
 { **FALLING STARR**.

{ *Suddenness*; being || either the *Shining and flash* of *inflamed Exha-*
 { *lations*, or the *Sound* made by such *Inflammations*,

3. { **SLIGHTNING**, *Flash, Coruscation. to Strike with lightning.*
 { **THUNDER**, *Fulminate. to Thunder.*

{ *Less considerable*;

{ *More high in the Air*;

{ *Of Coherent* parts, in the shape of || a *standing perpendicular Co-*
 { *lumn*, or of a *Dart in motion*.

4. { **BEAM**, *Trabs.*
 { **DART**, *Jaculum.*

{ *Of Disjoyned* parts, of a shape || *bigger*, or *lesser*.

5. { **SCAPRA SALTANS**.
 { **SCINTILLÆ VOLANTES**.

{ *More low in the Air*, *loose, wandring*; || as that which appears often
 { *to Mariners at Sea*; and if *single*, it is called *St. Hermo, Helena*,
 { and is thought to portend *Storms*; if *double*, 'tis styled *Castor*
 { *and Pollux*, signifying good weather: Or that which adheres to,
 { *and encompasses* several *Animals*, without hurting them, being
 { *probably an Inflammation* of their *Effluvia*.

6. { **SIGNIS FATUUS**, *Will with a Wisp, Jack with a Lanthorn.*
 { **SIGNIS LAMBENS**.

{ *Within the Earth*;

7. **DAMP**.

II. AIR.

II. The General name for that kind of *Body*, which, for its *Levity* and *Warmth*, is counted the next *Element* to that of *Fire*, is AER-eal, *Wind*, It is distinguishable by its (Breath.

Purity; being || either more remote from the *Earth* and its *Exhalations*; or adjoyning to the *Terrestrial Globe*, and impregnated by the *Steams* and *Effluvia* that proceed from it.

- I. { ÆTHER, or *æthereal Air*, *Firmament*, *Skie*, *Welkin*. Material heaven.
 { ATMOSPHERE.

Kinds of mixture, according to the more

{ General name, or that particular kind which signifies a mixture of *Watry* (parts.

2. { EXHALATION, *Steam*, *Reek*, *Effluviu*, *volatile*.

{ VAPOR, *Evaporate*, *Breathe*. *Damp*.

{ Particular kinds in respect of its mixture with || *Earthy*, or *Fiery* parts.

3. { FUME.

{ SMOKE, *Suffumigation*, *bloting*, *fume*.

Motion,

{ Above ground; || *Direct*, or *Circular*.

4. { WIND, *Blow*, *Gale*, *Breath*, *Blast*, *Puff*, *Gust*, *Flaw*, *Monsoon*, *Trade-wind*, *Bellows*, *Eolipile*, *Fan*, *Ventiduct*.

{ WHIRLWIND, *Herricano*, *Tornado*.

{ Under ground; || *Violent*, or *Gentle*.

5. { EARTHQUAKE.

{ DAMP.

III. WATER.

III. The third of those greater *Masses* of *Body*, considerable for its *Gravity* and *Moisture*, is styled WATER: *Aqueous*, *Dip*, *padle*, *Drein*.

The names belonging to this are such as concern either

{ The smaller *Particles* of it; || whether *Solid*, or *Hollow*.

1. { DROP, *Drip*, *drible*, *drizle*, *trickle*, *sprinkle*, *run*, *shed*, *instil*.

{ BUBBLE, *Froth*, *Spume*, *Fome*, *Mantle*, *Ebullition*.

{ The Mixture of it with *Air*, || *Upper*, or *Lower*.

2. { CLOUD, *Overcast*, *gloomy*. Slender cloud. Cloudy.

{ MIST, *Fogg*, *nebulous*.

{ The Condensation of it, || from a *Cloud*, or from a *Mist*.

3. { RAIN, *Drizle*. to *Rain*. to *Rain* slenderly. to *Rain* closely. to *Rain* violently.

{ DEW.

{ The Congelation of it, according to its more

{ General acception, or according to that special kind of it relating to the smaller particles of a *Cloud*, styled

4. { FROST, *Freeze*, *Ice*; *congele*; *Isicle*. Floating ice.

{ SNOW.

{ Particular restriction to the Drops || of *Rain*, or of *Dew*.

5. { HAIL.

{ RIME, *Hoar-frost*. to *Fall a time*.

The Kinds of *Dew*:

{ More *Concrete*; of a *sweet* taste: to which may be adjoynd that peculiar kind of *physical Dew* mixed with the *Exudations* of the *Plant*

6. { MANNA.

{ LADANUM. (*Ladanum*.

{ More *Liquid*; gathered from *Plants* by *Bees*: to which may be adjoynd for its affinity, that other natural *Body* gathered likewise by

7. { SHONY.

{ WAX. (*Bees*, and of a *clammy* consistence.

IV. That

IV. That which is commonly described to be the *Coldest, Thickest, Heaviest*, of any of those Bodies counted *Elements*, is called **EARTH**, *Land, Mold, Fat earth. Clod, Lump of earth. Dunged Earth. Harrowed Earth.*

This is distinguishable by its

{ *Smaller Particles;*

{ *Alone and without mixture.*

1. **DUST.**

{ *Mixed with Water.*

2. **DURT**, *Mud, Mire, daggles, puddle.*

{ *Separated by Fire, || descending, or ascending.*

3. { **ASHES**, *Embers, Cinders.*

{ **SOOT**, *Fuliginous.*

{ *Bigger Masses of it, serviceable for building, and of a*

{ *Cold, clammy consistence, to which that common mixture which is made of this may be adjoyned for its affinity.*

4. { **CLAY**, *Sealed earth.*

{ **MORTAR**, *Lome.*

{ *Hot and dry consistence, usually made of burnt Stone; to which, for the same reason, may be adjoyned that other common mixture made of this.*

5. { **LIME.**

{ **PLASTER**, *Parget, Tarras, daube.*

The placing of that Pair, *Flame, Spark* under the first Difference; **NOTE**, and that other Pair, *Drop, Bubble*, under the third Difference; with those other Species under the fourth Difference, must be granted to be besides the common Theory; But there is this account to be given of it, That there seems to be the like kind of resemblance and affinity in these to their *Genus*'es, as there is in some of the other Species, which are commonly received.

V. **APPEARING METEORS** are such as onely seem to be, and have not any real existence.

**V. APPEAR-
ING METE-
ORS.**

These are either of a

{ *Determined Shape;*

{ *Part of a round.*

1. **RAINBOW**, *Iris. Morning-ved.*

{ *Round wholly;*

{ *Encompassing any of the Planets or bigger Starrs.*

2. **HALO.**

{ *Representing || the Sun, or the Moon.*

3. { **SPARELIUS.**

{ **PARASELENE.**

{ *Straight.*

4. **VIRGÆ**, *Streaks, Rays of Light.*

{ *Undetermined Shape, being a seeming Hollownes or Opening in the Heavens*

5. **CHASM**, *Gaping.*

VI. WEATHER.

VI. By WEATHER is meant the state and condition of the Air; the several kinds of which, not sufficiently expressible by any words in the precedent Table, are considered either as to

{ The Air's || Transparency, or Opacity.
1. { CLEARNESS, Open, serene. Serenest. Sun-shining.
{ HAZINESS. Hazy. Cloudy. Close.
The various Meteors wherewith it may be affected; whether

Rain,

{ simply and by it self; either

{ Drops, || little, or great.

2. { MIZZING, Drizzle.

{ SHOWR.

Stream.

3. SPOUT.

Mixed, || with violent Winds, or with Snow.

4. { STORM of rain: Storm of snow.

{ SLEET.

Winds, considered according to its

{ Quality; whether excessively cold, or mixed with noxious vapours.

5. BLASTING.

Quantity; being either

{ Little, or not sufficient to ruffle the waters.

6. { GENTLE GALE, Breez.

{ CALM, Still, Halcyon.

Much; whether equal, or unequal.

7. { STIFF GALE, High wind.

{ TEMPEST, Storm, Flaw, blustering, boisterous.

OF STONES.

SUCH kind of *Minerals* as are *hard and friable* are called STONES, §. II.
Petrifise, Quarry: to which EARTHY CONCRETIONS may be
 annexed by way of affinity, being more *soft and brittle*, and of a middle
 nature *betwixt Stones and Metals*.

{ *Stones* may be distinguished into such as are

- { VULGAR, and of no price. I.
- { MIDDLE-prized. II.
- { PRECIOUS; either
- { LESS TRANSPARENT. III.
- { MORE TRANSPARENT. IV.

{ *Earthy Concretions* are either

- { DISSOLVIBLE. V.
- { NOT DISSOLVIBLE. VI.

I. VULGAR STONES, or such as are of little or no price, are distin- I. VULGAR STONES.
 guishable from their different Magnitudes, Uses, Consistences, into the

Greater Magnitudes of Stone; *used* either about

{ *Buildings*; whether of

{ *Walls*; chiefly, being of a

{ *Softer* consistence; || whether *natural*, or *factitious*.

{ FREE-STONE.

1. { BRICK.

{ *Harder* consistence; not easily yielding to the Tool of the Work-

{ *Greater* masses; (man, growing || either in

2. RAGG.

{ *Lesser* masses; whether such as are for their figure

{ More *knobbed* and unequal; used for the striking of fire, || ei-
 ther the more common which is *less heavy*, or the less common
 which is *more heavy*, as having something in it of a metalline

{ FLINT. (mixture.

3. { MARCHASITE, *Fire-stone*.

{ More *round* and even;

4. PIBBLE, *Thunderbolt*.

{ *Roof or Pavement*; being of a *laminated* figure, || either *natural*, or
factitious.

{ SLATE.

5. { TILE.

{ *Metals*, either for the

{ *Sharpning* or *trying* of them.

6. { WHET-STONE.

{ TOUCH-STONE.

{ *Polishing* or *cutting* of them; || being either of a more *spungy* and
soft, or of a more *hard* consistence.

{ PUMICE.

7. { EMRY.

{ *Lesser Magnitudes*; || either *more*, or *less* minute.

8. { SAND, *Grit*.

{ GRAVEL.

II. MID-

I. MIDDLE
PRIZED
STONES.

II. MIDDLE-PRIZED STONES are either of a

Shining Politure, or capable of it; whether of a
Simple white colour, and more *soft consistence*.

1. ALABASTER.

Sometime white, sometime black or green, and *sometime variegated* with
veins; growing in *greater, or lesser Masses*.

2. { MARBLE, *Porphyrie*.
AGAT.

Spotted; || with *Red* upon a *Greenish* colour, or with spots of *Gold-*
colour upon *Blew*.

3. { JASPIS, *Heliotrope*.
LAZUL, *Azure-stone*.

Transparency: either

Brittle; || whether *natural*, or *factitious*.

4. { CRYSTAL -ine.

GLASS, *Vitrifie*.

Fissil, into Flakes, || either *greater*, or *lesser*.

5. { SELENITE, *Muscovia glass, Isingglass, Sparr*.
TALC.

Relation to Metals; || *attracting of Iron*, or *making of Brass*.

6. { LOAD-STONE, *Magnet-ical, Compass*.
CADMIA, *Calaminaris*.

Incombustible nature.

7. AMIANTUS, *Asbestus*.

Strange Original; not being properly *Minerals*, though usually rec-
koned amongst them; but either a *sub-marine Plant*; or supposed
 to proceed from a *liquid Bitumen*.

8. { CORAL -ine.
AMBER.

There are several other kinds of *Stony Consistences* mentioned in the
Authors who write *de Lapidibus*. Some that are found in the *Bodies of*
Animals, their *Stomachs*, *Guts*, *Bladders*, *Kidneys*, &c. several of
 which are *denominated* from the *Animals* in which they are found; as
Alectorius, *Chelidonium*, *Bezoar*, &c. Others have peculiar names from
 their *shapes*; as *Astroides*, *Glossopetra*, &c. Others made of *Animals* or
 parts of *Animals* petrified, which may be sufficiently expressed, without
 being particularly provided for in the *Tables*.

III. PRECIOUS STONES, *Gemms*, *Jewels*, are such as, for their *rarity* and *beauty*, are every where more *esteemed*: amongst which some are LESS TRANSPARENT, which are distinguishable chiefly by their Colours: either

III. PRECIOUS STONES LESS TRANSPARENT.

(Representing variety of Colours with *dimness*, || *less*, or *more*.

1. { OPAL.
CATS-EYES.

Of particular Colours.

Whitish and shining; though this be not properly a Mineral, but a part of a *testaceous Fish*.

2. PEARL.

Red.

3. SARDIUS, *Cornelian*, *Bloud-stone*.

Pale Fleshy colour, like that of a man's nail:

4. ONYX.

Blewish.

5. TURCOIS.

Pale Purple.

6. CHALCEDONY.

As for that which is commonly styled a *Toadstone*; this is properly a tooth of the Fish called *Lupus marinus*, as hath been made evident to the Royal Society by that Learned and inquisitive person D^r Merit.

IV. MORE TRANSPARENT *Gemms*; may be distinguished into such as are either

IV. PRECIOUS STONES MORE TRANSPARENT.

(*Colourless*: || either *most hard and bright*; or that which is very like to this in other respects, but onely *less hard and bright*.

1. { DIAMOND, *Adamant*.
SAPPHIRE WHITE.

(*Coloured*; to be ranged according to the order of the colours in the Rainbow.

Red; of a *lustre* || *greater*, or *less*.

2. { RUBY, *Carbuncle*.
GRANATE.

Yellow, whether *paler*, or *deeper*.

3. { CHRYSOLITE.
TOPAZ.

Green; || either *most bright* and *pleasant*, or of a *darker* kind of *Sea-green*.

4. { EMERALD, *Smaragd*.
BERYL.

Blewish.

5. SAPPHIRE.

Purple or *Violaceous*; *more inclining* || to *Blew*, or to *Yellow*.

6. { AMETHYST.
HYACINTH.

V. Such

V. EARTHY
CONCRETIONS
DISSOLVIBLE.

V. Such EARTHY CONCRETIONS as commonly grow in Mines, together with such other *factitious* Substances as have some analogy to these, and are DISSOLVIBLE by Fire or Water, may be distinguished by their being

{ Not inflammable :

{ More simple ; being several kinds of Salt, || whether of the Sea water, the most necessary *Condiment* for Meat ; or of the Air, used as a chief ingredient in the making of Gunpowder.

1. { SALT, Brine.

{ NITRE, Salt-peter.

Earth ; || of a *styptic* quality and absterfve, proper for the drying of Wounds, commonly boiled up into a consistence from a mineral water ; or that other kind of Earthy Salt dug up in great lumps.

2. { SALUME.

{ SAL GEMMÆ.

Metals of all kinds, sometimes called Sugars and Crystals ; but agreeing in the common nature with that which is styled

3. VITRIOL, Chalchanthus, Copperas.

Vegetables ; made || either by fermentation, or by burning.

4. { STARTAR.

{ AI CALI.

Animal Substances, made by Distillation, called

5. URINOUS SALT.

More mixed of other Salts ; || more volatile, or fixed.

6. { SAL AMMONIAC.

{ CHRYSOCOLLA, Borax.

{ Inflammable ; of a more

{ Dry consistence, and Yellowish colour.

7. SULPHUR, Brimstone.

{ Clammy and tenacious consistence

{ Not sweet-sented ; || more solid, or more liquid.

8. { BITUMEN -inows.

{ NAPHTHA. Stone-oil.

{ Sweet-sented.

9. AMBERGRIS,

VI. EARTHY
CONCRETIONS
NOT DISSOLVIBLE.

VI. EARTHY CONCRETIONS NOT DISSOLVIBLE may be distinguished by their various Colours ; being either

{ White and soft according to degrees, || more, or less.

1. { CHALK.

{ MARLE.

Yellowish red, whether more yellow, or more red

2. { OKER, Yellow oker.

{ RED OKER, Ruddie.

{ Black ; of a finer or courser grain.

3. { JETT.

{ PIT-COAL, Sea-coal.

Gold-colour, of a poisonous nature, || either as it is dug out of the Earth,

4. { ORPIMENT, Auripigmentum.

(or as it is sublimed.

{ ARSENIC, Rats-bane.

Reddish ; often found in the same Mines with Orpiment.

5. SANDARACH.

Of

OF METALS.

METAL is a *Mineral*, for the most part, of a *hard* consistence, close, *ductil*, and *fusil*: It is distinguishable into p. III.

- Perfect.
 { NATURAL. I.
 { FACTITIOUS. II.
 Imperfect, with reference to
 { METALLINE KINDS. III.
 { RECREMENTITIOUS PARTS. IV.

I. By NATURAL METALS are meant *such as* of themselves grow in the Earth, without any kind of mixture, or other help by the Art of men. These are either I. NATURAL METALS.

{ More rare and precious; of a
 { Yellowish colour, most heavy, not growing in any particular Mines, where 'tis imbas'd with any drossy mixture: but found pure, either in small sands, or rocky branches.

1. GOLD, Gilt, Or.

{ Whitish, and next in value to Gold, not subject to rust, and of a pleasant sound.

2. SILVER, Argent.

{ Of a middle value; of a
 { Whitish colour, and more soft consistence.

3. TINN, Stannery.

{ Reddish colour, the first material of Mony.

4. COPPER.

{ Most base and common:

{ Of a softer consistence, and a darkish colour, not sonorous.

5. LEAD, Plummer.

{ Of a harder consistence, being the common matter for Weapons and Tools.

6. IRON.

II. By FACTITIOUS METALS are meant *such as* are made by the Art of men. These may be distinguished into *such as* are made of II. FACTITIOUS METALS.

{ Copper and Lapis calaminaris.

1. BRASS, Brasier.

{ Tinn, Lead, and Tin-glass.

2. PEWTER - er. China-pewter.

{ Iron depurated by frequent heating, and beating, and boiling with Salts.

3. STEEL.

III. IMPER-

III. IMPERFECT kinds of METAL, are either

{ Fluid.

1. MERCURY, *Quick-silver.*

{ Solid and consistent; used for

{ Purging, and chiefly for Vomiting.

2. ANTIMONY -al.

{ Making of Pewter, being of shining brittle substance.

3. BISMUTE, *Tin glass.*

{ Making of Soder, being like Tinn, but more hard and brittle.

4. SPELTER, *Zink, Spalt.*

{ Painting; || considered according to its natural state, being the Oar of Quick-silver, and of a Dark red: or else as it is prepared by grinding, which renders it of a Bright red.

{ CINNABAR, *Rudle.*

5. { VERMILION.

{ Writing; not known to the Ancients, and therefore without any Latin or Greek name.

6. BLACK-LEAD.

IV. RECREMENTITIOUS PARTS OF METAL, are such as are cast off; either in the

{ Preparation of them, by

{ Melting; being of parts

{ More large and united; a kind of scum arising from the separation of impurer mixtures in the fusion of Metals, chiefly in the purging of Silver from Lead.

1. LITHARGE.

{ More minute and separate; being a concretion of the lesser parts of Copper, which fly out when that Metal is in fusion; || either the heavier parts, which by their gravity descend to the floor: or the more light and volatile parts, which adhere to the roof or walls.

{ SPODIUM.

2. { POMPHOLYX.

{ Beating or hammering.

3. SCORIA, *Scales.*

{ Corruption of them; according to the

{ General name.

4. RUST, *Canker.*

{ Particular kinds; proceeding either of Copper and Brass, or of Lead.

{ VERDIGREECE, *Ærugo.*

5. { CERUSE, *White lead.*

CHAP. IV.

- I. Of Plants, The difficulty of enumerating and describing these. II. The more general distribution of them. III. Of Herbs considered according to their Leaves. IV. Of Herbs considered according to their Flowers. V. Of Herbs considered according to their Seed-vessels. VI. Of Shrubs. VII. Of Trees.

THe more perfect kind of Vegetables are called by the name of Plants, the several kinds of which are so exceeding numerous, as must needs render it a very difficult task for any man who is most versed in the study of them, either to *enumerate* them so fully or to *order* them so accurately, as will not be liable to many exceptions; especially considering the streining and force that must sometimes be used, to make things comply with the institution of these tables into which they are to be reduced.

§. I.

Gaspar Bauhinus doth in his *Pinax* reckon up about six thousand several plants, the particular names of which do amount to almost twice the number of words here intended for the whole body of language. And there is reason enough to believe, that there are many more besides those he mentions, since we find by daily experience, in sowing the seeds of Flowers and of Trees, and the different wayes of culture used about them, that new kinds of Flowers and of Fruits are continually produced, such as were not before described by any Author, and such as do afterwards propagate their kinds; insomuch that it may well be doubted whether there be any determinate number of these subordinate Species.

I design in these following tables to take notice only of the *chief families* of Plants, to which the others are to be reduced. In the descriptions of which, there will be no small difficulty, by reason of their great number, and the want of proper words to express the more minute differences betwixt them, in respect of shape, colour, taste, smell, &c. to which instituted languages have not assigned particular names. I mention this by way of Apology for the several defects, which I am sensible of in the following tables.

In the description of those Plants which are heads of *numerous families*, I take notice only of that *Communis ratio*, which belongs to all the subordinate varieties of them, unless it be when there is no such common agreement belonging to them all: or where several things are reduced under the same head, some for their agreement in one Accident, and others for their agreement in some other Accident; in which cases the descriptions here mentioned, are to be understood of the chief and most common Plants of that name.

As for the various *particulars contained under each family*, as suppose Tulips, Roses, Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. These need not be particularly provided for, both because the just number of them is not yet stated, every year producing new ones: And because they may as well be expressed Periphrastically here as in all other Languages; either by their

Seasons ; whether Early or Late, Vernal, Autumnal, Hyemal.

Lastingness ; being either Annual or Perennial.

Bigness or Littleness, Tallness or Lowness.

Manner of growth ; whether Erect, Trailing, Creeping, Climbing, Twisting.

Place of growth ; either *Terrestrial*, Hilly, Sandy, Stony, Clay, &c. *Aquatic*, belonging either to Sea or Rivers, Marish, Moorish, Fenny grounds.

Several parts ; whether in respect of the

Root ; being either *Fibrous*, of bigger or lesser strings, more or less numerous, spreading sidewise or tending more directly downwards : Or *Bulbous*, of one single bulb or several, whether Obround, Compressed, Oblong, Coated or Scaly : Or *Tuberous*, having its thicker parts contiguous, or hanging more at a distance by small strings.

Stem or stalk ; whether Solid or Hollow, Smooth or Rugged, Round or Angular, Knotted or Jointed more or less frequently, being free from leaves, or having leaves.

Leaves ; whether as to their

Superficies ; being Smooth, Unctuous, Shining, Rough, Prickly, Hairy, Woolly, &c.

Shape and figure ; Round Angular, Broad Narrow, Long Short, of smooth or of indented, jagged, waved, curled edges, being either sharp or round pointed.

Substance or Bulk ; Thick Succulent, or Thin Dry, being interspersed with nerves either direct or transverse.

Colour ; whether the same on both sides or different, clear or spotted, of a brighter or darker green.

Number ; One, Two, Three, &c.

Manner of growth ; whether singly, or in pairs opposite to each other : or having more than two encompassing the stalk, Winged, Fingered, &c.

Flowers ; as to their

Shapes ; consisting of one single undivided leaf, either divided at the edge or not : or having several leaves, three, four, five or more.

Colour ; whether simple, as Red, Yellow, Purple, &c. or Mixed, Striped, Speckled, Edged.

Number ; Bearing either One or Many, and these either single or double.

Manner of growth ; whether of single flowers, being Erect, Hanging, Reversed, &c. or of several flowers, Verticillate, Spicate, Umbelliferous.

Seed-vessels ; whether Oblong, Closed or Open, Round, Hollow, Solid, Smooth, Rugged, Prickly, Scaly, containing few or many seeds.

Seeds themselves ; Round, square, flat, oblong, downy, &c. smooth, Echinate, black, white, shining, &c.

Fruits ; Apples, Berries, &c.

Juice ; Waterish, Gummy, Milky, Yellow.

To all which may be added their different smells and tastes, and the several uses they are commonly applyed unto; by some of which Accidents all other Plants may be sufficiently described.

I had formerly distributed the kinds of Herbs, according to those several ends and purposes for which they are commonly used, into these three heads; 1. Such as are for *pleasure*, being usually cherished in Gardens, for their flowers, or beauty, or sweet sent. 2. Such as are *Alimentary*, being used by men for food, either in respect of their Roots, their Leaves or Stalks, their Fruit or their Seed. 3. Such as are *Medicinal*, being either Hot and biting, or Cold and Stupefying, Purgative, Alterative, Vulnerary. But upon further consideration I am satisfied, that though these heads may seem more facil and vulgar; yet are they not so truly Philosophical, but depend too much upon the Opinions and customs of several times and Countries.

As for the usual distinction betwixt *Shrubbs* and *Trees*, it doth not seem (at least so farr as these things have been hitherto described) to have any such distinct limits in nature, as were to be desired, and as is to be found betwixt other things, there being several under each head, which seem to be of a doubtful condition. Some that are reckoned for *Shrubbs*, which have a fair pretence to be placed amongst *Trees*: and others accounted *Trees*, which without any injury might be reduced to the Genus of *Shrubbs*. I do in the following tables comply with that opinion, which seems most common and probable.

The reason why the two last differences of *Trees*, is not from their *fruit* (as the others are) but from their *Woods* and *Rines*, or from their *Rosins* and *Gumms*, is because these are the only things that we yet know of them, their natures in other respects being not yet (for ought I know) described by any Authors.

As for any *new species* of Plants that shall hereafter be discovered, 'tis probable they may by analogie be reduced either to some of the *families* here mentioned, or at least to some of the *Tribes*.

I have added to the several species of *Plants* and *Animals*, their Latin names in the Margin, because many of them are as well, if not better, known by such compellations; and because they are most frequently treated of by the Authors who write in that Language.

Plants may be distinguished into such as are more

§. II.

{ *Minute and tender*, called *Herbs*, to be considered according to their

{ *Leaves.*

{ *Flowers.*

{ *Seed-vessels.*

{ *Large and hard*, being woody plants, whether the

{ *Lesser*, which commonly grow up from the root in several stems called *Shrubbs*.

{ *Larger*, which of themselves do grow up in one single stem, called *Trees*.

Herbs

§. III,

HERBS CONSIDERED ACCORDING TO THEIR LEAVES, may be distinguished into such as are

{ *Imperfect* ; which either do want, or seem to want some of the more essential parts of Plants, viz. either Root, Stalk or Seed. I.

{ *Perfect* ; having all the essential parts belonging to a Plant, to be distinguished by the

{ *Fashion of the leaf* ; whether
 { *Long* ; as all Gramineous herbs, having a long narrow leaf without any foot-stalk.

{ *Not flowering* ; (i.) not having any foliaceous flower.

{ FRUMENTACEOUS ; Such whose seed is used by men for food, either Bread, Pudding, Broth, or Drink. II.

{ NOT FRUMENTACEOUS ; III.

{ *Flowering* ; Being of

{ BULBOUS ROOTS ; Having no fibers from the side, but only from the Bottom or the Top ; whose leaves are more thick, undivided, smooth-edged, and generally deciduous. IV.

{ AFFINITY TO BULBOUS ROOTS ; V.

{ ROUND ; VI.

Texture of the Leaf ; being either

{ NERVOUS ; having several prominent Fibers. VII.

{ SUCCULENT ; having thick juicie leaves, covered with a close membrane, through which the moisture cannot easily transpire, which makes them continue in dry places. VIII.

SUPERFICIES of the Leaf, or MANNER of Growing. IX.

I. IMPERFECT HERBS.

1. IMPERFECT HERBS may be distinguished into

{ *Terrestrial* ; whether

{ *Most imperfect* ; which seem to be of a spontaneous generation.

{ *Having no leaf*,

{ *With a Stem and Head* ; the Greater or the Less. The later of which hath by Mr. Hook been first discovered to consist of small stemms with little balls at the top, which flutter out when

Fungus.

Mucor.

1. { MUSHROOM, Toadstool, Fungus, Touchwood, Spunke. (ripe.

{ MOULD, Horiness, Vinnewd.

{ *Without a Stem*, of a roundish figure || growing either in the ground, being esculent, & counted a great delicate: or on the ground, being

Tuber.

Fungus pulverulentus.

2. { STRUBS, Truffle. (when dry) full of an unsavory hurtful dust.

{ FUZBALL, Puchfist.

{ *Having a leaf* ; being generally deeper then other plants and curled, growing in such barren places where no other plants will thrive,

Mosses.

Lichen.

|| either that which grows, both on the ground, and on walls and trees, of which there are great varieties : or that which grows

3. { MOSS.

{ LIVERWORT.

{ *Less Imperfect* ; being counted Infœcund, whose seed and flower (if there be any) is scarce discernable, commonly called Capillary

{ *Have several leaves* ; (Plants, whether such as

{ *Divided* ;

{ *Doubly* ; or subdivided,

{ *Greater* ; of a brighter or a darker green, the latter being less and (more finely cut.

Filix.

Dryopteris.

4. { FEARN, Brake.

{ OAK-FEARN.

{ *Lesser* ; either that which grows commonly on walls and dry places,

ces, somewhat resembling Rue both in the colour and figure of the leaf: or that which grows in moist shady places, having small slender black stalks.

5. { WHITE MAIDENHAIR, *Wall-rue, Tentwort*

{ BLACK MAIDENHAIR.

Singly; or not subdivided,

{ Greater; of a broader leaf, and purgative root: or of a narrower and longer leaf.

6. { POLYPODI.

{ ROUGH SPLEENWORT.

Lesser; either that which hath a black stalk and winged leaves like those of a Vetch: or that which hath a thicker shorter leaf, not divided to the middle ribb.

7. { ENGLISH BLACK MAIDENHAIR.

{ SPLEENWORT, *Miltmast.*

Undivided; either that whose leaves are somewhat broader towards the bottom, where they encompass the stalk like a half moon: Or

8. { SMILE FEARN.

{ HARTSTONGUE.

Have but one leaf; either that whose leaf is like the others of this tribe, with a tuft of very small flowers: or that which hath an undivided succulent leaf, with a small spike standing off from it.

9. { MOON WORT.

{ ADDERS TONGUE.

Aquatic; belonging to

{ Fresh water; either that which consists of small round leaves, floating on the top or immersed in the water, having little strings shooting down from them: Or that which consists of long small slimy filaments, resembling green raw silk.

10. { DUCKWEED.

{ HAIRY RIVERWEED.

Salt water; being either of a

{ Softer consistence; having some resemblance to

Mushrooms; either the Greater, being more round and thick, with pores every way: or the Less, having long slender stalks with round leaves growing at the top of them.

11. { SPUNGE.

{ SEA NAVELWORT.

Moss, or ground Liverwort, having green curled leaves spreading

12. SEA-LETTICE.

Mushrooms and Moss; either that which is flat and roundish, hard and tough, with several lines parallel to the circumference: or that whose leaves grow out of one another without any stems.

13. { SEA-EAR.

{ ROUND LEAVED OYSTERWEED.

Capillary Plants; having a soft membranaceous tough leaf, growing commonly upon Stones and Rocks in the Sea.

14. WRACK.

Harder consistence; being tough, with many fibres or ribbs elegantly distributed somewhat like the Mashers of a Net, growing to a great breadth.

15. SEA FANN.

Adiantum album. Capillus Veneris.

Polypodium. Lonchitis.

Trichomanes. Asplenium.

Hemionitis. Phyllitis.

Lunaria. Ophioglossum.

Lens palustris. Conserua.

Spongia. Androsace.

Lactuca marina.

Auris marina. Opuntia marina.

Alga.

Corallina marina Reticulata.

H. GRA-

II. GRAMINEOUS FRUMENTACEOUS HERBS.

II. GRAMINEOUS FRUMENTACEOUS HERBS, may be distinguished into such, whose seeds are

Greater ; being covered either with a
Thin membrane ; without any husk adhering, of a figure.

Oblong ; either that of a more *turgid* grain and *brighter* colour, every seed in the ear being covered with three loose husks : Or that which bears a more *black, lank, oblong seed*, having always a beard adhering to the husk of each grain in the growth.

1. **WHEAT.**

2. **RYE.**

Roundish and somewhat *compressed* ; being the biggest of this tribe, the ears growing out of the sides of the stalk, the top of it having a chaffy panicle without any seed.

2. **MAIZE, Indian-wheat.**

Husk ; growing in a

Spike ; either that whose grains in the growth of them are *bearded*, their husks adhering close to them, being the *lowest* : Or that whose grains are more *turgid and round*, growing at a *greater distance* in a kind of compounded ear, which seems to consist of several lesser spikes.

3. **BARLY, Malt.**

3. **RICE.** *Rice in its husk.*

Panicle ; or dispersed tuft, at a distance from each other, upon long weak stems, not above two together, hanging down.

4. **OAT.**

Lesser ; growing either in a

Spike ; or ear, having *short beards*, the grain being of a *yellowish colour*.

5. **PANIC.**

Panicle or tuft ; having a *roundish shining seed*, || either that which is a more *tall large Plant*, whose panicle *stands upright* : or that which is a *less Plant*, whose panicle *hangs down*.

6. **INDIAN MILLET.**

6. **MILLET.** *Hirse.*

III. GRA-

III. GRAMINEOUS PLANTS NOT used by men FOR FOOD, may be distributed into such as are

More properly called Grasses; (i.) such as have a hollow jointed, and not branched stalk, and a staminate flower, whether such as are

Spicate; considerable for the

Largeness of the seed; being nearest to those of the frumentaceous kind; either || that of a short spike, squamous and shining seed: or that resembling Panic.

1. { CANARY-GRASS.

{ PANIC-GRASS.

Figure of the spike; whether

Full, compact and round; either that whose spike is more soft and downy, resembling a fox-tail: or that which is like this but more rough.

2. { FOX-TAIL.

{ CATS-TAIL.

Not full, but lank; resembling either

Wheat;

3. WHEAT-GRASS.

Ry; either || the greater used for the making of frails: or the lesser.

4. { MATWEED.

{ WILD BARLY.

Not compact, but loose, in which the parts are not close set together; || either that whose spike is more flat and long, the seeds growing only on two sides alternately, having an inebriating quality: or that whose spike hath some resemblance to wheat, the plant being apt to spread it self by the root.

5. { DARNELL, Tares.

{ DOGS-GRASS, Quitch, Couch.

Not round; but having the husks inclining one way, being divided into many parts, each whereof resembles the comb of a Cock.

6. CRESTED-GRASS.

Paniculate; considerable for the

Largeness of the Leaves; having jointed stalks; either || that whose stalks is commonly bigger and taller then other Grasses: or that which bears a large perforate shining seed of an ash colour.

7. { REED, Bamboo.

{ JOB'S-TEARS.

Figure of the Panicle; comprehending such kind of plants as are

Less common; whether such as have

Some resemblance to the panicle of Oats, or to the claws of a bird.

8. { OAT-GRASS.

{ FINGER-GRASS.

Many squamous shining hollow heads hanging upon slender stalks: or having hairy leaves, with long woolly strings on the sides of them, the seed being contained in a close seed-vessel.

9. { PEARL-GRASS, Quaking-grass.

{ HAIRY-GRASS.

Most common; both in Pastures and Meadows, yielding the best food for Cattel, both when growing, and when made into hay.

10. MEADOW-GRASS,

Less properly called Grasses; considerable either for the

Scent of the plant being sweet; either that which grows in watery places, having a leaf like a flag, bearing a Julius hard and close: or that whose stalks have a spongy pith, bearing flowers like those of Reeds.

11. { SWEET SMELLING REED.

{ CAMELS HAY.

Stalk; being

Lesser; either that which is triangular: or that which is round, being full of a spongy pith

12. { GALINGALE.

{ RUSH.

Greater; of a woody substance, porous, used for walking staves.

13. CANE, Rattan.

Head or spike; whether more

Loose; having a soft downy substance; || either on each side of the spike, making it to resemble a feather: or intermixed with the panicle.

14. { FEATHER GRASS.

{ COTTON GRASS.

Close; whether

Greater; either that which hath a round cylindrical head, being a tall plant, whose spike is blackish and soft like velvet; or that which bears several spherical burrs.

15. { REED MACE.

{ BURR REED.

Lesser; having a naked stalk, bearing a small spike resembling the tail of a Mouse.

16. MOUSE-TAIL.

III GRAMINEOUS PLANTS NOT USED BY MEN FOR FOOD.

Phalaris.
Gr. Panicum.

Alopecurus.
Gr. Typhinum.

Gr. Triticum.

Spartum.
Gr. Hordeaceum.

Lolium.
Gr. Caninum.

Gr. Cristatum.

Arundo.
Lachryma Job

Gr. Avenaceum.

Dactyloides.

Gr. tremulum.
Gr. hirsutum.

Gr. pratense paniculatum.

Calamus Aromaticus,
Schoenanthus,

Cyperus.
Fucus.

Canna.

Gr. plumosum.
Gr. tomentosum.

Typha.
Sparganium.

Myosurus.

IV. GRA-

IV. GRAMINEOUS
HERBS of
BULBOUS
ROOTS.

IV. GRAMINEOUS HERBS of BULBOUS ROOTS, may be distinguished into such as are considerable for their

Flowers; which are generally made up of six leaves, or divided into six *lascinia*: either these whose fibres grow from the Bottom of the bulb; having the Roots

Scaly; divided into many squamous *laminae*.

The Greater; whose root hath a strong sent like that of a Fox, the flowers hanging down round the top of the stalk, with a tuft of green leaves above them.

1. CROWN IMPERIAL.

The Lesser; having the stalk set with leaves, || either that whose flower is more large and hollow: or that whose flowers are smaller, having the leaves reversed backwards.

2. LILLY.

MARTAGON, Turks-cap.

Coated; made up of several coats encompassing one another.

Bearing the flower upon a stem; to be further distinguished by the

Shape of the flower; whether

Large and Hollow; resembling a cup, || either that which doth generally bear but one flower upon a stalk, standing upright, having an esculent root: or that which doth sometimes bear two flowers upon a stalk, with checkered streaks, hanging down their heads, the root consisting of two lobes.

TULIP.

3. FRITILLARY.

Having a cup in the middle of the flower, which comes out of a skinny husk: or that which hath many small flowers together upon the same stalk.

4. DAFFODILL. Narciss.

HYACINTH.

Colour of the flower; being generally white and marked with green, || either that with a starr-like flower, marked with a streak of green on the back of the leaf: or that which hath a hanging pendulous flower, whose leaves are tipped with green.

5. STARR OF BETHLEHEM.

BULBOUS VIOLET, Snow-drop.

Figure of the leaf; resembling the blade of a sword, || either that which bears a Flower de luce, having nine leaves, three of which stand up: or that whose flowers grow in a row under one another.

6. BULBOUS IRIS, Flower de luce.

CORNFLAGG.

Having naked flowers, without any stem; whether that of a larger flower and broader leaf: or that of a lesser flower and narrower leaf.

7. MEDOW SAFFRON, Naked Lady.

CROCUS, Saffron.

Top of the Bulb; whose root doth usually consist of two bulbs, the flowers growing in a kind of spike, of great variety of colours and shapes.

8. ORCHIS, Satyrion.

Strong sent; whether such whose leaves are more.

Long; their sent being

Less strong; the

Greater; whose roots grow single, || either that with hollow tubulous leaves, the stalk swelling out in the middle: or that of a broader leaf, rising higher in the stalk and continuing green all winter.

9. ONYON.

LEEK.

Lesser; whose roots grow commonly in clusters, || either that which bears no seed: or that which doth bear seed, having very small tubulous leaves.

10. SHALOT, Echalote,

CIVES.

More strong; either that whose root is divided into Cloves: or that of an entire root, and in some esteem for the flower.

11. GARLICK.

MOLY.

Broad; having the root either

Oblong and small; either that which is lower with an Umbell of large flowers: or that which is taller, having a round head.

12. RAMSON.

MOUNTAIN RAMSON.

Round and great; growing upon the Sea-coasts.

13. SQUILL, Sea-onyon.

Corona Imperialis

Lilium.
Martagon.

Tulipa.
Fritillaria.

Narcissus.
Hyacinthus.

Ornithogalum.
Viola bulbosa.

Iris bulbosa.
Gladiolus segetum.

Colchicum.
Crocus.

Orchis.

Cepa.
Porrum.

Ascalonitis.
Porrum fertile.

Allium sativum.
Moly.

Allium Ursinum.
Victorialis longa.

Scylla.

V. HERBS OF AFFINITY TO BULBOUS PLANTS, upon account of their leaves or flowers, may be distinguished into such as are either
 { Esteemed for their flowers; growing in
 { Dryer places; whether such Plants as are more properly

V. HERBS OF AFFINITY TO BULBOUS PLANTS.

European; whose flowers are

Lesser; bearing

{ Many flowers; Starr-like, || either that of a Tuberous root, whose flowers grow in a spike: or that of a Fibrous root.

1. { 1. SKINGS SPEAR.
 1. SPIDER WORT.

Asphodelus.
 Phalangium.

{ One single flower; hanging the head, having a tuberous root, bearing two long spotted leaves.

2. DOGSTOOTH.

Larger; of a tuberous root, || either that of a fading flower resembling a Lilly: or that whose leaf is like the blade of a sword.

3. { DAY-LILLY.
 TUBEROUS FLOWER DE LUCE.

Dens caninus.

Liliasphodelus.
 Iris tuberosa.

American; of a tuberous root, || whose flowers are either

{ Less sweet; either that of broad leaves, bearing a scarlet flower like that of Corn-flagg, with a geniculate stalk: or that which hath long thick dry leaves, sharppointed, growing immediately from the root, bearing a stem of large flowers, hanging down their heads.

{ FLOWRING REED.

Ginger. Cardemom.

4. { JUCCA, Indian bread.

Canna Indica.
 Jucca.

{ More sweet; growing in a spike, resembling the flowers of a Hyacinth.

5. INDIAN HYACINTH.

{ Watery places; the flowers coming forth in an Umbell, being of a purplish colour, having six leaves; the leaves of the Plant being long and triangular.

6. FLOWRING RUSH.

Hyacinthus.
 Indicus tuberosus.

Juncus floridus.

Not esteemed for their flowers; being distinguishable by their
 { Having no perfect leaves; but some little scaly substances resembling leaves, whether of

{ Fibrous roots; matted together, resembling a birds nest.

7. BIRDS NEST.

Nidus avis.

{ Scaly roots; with little protuberances somewhat resembling teeth, || either that whose root is more Round or more Branched.

8. { BROOMRAPE.
 TOOTHWORT.

Orobanche.
 Dentaria
 aphyllus.

{ Having a naked stile or pestle instead of a flower, whether the

{ Greater; of a Tuberous root, || either that which hath a spotted thick stalk like a Snake, with a jagged leaf: or that of a Triangular undivided leaf.

9. { DRAGON.

{ WAKE ROBIN, Cuckoo-pintle.

Dracontium.
 Arum.

{ Lesser; having either Broad or Narrow leaves.

10. { BROAD LEAVED FRIARS COWLE.

{ NARROW LEAVED FRIARS COWLE.

Arisarum latifol.
 Arisarum angustifol.

VI. ROUND
LEAVED
HERBS.VI. HERBS OF ROUND LEAVES, may be distinguished into
such whose leaves are

Larger;

Terrestrial;

Lying on the ground; the flower coming up before the leaf and soon
fading, || either that whose leaf is white underneath, of a yellow
flower, growing one upon a stalk: or that which hath a spike of
purplish flowers, being the larger plant.Tussilago.
Petasitis.

1. SCOLTSFOOT.

1. BUTTERBURR.

Standing from the ground; bearing Burrs, the Greater or the
Lesser.Bardana ma-
jor.
Bardana mi-
nor.

2. GREAT BURDOCK.

2. LITTLE BURDOCK.

Growing upon mountainous places; having a purplish flower, and a
pappous seed.

Cacalia.

3. HORSEFOOT, Mountain-Coltsfoot.

Aquatic; of smooth shining leaves, || either that whose leaves are of
a light green and not serrate: or of a dark green and serrate, bearing
yellow flowers.Nymphaea.
Caltha palu-
stris.

4. WATER-LILLY.

4. MARSH-MARIGOLD.

Lesser; whose flowers do stand either

Singly; on long foot-stalks, growing in

Drier places; distinguishable by the

Flower; having a bending head and a short heel, || either that of
a bigger leaf and the flower of a more simple colour: or that
of a lesser oblong leaf and the flower of several colours.Viola.
Herba Trinita-
tis.

5. VIOLET.

5. PANSY, Hearts-ease

Leaf; being more thick, somewhat resembling Ivy, || either that
whose leaves are of a strong purgative quality, the flowers small,
of a dirty purple: or that which is esteemed for the flower,
having a great tuberous root, the leaf for the most part
spotted.Asarum.
Cyclamen.

6. ASARABACCA.

6. SOWBREAD.

Fenny and boggy places; either that of pale yellowish leaves, which
feel unctuously, the flower like a Violet: or that which hath a
large white flower, the leaves being like those of a Violet, but
less.Pinguicula.
Gramen Par-
nassii.

7. BUTTERWORT, York-shire Sanicle.

7. GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

Many together;

Terrestrial; distinguishable by

The flowers; growing in a spike, being white, || either that which
is bigger, having green leaves like those of a Pear-tree: or that
which is less, with red hairs upon the leaves retaining the Dew,
growing in moist places.Pyrola.
Ros solis.

8. WINTERGREEN.

8. SUN-DEW.

The leaves ;

Indented ; and divided into several Angles, || either that which hath *smooth shining leaves* and *seeds like small burrs* : or that whose leaves are *somewhat hairy*, being of an elegant structure, bearing yellowish green flowers.

§ SANICLE.

9. § LADIES MANTLE.

Sanicula.

Alchymilla.

Scolloped about the edges ; || either that which is *taller*, of a *white flower*, the root consisting of many small reddish kernels : or that which is *lower*, of a *yellow flower* and fibrous root, growing in moist places.

§ WHITE SAXIFRAGE.

10. § GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE.

Saxifraga alba.

Saxifraga aurea.

The manner of growing ; whether

Creeping on the ground ; either that with a *hairy leaf*, of an ill sent, bearing a *blew hooded flower* : or that of a *small leaf*, bearing a *yellow flower*.

§ GROUND IVY, *Alehoof*, *Tunnhoof*.

11. § MONYWORT, *Herb twopence*.

Hedera terrestris.

Mumularia.

Climbing ; of a *hot biting tast*, and an *elegant flower* with a long heel.

12. INDIAN CRESS.

Nasturtium.

Indicum.

Marine ; growing in salt places near the Sea, || either that of a *salt juicy leaf*, bearing a spike of small white flowers : or that which hath a *large bell flower*, the plant running upon the ground, being *Purgative*.

§ SCURVY-GRASS.

13. § SEA-BINDWEED.

Cochlearia.

Soldanella.

VII. HERBS
OF NER-
VOUS
LEAVES.VII. HERBS OF NERVOUS LEAVES, may be distributed into
such as are*Terrestrial*; growing in dryer places, which are distinguishable according to the*Fashion of their leaves*; whether*More broad*; to be further considered according to their*Manner of growth*; having*Leavy stalks*; viz. the leaves embracing the stalk, || either that which hath *pleited leaves*, whose root is a vehement *purgative*: or that other, having a *spike of flowers like those of Orchis*.*Helleborus al-
bus.
Helleborine.*

1. { WHITE HELLEBORE, Neezwort.

{ HELLEBORINE, Bastard white Hellebore.

Naked stalks; and flowers in a spike, || either that whose leaves are *undivided*: or that whose leaves are so *divided into jaggs*, as to represent a Staggs horn.*Plantago.
Coronopus.*

2. { PLANTAIN.

{ BUCKSHORN.

Colour of the leaves; whether that whose leaves are of a *dark green above and ash-coloured underneath*, bearing a *spike of flowers*: or that whose leaves are of a *paler green*, bearing the flowers in a kind of *Umbel*.*Bistorta.
Saponaria.*

3. { SNAKEWEED, Bistort.

{ SOPEWORT.

More narrow; either that whose *spike* is round and more *long*: or that whose *spike* is more *short*, conteining seeds resembling fleas.*Holosticum.
Psyllium.*

4. { SEA-PLANTAIN.

{ FLEAWORT.

Number of their leaves; either that which hath only *one leaf*: or that which hath only *two leaves*.*Monophyllum.
Bifolium.*

5. { ONE-BLADE.

{ TWAY-BLADE.

Flower; of one leaf, whether*Greater*; in the *fashion of a Bell*, the plant having a *bitter taste*, || either the *Taller and larger*: or the *Lower and smaller*.*Gentiana.
Gentianella.*

6. { GENTIAN, Fellwort.

{ DWARF-GENTIAN.

Lesser; having small *one leaved flowers*, hanging down their heads and bearing *berries*; || either the *Higher* or the *Lower*.*Sigillum Salo-
monis.
Lilium convul-
lium.*

7. { SOLOMONS-SEAL.

{ LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

Aquatic; growing in the water, bearing spikes of flowers from the joints of the stalk; || either that of *smooth edged leaves*: or that whose leaves are either *curled* or *waved about the edges*.*Potamogeton.
Tribulus a-
quaticus.*

8. { SPONDWEED.

{ WATER-CALTROPE.

VIII. SUCCULENT HERBS may be distributed into such as are
Biggest, either that whose leaf is more broad and not indented: or that
whose leaf is long, sharp and indented.

VIII. SUC-
CULENT
HERBS.

Sedum majus.
Aloe.

I. HOUSELEEK, Sengreen.
ALOE.

Lesser;

Terrestrial; considerable for having

Broad and commonly crenated leaves, a round stalk, the flowers
growing in the fashion of an Umbell, || either that whose leaves
are more blunt pointed: or that whose leaves are more sharp
pointed, the root having a sent like that of Roses.

2. CORPINE,
ROSEWORT.

Telephium.
Rhodia radix.

Round pointed leaves not indented, || either that which is greater,
having reddish stalks, bearing yellowish flowers, being esculent:
or that which is less, bearing small white flowers of five leaves.

3. PURSLAIN.
GARDEN BROOKLIME.

Portulaca.
Cepaa.

White flowers, speckled with red, the leaves serrate, || either that
which hath a more round leaf, and larger flower: or that whose
leaf is more oblong and flower less.

4. SPOTTED SANICLE.
INDENTED SENGREEN.

*Sanicula gut-
tata.*
*Sedum ferra-
tum.*

Narrow leaves; growing in dry places: the Greater or the
Lesser.

5. STONE CROPP.
WALL PEPPER.

Sedum minus.
Illecebra.

Small round leaves; the stalk proceeding from the middle or
Center of it, bearing a spike of small flowers.

6. NAVELWORT, Wall-pennywort,

*Umbilicus Ve-
neris.*

Marine; growing in salt places, whose leaf is cylindrical, the ashes of
it being used in making of Glasse.

7. GLASSWORT.

Calo.

IX. HERBS

IX. HERBS
considered
according to
their SU-
PERFICIES,
or MAN-
NER OF
GROWING.

Borago.
Buglossum.

Ancusa.
Echium.

Pulmonaria.
Cerinth.

Symphytum.
Cynoglossum.

Lithospermum.
Heliotropium.

Asparagus.
Gallium.

Equisetum.
Millefolium.
cornutum.
aquaticum.

Rubia tinctorum.
Cruciata.

Mollugo.
Aparine.

Asperula.
Spergula.

IX, HERBS considered according to the SUPERFICIES of their Leaves, or their MANNER OF GROWING, may be distinguished in-
(to such as are

Rough leaved; whether

More rough; having

Blew flowers; either || that whose leaves are broader, having black streaked seed: or that whose leaves are longer, the Segments of the
1. {BURRAGE. (flower being not so sharp pointed as the other.
{BUGLOSS.

Long narrow leaves; either || that which hath a red root commonly used in Dying: or that which bears larger flowers, which before
2. {ALKANET. (they are explicated, do turn like a Scorpions tail.
{VIPERS BUGLOSS.

Less rough; distinguishable by their having

Spotted leaves; bearing one entire flower of different colours, viz. White and Purple on the same root: or that whose flower is a round tube, hanging downwards, the leaves embracing the stalk.
3. {SAGE OF JERUSALEM, Ladies-glove.
{HONYWORT.

Broad leaves, sharp pointed, being large plants; either || that whose flower is long, hollow, and of one leaf, divided into five segments: or that which is of an offensive sent, the flower of a dirty red, the flower
4. {COMFREY. (succeeded by 4 seeds in the shape of little burrs.
{DOGS-TONGUE, Hounds-tongue.

Small leaves; either || that whose seed is of an ash colour, hard and shining, like a polished stone: or that the spike of whose flowers is
5. {GRUMMELL. (crooked and supposed to turn towards the Sun.
{HELIOTROPE.

Stellate; so stiled from the manner of the growth of their leaves, which encompass the stalk at intervals, like the rays of a Starr; distinguishable by bearing.

Lesser flowers;

Erect; having slender long leaves; of

Solid stalks; either || the taller bearing red berries, the shoots of which are used for food: or the lower of an ill sent, bearing yellow flowers.
6. {ASPARAGUS. (ers, used in some places to coagulate Milk.
{LADIES-BEDSTRAW, Cheeserunning.

Hollow stalks; jointed without any leavy flowers, either || that whose leaves are like bristles: or that whose leaves are branched like
7. {HORSE-TAIL. (the horns of a Stag.
{HORNED WATER-MILFOIL.

Ramping; of

Broader leaves; either || that which hath a red root used for Dying: or that whose leaf is more hairy, having four leaves opposite to one
8. {MADDER. (another at a joint, bearing yellow flowers.
{CROSSWORT.

Narrower leaves; either || that which is like Madder: or that common weed, whose stalks and little burrs are apt to stick to a man's clothes.
9. {BASTARD MADDER.
{GOOSE-GRASS, Cleavers.

Larger flowers; growing on the top of the branches; either || that of broader leaves, growing commonly in woods, having a tuft of white four-leaved flowers of a sweet sent: or that of narrower leaves, the
10. {WOODROF. (flower consisting of five leaves.
{SPURRY. Of

Of Herbs considered according to their Flowers.

- H**erbs considered according to their flower, having no seed-vessel besides the Cup which covers the flower, may be distinguished into §. IV:
- STAMINEOUS**; whose flower doth consist of threddy Filaments or Stamina, having no leaves besides the *Perianthium*; or those herbaceous leaves encompassing these stamina, which do not wither or fall away before the seed is ripe. I.
- Foliaceous**; which besides the Stamina have leaves, being either of
- Compound flowers**; consisting of many leaves: or a circle of Leaves, and a Thrumm of short stamina, close set together; whether
- NOT PAPPUS**. II.
- PAPPUS**, whose seeds do either ly in down: or have some downy parts. III.
- Simple flowers**; which besides a circle or border of leaves, have only some fewer longer stamina more sparsedly set together, like threds or strings, to be distinguished by the manner of the growing of the
- Flower**; into
- Umbelliferous**; such as grow in the fashion of an Umbel on several little stalks, proceeding from the top of a bigger stalk, which all together represent the figure of an inverted Cone, the flowers being the Basis, which have generally two seeds growing together, and a compound leaf, whether of
- BROADER LEAVES**; under which are comprehended all such whose leaves are about the same breadth, or broader then Parsly. IV.
- FINER LEAVES**; under which are comprehended all such, whose leaves are divided into narrower segments then those of Parsly. V.
- Verticillate**; by which those kinds of Plants are meant, whose flowers grow in rundles or whirls about the stalk, being of the shape of a Hood or Helmet; as likewise those whose flowers are of the like shape, namely Galeated, having the like open seed-vessel, but their leaves growing by pairs, whether
- FRUTICOSE**; having stalks of a hard woody consistence. VI.
- NOT FRUTICOSE**. VII.
- SPICATE**. VIII.
- SEED**; growing **MANY TOGETHER IN A Cluster or BUT-TON**. IX.

I. HERBS
OF STAMI-
NEOUS
FLOWERS.I. HERBS OF STAMINEOUS FLOWERS, and not of grassy
leaves, may be distributed into such whose seeds are

Triangular; the plants to which they belong being either

Perennial;

Bigger; having a great leaf not jagged about the edges; || either
that whose leaf is more large, and the root used for purging: or that
whose leaf is more oblong.

1. RUBARB.

1. DOCK.

Lesser; having a grateful acidity in the tast of the leaf; || either
that whose leaf is oblong: or roundish.

2. SORREL.

2. FRENCH SORREL.

Annual; having leaves.

Triangular; and black seed; || either that which is Erect, whose seed
is Esculent: or that which is Climbing.

3. BUCK-WHEAT, Brank.

3. BLACK BINDWEED.

Not Angular; being short and slender, upon weak procumbent stalks,
full of joynts.

4. KNOT-GRASS.

Round;

Distinguishable by Sex; of male and female; because from the same
seed some plants are produced; which bear flowers and no seeds,
and others which bear seeds and no flowers.The bigger; having a divided leaf; || either that which hath a large
hollow stalk, and a compound or fingered leaf, of the rine of which
Linnen is made: or that which is a climbing Plant twisting about
such things as are next to it, from the right hand towards the left,
contrary to the manner of other twining Plants, of a rough
roundish leaf, divided into many segments, with a head of scaly
tufts growing in a cluster or bunch, commonly used to preserve
drink from sowing.

5. HEMP, Tow, Canvas.

5. HOPP.

The Lesser; whose leaves are

Shorter; either that which hath smooth leaves and is annual: or
that which hath hoary leaves being perennial.

6. MERCURY.

6. CHILDING MERCURY.

Longer; of serrate edges, the root being perennial.

7. DOGS MERCURY.

Not distinguishable by Sex; but either by their

Leaf; being

Triangular; considerable for

Being of an unctuous touch, and used for Sallets: || either that
which hath a bigger and echinate seed: or that which hath a
less and smooth seed.

7. SPINAGE.

7. ENGLISH MERCURY.

Rhabarba-
rum.
Lapathum.Acetosa.
Acetosa Ro-
mana.Tragopyrum.
Convolvulus
niger.

Polygonum.

Cannabis.
Lupulus.Mercurialis.
Phyllon.

Cynocrambe.

Spinachia.
Bonus Henri-
cus.

Having

Having a seed-vessel made up of two leaves closing together: or having the leaf sinuate about the edges.

9. SORRAGE.

9. GOOS-FOOT.

Broad; with smooth edges of a dull insipid tast, with a large long root, the seed-vessel being round, rugged and hard, containing two or three seeds.

10. BEET. Red Beet.

Narrow and long, having a spicate head; || either that used by Dyers, having undivided leaves, and longer spikes: or that which hath divided leaves, and shorter spikes.

11. DYERS-WEED.

11. BASE ROCKET.

Winged leaves; with a stiffe stalk, growing to a good stature, and bearing Triangular Cods.

12. MEADOW-RUE.

Sent or smell.

Pleasant; either that whose leaves resemble those of an Oak, with red veins: or that whose leaves resemble those of Wormwood, bearing the flowers in a long spike, and having a rough seed-vessel.

13. SOAK OF HIERUSALEM.

13. SOAK OF CAPPADOCIA.

Unpleasant; having a serrate leaf with stinging prickles.

14. NETTLE.

Seed-vessel; bearing chaffy tufts, || either that which hath a roundish leaf: or that whose leaf is more oblong and pointed.

14. BLITE.

14. PRINCES FEATHER, *Amaranthus*.

Place of Growth; being usually upon walls, having red stalks, and a rough seed.

16. PELLITORY OF THE WALL.

Littlest; being the least of this kind; || either that which hath weak stalks, leaning on the ground, with leaves like those of Time but smaller, bearing the seeds in clusters about the joynts: or that which is of a woody stalk, bearing the flowers and seeds at the top of the branches.

17. RUPTUREWORT.

17. STINKING GROUND-PINE.

Atriplex.

Pes Anserinus.

Beta.

Luteola.

Reseda.

Thalictrum.

Botrys.

Ambrosia.

Urtica urens.

Blitum.

Amaranthus.

Parietaria.

Herniaria.

Camphorata.

II. HERBS
OF A COM-
POUND
FLOWER
NOT PAP-
POUS.

II. HERBS having a COMPOUND FLOWER NOT PAPPOUS, may be distinguished into such whose flowers are compounded either of

Short hollow stamina thick set together in a thrumm, with a circle of leaves: or without such a circle, commonly called *Corimbiferous*, being either of

Undivided leaves; having a

Radiate flower; whose limb is

Yellow; either the

Greater; and tallest, || either that which is the *biggest of flowers*: or that which hath a *tuberous esculent root*.

1. *SUN-FLOWER.*

1. *HIERUSALEM-HARTICHOKE.*

Lesser; having a *crooked seed*.

2. *MARIGOLD.*

White; either the *greater* and taller, having a *ramous leavy stalk*: or the *lesser* and lower, having a *naked stalk*.

3. *GREAT DAISY.*

3. *DAISY.*

Naked Flower; considerable for having

A strong pleasant smell; either that which is the *bigger plant*, of a *broad leaf*: or that which is the *lesser plant*, of more *narrow leaves* more deeply indented, whose flowers grow in an *Umbell*.

4. *SALECOST, Costmary.*

4. *MAUDLIN TANSY.*

Long hoary leaves; either that which is *Odorate*, having a *yellowish flower*, of a *dry strawy consistence*, preserving the colour for several years after its being gathered: or that which bears a *white flower*, the more common sort of which is not *Odorate*.

5. *GOLDEN STÆCHAS.*

5. *CUDWEED, Cottonweed.*

Divided leaves; having a

Radiate flower; whose limb is

Yellow; considerable for the leaves, being

More finely divided; either that which grows usually amongst *Corn*: or that which doth commonly grow in *mountainous places*, having leaves like those of *Fennel*.

6. *CORN MARIGOLD.*

6. *OX-EY.*

Winged leaves; like those of *Tansy*.

7. *AFRICAN MARIGOLD.*

White; whose leaves are

More finely divided; either that of a *pleasant*: or that of an *unpleasant sent*.

8. *CAMOMIL.*

8. *STINKING MAYWEED.*

Less finely divided; being of a *strong sent*.

9. *FEAVERFEW.*

Flos solis.
Flos solis Pyra-
midalis.

Caltha.

Bellis major.
Bellis minor.

Costus horto-
rum.
Ageratum.

Stæchas citri-
na.
Gnaphalium.

Chrysanthemum segetum.
Bupthalmum
verum.

Flos Africanus.

Chamame-
lum.
Cotula fatida.

Matricaria.

Undivided;

Undivided; being long and narrow; || either that whose leaves are indented about the edges: or that whose leaves are smooth, being of a hot tast.

10. { SNEEZEWORT.

{ TARRAGON.

Ptarmica.

Draco herba.

Naked flower; whose stalks are

{ *More woody*; either that whose leaves are more green: or that whose leaves are generally hoary and white.

11. { SOUTHERNWOOD.

{ LAVENDER COTTON.

Abrotanum.

mas.

Abrotanum

femina.

{ *Less woody*; either that of a bitter tast, and more pleasant smell: or that whose sent is not so pleasant, whose leaves are green above and hoary underneath.

{ WORMWOOD.

12. { MUGWORT.

Abinthium.

Artemisia.

Bearing their flowers in the fashion of an Umbel, having winged leaves, || either that which is of a strong and not unpleasant sent: or that which is less odorate.

{ TANSY.

13. { MILFOIL.

Tanacetum.

Millefolium.

Oblong tubulous leaves; the

{ *Greater*; bearing many flowers upon a stalk, || either that whose leaves upon breaking have several little hairy strings, the flower made up of tubulous leaves laciniated at the top: or that of a more globular flower, the root seeming to have a piece bitten off.

{ SCABIOUS

14. { DIVELS BIT.

Scabiosa.

Morsus Dia-
boli.

{ *Lesser*; bearing but one flower upon a stalk, like that of Scabious, || either that of a round blew flower, having a leaf like that of the lesser daisy: or that of grassy leaves and a naked stalk

{ BLEW DAISY.

15. { THRIFT, Sea Gilly-flower.

Globularia.

Caryophyllus
marinus.

Oblong flat leaves; without any thrumm in the middle, bearing blew flowers, || either that which is smaller and annual: or that which is larger and perennial.

{ SENDIVE.

16. { SUCCORY.

Endivia.

Cichoreum.

III. PAPPOUS HERBS.

III. PAPPOUS HERBS, may be distributed into such whose heads are either

Round and Squamous, considerable upon Account of their Leaves; whether

Prickly; either that of a *lesser*: or that of a *bigger head used for food*.

Carduus.
Cinara.

1. *THISTLE.*
HARTICHOKE.

Hoary; either that whose flower is commonly *blew*, of *tubulous jagged leaves*: or that which bears a *purple flower of flat leaves*.

Cyanus.
Parmica Austriaca.

2. *BLEWBOTTLE.*
AUSTRIAN SNEEZEWORD.

Serrate; commonly *winged*, || the *Lesser*: or the *Greater* used in *Physick*.

Serratula.
Centaureum majus.

3. *SAW-WORT.*
GREAT CENTURY.

Stalks; being *dry and hard*, bearing usually a *purple flower*; || either that of a *more dark*: or that of a *lighter colour*.

Facea.
Stabe.

4. *KNAPWEED.*
SILVER Knapweed.

Seeds; being more *large*; either that of *White*: or that of *Black seeds*

Carthamus.
Chondrilla erupina.

5. *BASTARD SAFFRON.*
BEARDED CREEPER.

Plain or flat; whose flower is either *Radiate*, or *naked*.

Terrestrial; considerable upon account of their

Roots; being more *large*, bearing *yellow flowers*; || either that of a *lesser leaf*, the *root* of which is counted *poysonous to beasts*: or that of a *larger and longer leaf*, the *root* of which is *odorate and bitter*, and counted *wholsome to men*.

Doronicum.
Helenium.

6. *LEOPARDS-BANE.*
ELECAMPANE.

Leaves; being *thick, fatty and jagged*, bearing *yellow flowers*; || either that which bears a *thrummy flower*: or that which bears a *radiate flower*.

Senecio.
Jacobaea.

7. *GROUNDSEL.*
RAGWORT.

Flowers; as to their

Manner of growth; in a kind of *Umbel*, or *Tuft*; || either that whose flowers are *naked and purplish*: or that whose flowers are *radiate and yellow*.

Esparatorium cannabinum mas.
Virga aurea.

8. *DUTCH AGRIMONY.*
GOLDEN ROD.

Colour; either that which bears *flowers of different colours*, the leaves whereof somewhat resemble the rays of a *Starr*: or that whose flowers are generally *yellow*, the leaves of the plant being *Odorate*.

Aster.
Goniza.

9. *STARWORT.*
FLEABANE.

Marine;

Marine; having *long thick leaves*; || either that the *border* of whose flower is *Purple* and the *middle* of it *Yellow*: or that of a *Yellow flower* and *hard stalks*, the leaves being *narrow* and *cut in at the ends*.

I^c. { SEA-STARWORT.
GOLDEN FLOWER'D SAMPHIRE.

Tripolium.
Crithmum
chrysanthemum.

Double; the plants having a *milky juice*, distinguishable by their *Heads*; being *smaller*; either that of a more *rugged leaf* used for *Sallads*: or that of a *smoother leaf*, said to sweat out a *gumm* at the joints.

II. { LETTICE.
GUMM SUCCORY.

Lactuca.
Chondrilla.

Leaves; whether

Jagged; either that of a *solid stalk*: or that of a *hollow smooth stalk*, the seed of which being ripe, doth with the down upon it, spread it self into a *Sphærical figure*.

12. { SHAWKWEED.
DANDELION.

Hieracium.
Dens Leonis.

Undivided; || either that whose *leaves* are *long and grassy*, the flower of which being *closed*, doth represent a *goats beard*, whose root is *esculent*: or that whose *leaves* are *round pointed*, and *hairy*.

13. { GOATS-BEARD.
MOUSE-EAR.

Tragopogon.
Pilosella.

Resembling thistles; but not prickly; either that which bears *larger*: or that which bears *lesser* flowers.

14. { SOWTHISTLE.
NIPPLEWORT.

Senecio.
Lampsonia.

IV. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS OF BROADER LEAVES.

IV. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS whose LEAVES are MORE BROAD and less finely cut, may be distinguished into such as are,

Odorate; and of a strong sent; whether such as is

More pleasant; in such kind of plants as are

More properly belonging to this tribe; to be distinguished upon Account of

Leaves; as to their

Shapes; whether such are are

Of *Different shapes* in the same plant, the *lower leaves* towards the bottom of the stalk being *rounder and broader*, and those upon the stalk more *finely cut*, having *Aromatic seeds*; || either that of a *smaller seed*: or that of a *more large seed*, being round and hollow, the leaves of the plant being of less pleasant sent then the seed

1. *SANNIS.*

1. *CORIANDE.*

Winged leaves; resembling those of

Parsnip; having the like smell and taste.

2. *BASTARD STONE PARSLEY.*

Fearn; either that which hath a *large black furrowed seed*: or that whose seed is *less*, and *more slender*, resembling an Oat.

3. *SWEET CICELY.*

3. *WILD CICELY.*

Not winged; resembling *Parsley*, but being much broader; either that which hath a *large black streaked seed*: or that which is a *taller plant*, having *less leaves* and a *stronger sent*.

4. *ALEXANDERS*

4. *LOVAGE.*

Colour; whether

Pale green; having large and broad leaves; || either that which hath a *yellow juice*, the *Umbel* of whose flowers is somewhat *spherical*, which dies after bearing seed: or that which is of very near affinity to this in shape and sent, but *not so large*, and *more perennial*.

5. *SANGELICA.*

5. *MASTERWORT.*

Dark green; being indented; either that whose seed is *broad*: or angular.

6. *SLASERWORT.*

6. *HERB FRANKINCENSE OF THEOPHRASTUS.*

Hairy tuft, encompassing the bottom of the stalk.

7. *SERMOUNTAIN.*

Less properly belonging to this tribe; having *winged leaves*; || either that whose flowers are *tubulous*: or that which bears a great tuft of *white flowers* of a *sweet sent*.

8. *VALERIAN.*

8. *MEDOW SWEET.*

Anisum.

Coriandrum.

Sison.

Myrrhis.

Cicutaria vul-
garis.

Hippocistum.

Levisticum.

Angelica.

Imperatoria.

Laserpitium.

Libanotis

Theophrasti.

Silermonta-
num.

Valeriana.

Ulmaria.

Less pleasant ;

Lesser ; || either that of a weaker sent, but esculent and of a grateful tast : or that of a stronger sent, growing naturally in moist places.

9. SPARSLEY.

SMALLAGE.

Larger ; of a rough stalk, and winged leaves.

10. HERCULES ALL-HEAL.

Petroselinum.
Apium palu-
stre.

Panax Heron-
leum.

Not odorate ; distinguishable by their

Roots ; being esculent ; || either that of a bigger root growing single : or that of a less root growing in clusters.

SPARSNIP.

11. SKIRRET.

Pastinaca sa-
tiva latifol.
Sisarum.

Leaves ; whether

Whole, and somewhat nervous ; || either that whose leaves are more round, the stalks growing through them : or that whose leaves are more long.

12. THOROUGH WAX.

HARES-EAR.

Persoliata.

Bupleurum.

Winged, and indented ; || either that whose root is of a hot biting tast : or that whose leaf is divided into three, five, or more segments, being long and narrow.

13. BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

UMBELLIFEROUS ERINGO.

Pimpinella
saxifraga.
Eringium um-
belliferum.

Of different shapes in the same plant ; the lower leaves being divided like Parsley, the leaves upon the stalk being undivided, and encompassing it, bearing a great, black, round seed.

14. CANDY ALEXANDER.

Smyrniun
Creticum.

Place of growth ; being proper to wet grounds ; || either that whose leaves are hairy and of a deep green, bearing a white flower : or that whose leaves are not hairy.

SCOW-PARSNIP.

15. WATER-PARSNIP.

Sphondilium.
Sium.

V. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS OF FINER LEAVES.

V. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS whose LEAVES are more FINE-
LY CUT into narrow segments, may be distinguished into such as are
Odorate; having their leaves divided into

More long narrow segments; considerable upon account of their

Leaves; being

{ Of a dark green; and small seeds; || either that which is *perennial*,
of slender seeds: or that which is *annual*, of flat seeds

Feniculum.

Anethum.

{ FENNEL.

1. { DILL.

{ Commonly divided into three segments at the ends; || either that
whose leaves are more thin and dry: or more thick and succu-
lent, used for sallade.

Peucedanum.

Crithmum.

{ HOGS FENNEL.

2. { SAMPHIRE.

{ Seed; being either

{ Large and broad; || either that of a tall stature, the segments
of whose leaves are somewhat shorter than those of Fennel: or
that whose root smells like Frankincense.

Ferula.

*Libanotis Ga-
leni.*

{ GIANT FENNEL.

3. { HERB FRANKINCENSE OF GALEN.

{ Long and more slender; whether the Bigger or the Less, of an
Aromatick sent.

Meum.

Ammi.

{ SPIGNET.

4. { BISHOPSWEED.

{ Stalk; being crooked, bending several wayes,

*Seseli Maffi-
ense.*

5. HARTWORT.

{ More short segments; having

{ Rough seeds; || either that whose root is large and esculent: or that
of a smaller root, the Umbels when the flower is faded, resem-
bling a Birds nest by closing or bending inwards towards the top.

*Pastinaca sa-
tiva tenui fol.*

Daucus.

6. { SCARRET.

{ WILD CARRET, Birds-nest.

{ Long streaked seeds; || either that which is the taller plant, bearing
the lesser seeds: or that which is the lower plant bearing the larger
seeds.

Carum.

Cuminum.

{ SCARROWEY.

7. { CUMMIN

{ Broad large seeds; or having a leaf hairy on the backside, and reddish.

*Panax Ascle-
pium.*

Cherophyllum.

8. { ALLHEAL.

{ CHERVIL.

{ Large hollow stalk; || either that of an offensive smell and counted
poisonous: or that which resembles this, growing in watery places.

Cicuta.

*Cicutaria a-
quatica.*

{ HEMLOCK.

9. { WATER HEMLOCK.

{ Not odorate; growing in

{ Dryer places; distinguishable by their

{ Roots; having

{ Tuberous roots; consisting of one single tuber, or of several.

*Bulbocasta-
non.*

*Elipendula
vulgaris.*

10. { SEARTHNUT

{ DROPWORT.

Roots

Roots of a hot biting tast ; || either that of a round dark coloured seed: or that of a broad flat seed, the root of which hath a yellow purgative juice.

11. { SPELLITORY OF SPAIN.
SCORCHING FENNEL.

Pyrethrum.
Thapsia.

Stalks of the Umbel, being strong and white, used for the picking of Teeth: to which may be adjoined that other plant, if this fail, whose seeds are prickly.

12. { SPANISH PICKTOOTH.
BASTARD PARSLEY.

Gingidium.
Caucalis.

Watery places ; of

Fibrous roots ; || either that whose leaves have segments like Fennel, but somewhat broader: or that whose segments are like those of Carret, but smooth, and with a milky juice.

13. { WATER-MILFOIL.
MILKY-PARSLEY.

Millefolium
aquaticum.
Thyscelinum.

Tuberous root ;

14. WATER DROPWORT.

Oenanthe.

VI. VERTICILLATE FRUTICOSE HERBS, being all of them odorate, may be distinguished into such whose leaves are either

VI. VERTICILLATE
FRUTICOSE
HERBS,

Larger ; whether

Hoary and rough ; of a pleasant tast and smell.

1. SAGE.

Salvia.

Smooth ; and of a dark green ; || either that whose leaves are cut in like those of an Oak, more long and narrow: or that whose leaves are only indented about the edges, being more short and broad.

2. { GERMANDER.
TREE GERMANDER.

Chamaedris.
Teucrium.

Lesser ; whose leaves are either

Short and roundish ; the sent being

More quick and pungent ; either the larger, having a woolly head: or the lesser.

3. { MASTICK.
GOATS MARJORAM.

Marum.
Tragoriganum.

More mild and gentle ; having smaller leaves, which grow thicker on the stalk.

4. THYME.

Thymus.

Long and narrow ; whether

Hoary ; the

Greater ; bearing spikes ; || either that of longer spikes, being the larger plant: or that of shorter thicker spikes.

5. { LAVENDER.
CASSIDONY, French Lavender, Sticka dove.

Lavendula
Stachas.

Lesser ; whose leaves are indented, being of a more dull sent, bearing small flowers.

6. POLIMOUNTAIN.

Polium mon-
tanum.

Smooth ; || either that whose leaves are softer and larger: or that whose leaves are harder and less.

7. { SHYSSOP.
WINTER-SAVORY.

Hyssopus.
Satureia.

VII. VERTICILLATE NOT FRUTICOSE HERBS.

VII. VERTICILLATE NOT FRUTICOSE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

Odorate; considerable for their sent, whether Pleasant;

The greater kind; distinguishable by the Flowers; growing

More close and thick together; || either that which is apt to creep and spread under ground by the roots: or that whose leaf hath some resemblance to the leaf of a Nettle.

Mentha.

Nepeta.

1. { MINT.

2. { CAT-MINT.

More dispersedly; at the setting on of the leaves, having shorter and broader leaves; || the former of a darker green, and stronger sent.

Melissa.

Calamintha.

3. { BALM.

4. { CALAMINT.

Seeds; growing in a large hollow Cup like an inverted Bell, having leaves like Balm.

Molucca.

5. ASSYRIAN BALM.

Scaly heads; the former a more grateful smell, and lesser leaves.

Majorana.

Origanum.

6. { MARJORAM.

7. { WILD MARJORAM, Organy.

Leaves;

Not hoary; || either that whose leaves are, like those of Marjoram, indented, the flowers growing in looser spikes: or that whose leaves are like those of Thyme, but of a different sent.

Ocymum.

Acinos.

8. { BASIL.

9. { STONE-BASIL.

Hoary; having leaves

Broader; || either that which hath several scaly heads, being the lesser plant: or that which is the bigger plant, whose flowers grow in close rundels, of a stronger sent.

Dictamnus.

Marrubium album.

10. { DITTANY.

11. { WHITE HOREHOUND.

Narrower; a low plant bearing a yellow flower.

Chamaepitys.

12. GROUND-PINE.

The least; a small creeping plant growing in watery places, being of a pungent sent.

Pulegium.

13. PENNYROYAL.

Not pleasant; distinguishable by the

Sent; being like that of Garlick; || either that whose leaves are like those of Germander, growing in watery places: or that whose leaves are like those of Sage, growing in woody places.

Scordium.

Scorodonia.

14. { WATER-GERMANDER.

15. { WOOD-SAGE.

Leaf; whether

Rough;

Broad leaf; the bigger or the Lesser.

Sclarea.

Horminum.

16. { CLARY.

17. { WILD CLARY.

Resembling

Resembling those of Nettle; the one narrower: the other broader and rounder pointed.

11. { DEAD NETTLE, Archangel.
BLACK HOREHOUND.

Urtica iners.
Marrubium
nigrum.

Long; || either the taller larger plant: or the lesser plant having not so thick a down upon the leaves.

12. { BASE HOREHOUND.
IRONWORT.

Stachis.
Sideritis.

Smooth; with a round jagged leaf, of a dark green, having a stiffe stalk.

13. MOTHERWORT.

Cardiaca.

Not odorate; considerable for having

Long narrow leaves; the flowers coming out more dispersedly, growing in watery places; || either that whose leaves are more narrow, and green like those of Hyssop: or that whose leaves are less narrow, the flowers standing commonly two together at the joynts.

14. { SHEDGE HYSSOP.
HOODED LOOSE STRIFE.

Gratiola.
Lysimachia
galericulata.

Spicate flowers;

The greater; || either that of oblong green notched leaves and short spikes: or that which is the fatter plant, having longer spikes, growing in watery places, bearing sometimes three leaves at a joint.

15. { BETONY.
PURPLE LOOSE STRIFE.

Betonica.
Lysimachia
purpurea.

The lesser; bearing generally blew flowers; || either that whose leaves resemble those of wild Marjoram: or that whose leaves are like those of the lesser Daisy, creeping by strings.

16. { SELF-HEAL.
BUGLE.

Prunella.
Bugala.

No leaves; but only strings or wires, growing upon other plants, from whom (when it is arrived to any bigness) it receives its nourishment, the root in the ground dying.

17. DODDER.

Cuscuta.

VIII. SPICATE HERBS.

VIII. SPICATE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

Spinous; having prickly leaves, whether those whose head is *Oblong*; || either that whose leaves do so encompass the stalks as to hold the rain water: or that of a *jagged leaf*, whose roots are often *Candied for sweet-meats*.

Dipsacus.
Eryngium.

1. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TEASEL.} \\ \text{ERINGO.} \end{array} \right.$

Carduus globosus.
Virga Pastoris.

Round; || either which hath a resemblance to *Thistles*: or to *Teasels*.
2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{GLOBE THISTLE.} \\ \text{SHEPHEARDS ROD.} \end{array} \right.$

Agrimonia.
Circaea Lutetiana.

Not spinous; distinguishable by their *Seeds*; being *little burrs*; || either that of a *winged leaf* and *yellow flower*: or that of an *undivided leaf*, bearing a *white flower*.

Pimpinella sanguisorba.

3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AGRIMONY.} \\ \text{ENCHANTERS NIGHT-SHADE.} \end{array} \right.$

Winged leaf.

Lagopus.
Trifolium stellatum.

4. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{BURNET.} \end{array} \right.$

Trefoil; || either that which hath a *woolly spike*: or that whose *seed-vessel* doth in the top of it *expend it self into five rays*.

5. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SHARES-FOOT.} \\ \text{STARR-HEADED TREFOIL.} \end{array} \right.$

Long leaves; growing in *wet places*; || either that of a *hot biting tast*: or that which hath a *fairer spike of flowers*, being of an *acid tast*.

Persicaria.
Potamogeton angustifolium.

6. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SARSMART.} \\ \text{NARROW-LEAVED PONDWEED.} \end{array} \right.$

IX. HERBS

IX. HERBS bearing MANY SEEDS together IN A cluster or BUTTON, may be distinguished according to the

Leaf; into such as have

Winged leaves; || either that whose leaf is underneath hoary and of a silver colour: or that whose leaves are broad at the end, having little pinnula towards the bottom of them, bearing a burr.

1. { WILD TANSY.

{ AVENS.

Fingered leaves; growing from the same point of the foot-stalk; || either five, having a flower consisting of five leaves: or seven, the flower consisting of four leaves.

2. { CINQUEFOIL.

{ TORMENTIL.

But one leaf upon the foot-stalk of the flower, and but one flower; || either that whose leaves and stalks are generally more smooth: or more Hairy, the head after the flower is faded, being covered with long woolly locks.

3. { ANEMONY, Wind-flower.

{ PASCH FLOWER.

Flowers; whether most commonly

Yellow; shining as if varnished, bearing their seed in a rough head; || either that whose flower doth generally consist of five round pointed leaves: or that whose flower hath eight or nine leaves blowing early.

4. { SCROW-FOOT.

{ PILEWORT.

Red; having leaves like those of Camomil.

5. ADONIS FLOWER.

Seed; in a head of a round flat cheese-like figure; || either that which is

Of rounder leaves; the Less or the Greater.

6. { SMALL.

{ HOLYHOK.

Of hoary soft leaves; || either the less growing in Marshes: or the greater by the Sea.

7. { MARSH MALLOWS.

{ TREE MALLOW.

Of jagged leaves;

8. VERVAIN MALLOW:

IX. HERBS
BEARING
MANY
SEEDS IN
A BUT-
TON.

Argentina.
Cariophyllata.

Pentaphylon.
Tormentilla.

Anemone.
Pulsatilla.

Ranunculus.
Chelidonium
minus.

Flos Adonis.

Malva.
Malva hor-
tensis major.

Althea.
Malva arbo-
rea.

Alcea.

of

Of Herbs considered according to their Seed-vessel.

- §. V. HERBS of Perfect flowers considered according to their Seed-vessels, may be distinguished into such as have
- { A divided Seed-vessel; into several distinct cases, which may be called CORNICULATE. I.
 - { An entire Seed-vessel; whether
 - { Siliquous; containing their seeds in long pods, distinguishable according to their flowers, into
 - { Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the blooms of Pease or Beans, &c. whether
 - { CLIMBERS; such as are generally furnished with Tendrils or Claspers. II.
 - { NOT CLIMBERS; being without such Tendrils. III.
 - { Not papilionaceous; such whose FLOWERS do generally CONSIST OF FOUR LEAVES. IV.
 - { Capsulate; having shorter seed-vessels, distinguishable into
 - { Pentapetala; such as bear FLOWERS OF FIVE LEAVES. V.
 - { Tripetala, and Tetrapetala; such as bear FLOWERS OF THREE or FOUR LEAVES. VI.
 - { Monopetala; such as bear a flower of one intire leaf, whether
 - { Campanulate; such whose flowers have some resemblance to the figure of a Bell VII.
 - { Not campanulate; the limbs of whose flowers are divided into several segments, representing so many distinct leaves. VIII.
 - { BACCIFEROUS; whose seeds are included in a juicy pulpe. IX.

I. HERBS OF CORNICULATE SEED-VESSELS.

Paeonia.
Fraxinella.Delphinium.
Aquilegia.Aconitum.
Anthora.Aconitum hyemale.
Staphis agria.Geranium.
Scand. x.

- I. HERBS OF A CORNICULATE or Horned SEED-VESSEL, may be distinguished into such as are
- { More esteemed for the flower; having
 - { Bigger seeds; || either that with a compound broad leaf, bearing the largest flower of any low herb: or that with a winged leaf like Ash, having black shining seeds, and a sent like Hops. (ving black shining seeds, and a sent like Hops.
 - 1. { SPIONY.
 - { FRAXINELLA, Bastard Dittany.
 - { Lesser seeds; || either that of a divided slender leaf, the flower having a long heel: or that which hath a compound leaf, the flower bending downwards, consisting of tubulous parts.
 - 2. { LARKS-HEEL.
 - { COLUMBINE.
 - { Less esteemed for the flower; having
 - { Hooded flowers; and roundish jagged leaves; || either that which is counted Poison: or that which is counted an Antidote.
 - 3. { WOLVES BANE.
 - { WHOLSOM WOLVES BANE.
 - { Not hooded flower; || either that of a tuberous root, the flower coming out of the middle of the leaf, blowing in Winter: or that with a Triangular seed of a biting tast.
 - 4. { WINTER WOLF-BANE.
 - { STAFES-ACRE.
 - { Seed-vessel; like the long bill of a bird; || either that which bears larger flowers, more sparsely set: or that which bears lesser flowers (in the fashion of an Umbel.
 - 5. { CRANES-BILL.
 - { VENUS' COMB, Shepherds needle.
- II. PA-

II. PAPILIONACEOUS CLIMBING HERBS, may be distributed into such as do climb; either by

{ *Twisting* ; having long flat cods, their leaves being set by threes.

1. KIDNEY BEAN, *French bean, Ginny bean.*

{ *Tendrils* ; or *Claspers*, to be further distinguished by their

Seed ; whether

{ *Round* ; and esculent ; || either that whose seed is black, the leaves and flowers like those of the common Bean : or that whose seed is not black, the leaves of a lighter green.

2. { BEAN OF THE ANTIENTS.

{ PEASE.

{ *Flat* ; and esculent, having hairy winged leaves ; || the Greater : or the Less.

3. { VETCH.

{ LENTIL.

{ *Cods* ; being knotted, otherwise resembling a Vetch.

4. BITTER VETCH.

{ *Stalks* ; being Angular ; || either that which bears one pair of smooth leaves upon a foot-stalk : or that whose leaf is undivided, only towards the top, having two or three segments, bearing a white flower.

5. { CHICKLING.

{ WINGED WILD PEASE.

{ *Leaves* ; by pairs encompassing the stalk, being more broad at bottom, and sharp pointed, bearing a yellow flower, having black shining seeds.

6. YELLOW WILD VETCH.

{ *Manner of bearing the esculent part under ground* ; || either that which bears its seed both under ground, and above ground : or that of small tuberous esculent roots, bearing bright purple flowers, many together upon a foot-stalk.

7. { UNDERGROUND CHICKLING.

{ PEASE EARTH-NUTS.

II. PAPI-
LIONACE-
OUS
CLIMBERS.

Phaseolus.

*Faba vete-
rum.
Pisum.*

*Vicia.
Lens.*

Orobus.

*Lathyrus.
Ononis.*

Aphaca.

*Arachidua.
Terra glandes.*

III. PA-

III. PAPI-
LIONACE-
OUS NOT
CLIMBING.

III. PAPILIONACEOUS HERBS NOT CLIMBING, may be distinguished into such as have; either

More leaves then three;

Esculent; whether the

Larger; of a flat seed; || either that of a great hollow stalk, broad leaves of a dark green, the cod lined with a woolly substance, the blossoms being black and white: or that which hath a fingered leaf, being from one foot-stalk divided into many segments, bearing a spike of flowers.

Faba.

Lupinus.

1. { BEAN.
LUPIN.

Cicer.

Lesser; of a round seed, having small winged leaves indented, the cods round and turgid.

2. CHICH PEASE.

Not esculent; to be further distinguished by their

Flowers; growing in thick spikes or tufts. The

Greater; || either that whose leaves grow like those of Vetch, smooth, and of a sweet tast, a short crooked cod furrowed on the outside, containing a double row of seeds: or that whose leaves are hairy.

Glaux vulga-
ris.Astragalus
sylvaticus3. { WILD LICCORICE.
MILK VETCH.

Lesser; || either that whose flowers grow in a tuft, the utmost segment of the leaf being broader then any of the other: or that whose flowers grow in a spike, having a leaf divided like Rue.

Anthyllis legu-
minosa.
Fumaria.4. { LADIES FINGER.
FUMITORY.

Seed vessel; whether

Rough; having winged leaves; || either that whose flowers grow in thicker spikes, of a shining red colour, with prickly seeds growing at the end of one another: or that whose flowers grow in more slender spikes from the sides of the stalk, having a long thick root.

Hedysarum
clypeatum.
Caput galli-
naceum.5. { FRENCH HONNYSUCKLE.
COCKS-HEAD, Sanfoin.

Smooth; whether such as bear

Crooked cods; and yellow flowers, many together: or crooked seeds in the shape of a Horsshoe, the seed vessel being indented on one side.

Securidaca.
Ferrum Equi-
um.6. { SHATHCET VETCH.
HORSSHOOE.

Streight; being long and slender, of grassy leaves, and a bright red flower.

Catunance.

7. CRIMSON GRASS VETCH.

Stalk; being hairy, stiff and erect, with leaves consisting of many pairs of Wings; || the latter of which will contract it self upon the touch, as if it had sense.

Galega.

Herba viva.

8. { GOATS RUE.
SENSITIVE PLANT.

Leaves;

Leaves; which are long and winged, being *small plants*; || either that whose *cods* grow together like the *claws of a bird*: or that with a *spinous seed-vessel*.

§ BIRDS FOOT.

9. § LAND CALTROP.

Not more then three leaves, distinguishable by their

Flowers; growing in spikes.

Trefoil; || either that which bears *long spikes* of yellow flowers, to which succeed round seed-vessels, containing generally but one seed in each: or that of a *shorter spike*.

§ MELILOT.

10. § TREFOIL HONNYSUCKLE.

Not Trefoil; having a *grassy leaf*.

11. MILKWORT.

Seed-vessels;

Long;

Crooked; || either that whose *leaves have same resemblance to those of Purslain*, growing by threes, of more slender cods: or that which hath *long smooth undivided leaves*, the *seed-vessel* being like a *Caterpillar*.

12. § SCORPION GRASS.

§ CATERPILLER.

streight; whether

More long and slender; || either that which hath *little wings or ears at the bottoms of the leaves*: or that which hath *long flat cods*.

§ LOTUS.

13. § FOEN GREEK.

Less long and thicker; having *prickly stalks*, bearing a *large flower* in proportion to the plant.

14. CAMOCK, Rest-harrow.

Round; and Spiral; || either that which is *smooth*: or that which is *prickly*.

§ SNAIL TREFOIL.

15. § HEDGHOG TREFOIL.

Ornithopodium.
Tribulus terrestris.

Melilotus.
Trifolium pratense.

Polygala.

Telephium
Scorpoides.
Scorpoides
buplurifolio.

Lotus.
Fœnum Græcum.

Restia bovis.

Medica cochlearata.
Medica Echinata.

IV. SILI-
QUOUS
NOT PAPI-
LIONACE-
OUS
HERBS.

IV. SILIQUOUS HERBS NOT PAPILIONACEOUS, whose flowers consist generally of four leaves, may be distinguished by their

Being esteemed for the flower, having

Shrubby stalks; and being of a pleasant sent, of a round flat seed; || either that of hoary leaves: or that whose leaves are smooth, of a deep green.

Leucojum
Keiri.

§ STOCK GILLY-FLOWER.

1. § WALL FLOWER.

Oblong seeds; || either that which hath a more broad jagged leaf: or that which hath a sharp indented leaf, compounded of several together upon one foot-stalk.

Hesperis.
Dentaria.

2. § DAMES VIOLET, Double Rocket.

§ TOOTHWORT.

Seeds wrapt up in down; || either that whose flower grows out from the top of the cod, which makes it to be called *filius ante patrem*: or that which hath a broad nervous leaf with a milkie juice, bearing the flowers in a tuft, having a large cod filled with a silkie substance.

Lysimachia
siliquosa
Apocynum re-
ctum Syria-
cum.

3. § CODDED WILLOW HERB, Codded loose strife.

§ UPRIGHT DOGS-BANE, Silk-grass.

Being used as Esculent; either their

Roots; whether such as are commonly eaten

Boyled; || either that whose leaves are more rough, the root commonly roundish: or that whose leaves are more smooth, the root oblong, and of a more firm substance.

Rapum.
Napum.

4. § TURNIP.

§ NAVIEW.

Raw; of a biting tast, bearing purplish flowers, and long knotted cods.

Raphanus.

5. RADISH.

Leaves; having

Succulent leaves; of a blewish grey; || either that of a jagged leaf, yellow flower: or that of an undivided leaf, bearing a white flower.

Brassica.

Perfoliata sili-
quosa.

6. § SCABBIDGE, Colewort, Colly-flower.

§ CODDED THOROUGH WAX.

Jagged smooth leaves; || either that which bears larger flowers growing more sparsedly: or that which bears less flowers growing more close together.

Eruca-
Barbarea.

7. § ROCKET.

§ WINTER-CRESS.

The smell and tast of Garlick: or a hot biting tast, bearing large cods, which being ripe are of a red colour.

Alliaria.
Capficum.

8. § SAUCE ALONE, Jack by the Hedge.

§ GINNY PEPPER.

Seeds; || either that of short square cods: or that of long round cods.

Sinapi.
Rapistrum.

9. § MUSTARD. Senvy.

§ CHARLOCK.

Leaf;

Leaf; whether

Divided; or jagged.

Less finely; being of a whitish blew, and bearing commonly a yellow flower; || either that which is a maritim plant, having a larger flower, and longer cods: or that which hath a yellow juice.

10. { HORNED POPPY.
GREAT CELENDINE.

More finely; having slender cods.

11. FLIXWEED.

Undivided; whose leaves are

Smooth towards the top of the stalk, and rough towards the bottom, bearing white flowers; || either the greater, having many slender long cods growing thick together on the top of the branches: or the less, bearing the cods more dispersedly.

12. { TOWER MUSTARD.
CODDED MOUSE-EAR.

Long; bearing yellow flowers, being tall plants; || either that which hath narrow dark green leaves, not serrate: or that whose leaves are more broad, of a pale green and serrate.

13. { STREACLE WORMSEED.
YELLOW ARABIAN MUSTARD.

Seed wrapt up in down; having five leaves in the flower; || either that which is counted a Poyson: or that which is counted an Antidote.

DOGS-BANE.

14. { SWALLOW-WORT.

Growing in watery places; having winged leaves; || either that which is esculent of a biting tast, a short thick cod: or that which is in some esteem for the flower, bearing more long and slender cods, and whitish flowers.

{ WATERCRESS.

15. { CUCKOE FLOWER, Lady-smock.

Papaver corniculatum.
Chelidonium majus.

Sophia chirurgorum.

Turritis.
Pilosella filiquosa.

Camelina myagrum.
Draba lutea.

Apocynum.
Asclepias.

Nasturtium aquaticum.
Cardamine.

V. CAPSULATE HERBS of FIVE LEAVED FLOWERS.

Caryophyllus.
Caryophyllus minor.Lychnis.
Muscipula.

Speculum Veneris.

Armeria.
Lychnis Chalcedonica.
Centaureum minus.Vaccaria.
Pseudo-melanthium.Hypericum.
Ascirum.

Androsænum vulgare.

Gramen Leucanthemum.
Alfene myosotis.Alfene.
Anagallis.

Tithymalus.

Linum.
Lysimachia lutea.Ruta.
Nigella.

- V. CAPSULATE HERBS bearing FLOWERS OF FIVE LEAVES,
Undivided; (may be distinguished into such whose leaves are
Esteemed for the flower; whether such whose flowers grow
Sparsedly; being either of
 { *Sweet sent*; and elegant structure, their flowers standing in small
 cups; || either that of a *larger* leaf and flower: or that whose leaf
 (and flower is *smaller*.
 1. { GILLYFLOWER.
 { PINK.
 { *No considerable sent*;
 { *Growing in a cup*; || either the *larger*, the leaves of whose flow-
 ers are more round pointed: or the *lesser*, having a clammy juice,
 (whereby little Flyes are caught.
 2. { SCAMPION.
 { CATCHFLY.
 { *Not growing in a cup*; a low plant, bearing *shining purple flowers*.
 3. VENUS LOOKING-GLASS.
In an Umbel or Tuft;
 { *Perennial* whether that w^{ch} bears flowers of *various colours* on the
 same tuft: or that whose flowers are commonly of a *bright scarlet*.
 4. { LONDON TUFT, *Sweet John*, *Sweet William*.
 { BRISTOW NONSUCH.
 { *Annual*; whose leaves are of a bitter tast.
 5. LESSER CENTAURY.
Not esteemed for the flower; considerable either for their
Manner of growth; whether
 { *Erect*; bearing
 { *Red flowers*; growing commonly amongst Corn; || either that
 which bears *small flowers*, of smooth leaves, round seed, an an-
 gular cup: or that which bears *larger flowers*, of a deep red,
 (hoary leaves, and angular seed.
 6. { COW-BASIL.
 { COCKLE. (leaves are
 { *Yellow flowers*; of a red juice when bruised, whether such whose
 { *Lesser*; || either that of a *round stalk*: or that of an *angular*
 { St. JOHNS-WORT. (stalk.
 { St. PETERS-WORT.
 { *Larger*; having a *round seed-vessel*, like a berry.
 8. TUTSAN, *Park-leaves*.
 { *Procumbent*; bearing
 { *White flowers*; whose leaves are cut in about the middle; || either
 that which bears a more *large flower*: or that which bears a *little*
 { STICHWORT. (flower having hairy leaves.
 9. { COMMON CHICKWEED.
 { *Coloured flowers*; the latter being spotted on the backside of
 { BASTARD CHICKWEED. (the leaves.
 10. { PIMPERNEL.
 { *Milkie juice*; bitter and caustick, of a triangular seed-vessel.
 11. SPURGE, *Tithymal*.
 { *Large flowers*; || either that w^{ch} is used for the making of fine linnen, ha-
 ving long narrow leaves, & a round seed vessel, containing oblong
 shining seeds: or that with a stiff stalk, having leaves like those of
 { FLAX, *Linseed*. (Sallow, sometimes 3 or 4 at one setting on.
 12. { YELLOW LOOSE STRIFE.
 { *Divided leaves*; || either that which hath a strong sent, a round seed-vessel,
 the leaves of a whitish blew colour: or that which bears a large flower
 of a pale blew, with a circle of leaves under it, having a large seed-
 { RUE, *Herb of grace*. (vessel, horned at the top.
 13. { FENNEL FLOWER.

VI. CAPSU-

VI. CAPSULATE HERBS, whose flowers consist of three or four leaves, may be distinguished into such as are ; either of

VI. CAP-
SULATE
of three or
four leaved
flowers.

Three leaves ; in the flower, being water plants ; || either that which hath long leaves like *Aloes*, with sharp serrate edges : or that whose leaf doth in the figure of it resemble a barbed Arrow.

FRESH WATER SOULDIER.

Mil. taris
Aizoides.
Sagittaria.

I. ARROW-HEAD.

Four leaves ; in the flower, to be further distinguished by the Seed-vessel ; whether

Compressed ;

Larger ; and more broad ; || either that whose leaf is like the leaf of a Nettle, the seed-vessel shining like *Sattin* : or that of hoary stalks

BULBONACH, *Honesty*, *Sattin*. (and leaves, being the lesser.

Viola lunaris.

MADWORT OF DIOSCORIDES.

Alysson Diosco-
ridis.

Lesser ; the former of a biting tast.

THLASPI.

Thlaspi.

SHEPHEARDS PURSE.

Bursa pastoris.

Round ; of

Larger heads ; and flowers being narcotic ; || either that of a bitter white juice of which *Opium* is made, with a star-like covering on the top of the seed-vessel : or that whose leaf is more finely

POPPY. (jagged, having a rough seed-vessel.

Papaver.

BASTARD POPPY.

Argemone.

Lesser heads ; and flowers, being of a hot biting tast ; || either that which bears a white flower & reddish seed : or that which bears long narrow leaves upon the stalk, and others that are broader, and jagged

GARDEN CRESS. (towards the bottom of the stalk.

Nasturtium.

SCIATICA CRESS.

Iberis.

Leaf ; as to the

Biting tast ; || either that which is a large plant of a juicy serrate leaf, of a light blewish green : or that which is a low small plant, of jagged leaves, and rough seed-vessel, growing many together, each con-

SPEPPER-WORT.

Lepidium.

SWINES CRESS.

Coronopus

Ruellii.

Shape ; being like those of *Ivy*, the stalks being divided into three, and so subdivided, one side of the lower part of the leaf standing

BARRENWORT. (out more then the other.

Epimedium.

Flower ; in respect of the

Colour ; being yellow, large plants ; || either that whose leaves are of a blewish green, long and smooth, used in dying : or that whose leaves

SWOARD.

Glassum,

GOLD OF PLEASURE.

Myagrum.

Manner of growth ; in spikes.

Upon the top of the stalks ; bearing small blew flowers ; || either that of lesser leaves indented : or that of a naked stalk, growing by

VERVAIN.

Verbena.

SEA-LAVENDER.

Limonium.

From the sides of the stalks ; whether the

Larger ; having a flat seed-vessel.

BROOKLIME.

Anagallis

aquatica.

Lesser ; being small plants, having compressed seed-vessels like those of *Shepherds-purse* : the latter bearing the bigger

SPEEDWELL.

Veronica.

Chamadrus

WILD GERMANDER.

VII. CAM-

Spuria.

VII. CAM-
PANULATE

VII. CAMPANULATE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

*Climbing;**Pomiferous;* bearing*Bigger esculent fruit;* either such as have

Softer skins or coats; || either that which is the largest, of a waterish
tast, having a large seed with a welt about the edges: or that
which is of a more rich pleasant tast, with a plain seed not mark-
(ed in the limb of it.

Pepo.
Melo

1. { SPOMPEON, *Quash. Water-melon.*
{ MELON, *Musk-melon.*

Shelly coats; growing to such a hardness as renders them fit to make
bottles, &c. || either that which bears commonly a white flower:
(or that of a yellow flower.

Cucurbita.
Citrullus.

2. { GOURD.
{ CITRUL.

*Lesser;**Esculent;* of a whitish pulp, and waterish tast.

3. COWCUMBER.

Purgative; || either that of a figure like a *Pear*, of a bitter juice:
or that like a *Cowcumber*, but smaller and rough, the seeds
spirting out upon breaking off the stalk.

Cucumis.

4. { SCOLOQUINTIDA.

Colocynthis.

{ WILD COWCUMBER.

Cucumis asi-
minus.

Neither esculent nor purgative; having a leaf like that of a *Vine*,
but less, the fruit oblong but very small.

Balsamina
mas.

5. MALE BALSOM.

Capsulate; having a short round seed-vessel, and angular seeds, climb-
ing by twining about other plants; || either that which is not pur-
gative: or that which hath a milky juice in the root. A violent pur-
(gative.

Convolvulus.
Scammonia
Syriaca.

6. { BINDWEED.

{ SCAMMONY.

Erect; considerable for the flower, being either

Greater; || either that whose flower is bigger at the bottom: or that
(which is less at the bottom.

Viola Maria-
na.
Trachelium.*European;*

7. { COVENTRY BELLS.

{ THROATWORT.

Exotic; || either that which hath flowers of several colours, leaves
like those of *Nightshade*, growing by pairs, the branches *alterna-*
tim: or that whose leaves are jagged, having a large thorny seed-
(vessel.

Mirabile Pe-
ruvianum.
Stramonium.

8. { MERVAIL OF PERU.

{ THORN APPLE.

Lesser, || either that which hath

An Esculent root; a long leaf, a blew flower, the edge divided into
five points: or that whose root is not esculent.

Ranunculus.
Campanula.

9. { RAMPION.

{ BELL-FLOWER.

A hollow flower; somewhat like the finger of a *Glove*: the second
(being of a purgative quality.

Digitalis.
Sesamum.

10. { FOXGLOVE.

{ OYLY PURGING PULSE

A Narcotic quality; || either that which hath large smooth unctu-
ous leaves, but very small seed: or that which hath soft woolly
leaves jagged.

Nicotiana.
Hyosciamus.

11. { TOBACCO.

{ HENBANE.

VIII. CAPSU-

VIII. CAPSULATE HERBS NOT CAMPANULATE, having their leaves divided into several segments, may be distinguished into such as have

VIII. CAP-
SULATE
HERBS
NOT CAM-
PANULATE

Naked stalks;

Of a rough nervous leaf; || either that which bears one flower upon a stalk which is bigger, being divided into five laciniae: or that which bears a less flower, many together at the top of the stalk.

SPRIMROSE.

1. PAIGLE, Cowslip.

Primula veris.
Paralysis.

Of a thicker smoother leaf; the flowers growing many together, standing in a shorter cup; || either that which bears the bigger: or the smaller flower, the leaves being hoary underneath.

2. BEARS EAR.

BIRDS EY.

Auricula Urfi.
Paralysis mon-
tana.

Of a round indented leaf;

3. BEARS EAR SANICLE.

Cortusa.

Leavy stalks; whether

Taller plants; considerable for

Bearing their flowers in spikes; the limb of the flower being divided into five segments, with very little hose; || either that whose leaves and stalks are hoary: or that which hath less leaves, being green.

4. SMULLEIN.

MOTH MULLEIN.

Verbascum.
Blattaria.

Having small duskie flowers; || either that of a roundish leaf, and weak stalk, the flower being a kind of Tube, with a lip on one side: or having a stiff stalk, a leaf like a Nettle, a small purplish flower, and a round seed-vessel.

5. BIRTHWORT.

FIGWORT.

Aristolochia.
Scrophularia.

Lesser plants; whether such as are

Deciduous; to be further distinguished by their different flowers.

Resembling a head with a gaping mouth; having long narrow leaves, the second having a beel.

6. SNAPDRAGON.

TOAD-FLAX.

Antirrhinum.
Linaria.

Resembling a helmet or hood;

(or that with smaller husks.

Having creased indented leaves; || either that with turgid husks:

7. COCKSCOMB.

EYBRIGHT.

Crista galli.
Euphrasia.

Having broad jagged leaves; with a spike of gaping flowers, being a larger plant: or having long leaves jagged about the setting on, with large seed.

8. BRANK URSIN, Bears-breech.

COW WHEAT.

Branca Urfi-
na.
Melampyrum.

With beels; || either that whose seed when ripe will spirt out of the cod, bearing yellow flowers: or that of a pale downy leaf, weak stalks, trailing on the ground.

9. CODDED ARSMART.

FEMALE FLUELLIN, Female Speedwell.

Noli me tau-
gere.
Elatine.

Ever green; having weak stalks creeping on the ground.

10. PERIWINKLE.

Vinca pervin-
ca.

IX. BACCIFEROUS HERBS.

IX. BACCIFEROUS HERBS, may be distinguished according to their

Qualities ; into such as are

Esulent ; either in respect of the

Fruit ; being

Most pleasant ; a Trefoil propagating by strings or wires.

1. STRAWBERRY.

Less pleasant ; || either that of a leaf like *Agrimony*, bearing round fruit of a bright red : or that of a broad hairy rough leaf, bearing a large fruit almost as big as a *Cucumber*.

2. APPLE OF LOVE.

3. MAD APPLE.

Root ; bearing winged leaves, and a bell flower.

3. POTATO OF VIRGINIA.

Malignant ; whether such whose leaves are more

Simple and undivided ; || either that which hath a broad leaf, bearing black berries : or that which hath a more long, broad, dark coloured leaf, a great root, bearing great berries on single stalks.

4. NIGHTSHADE.

4. MANDRAKE.

Compound ; or made up of many segments ; || either that which bears light green berries in a cluster : or that which bears but one leaf divided into four or five parts, and but one black berry.

5. HERB CHRISTOPHER, Berry bearing Wolves-bane.

5. HERB TRUE LOVE, One Berry.

Manner of growth ; of the

Plants themselves ; being Climbers, whether such as are considerable for

Purgativeness ; bearing red berries ; || either that of a great white root, having leaves like a *Vine*, but more rough : or that of a great black root, with leaves like those of *Ivy*.

6. WHITE BRIONY.

6. BLACK BRIONY, Wild Vine, Ladies-seal

Being full of crooked prickles ; having a long triangular leaf.

7. PRICKLY BINDWEED.

Berries ; whether in a

Bladder ; || either that which is a low plant, which bears a red berry in a large bladder : or that whose leaves are like *Chickweed*, ramping upon other plants.

8. WINTER CHERRY.

8. BERRY BEARING CHICKWEED.

Umbel ; having winged leaves, like *Elder*, both for shape and sent.

9. DANEWORT.

Fragaria.

Pomum amoris.

Malum insani.

Battata.

Solanum.

Mandragoras.

Aconitum racemosum.

Herba Paris.

Bryonia alba.

Bryonia nigra.

Smilax aspera.

Alkakengi.

Cacubalum.

Plinii.

Eubulus.

Of Shrubs.

SHRUBS may be distributed into such as are

ϕ. VI.

Bacciferous ;

Deciduous ;

{ SPINOUS, or thorny. I.

{ NOT SPINOUS. II.

{ EVERGREEN. III.

SILIKUOUS ; such as bear their seeds in PODS. IV.

Graniferous ; bearing smaller seeds, whether such as are

{ DECIDUOUS. V.

{ EVERGREEN. VI.

I. BACCIFEROUS SPINOUS shrubs of DECIDUOUS leaves, may be distinguished into such as have either

Compound leaves ; whether such as may be called

Fingered ; viz. when several proceed from one point, bearing an esculent berry consisting of many little pulpy grains aggregated together in one head ; || either that whose branches are erect, bearing the more pleasant fruit : or that whose branches are procumbent and trail-

{ RASBERRY, *Raspis*. (ing *Rubus Idæus*.

I. { BRAMBLE, *Blackberry*. *Rubus vulgari*.

Winged ; viz. growing by pairs against one another upon a middle rib ; || either that which bears the more beautiful and sweet flower : or that whose flower is less beautiful and sweet.

2. { ROSE. *Rose-water*. *Rosa*.

{ BRIER. *Rosa canina*.

Simple leaves ;

Divided into several segments ; || either that which bears a more juicy esculent berry, being the lesser plant : or that which bears a drier red berry, being the taller plant.

{ GOOSBERRY. *Groscularia*.

3. { WHITE THORN, *Haw-thorn*. *Oxyacantha*.

Undivided ; whether

Roundish ; whose fruit is

Esculent ; || either that which produces a fruit like a small Plum, black, round, of an acid austere tast, the blossoms coming out before the leaves : or that which bears its fruits in clusters, being long slender reddish, of an acid tast.

{ SLOE-TREE, *Black-thorn*. *Prunus sylvestris*.

4. { BARBERRY. *Berberis*.

Not esculent ; whether

Purgative ; having leaves like those of a Plum-tree, bearing black berries used in dying.

5. PURGING THORN. *Rhamnus Cathartica*.

Not purgative ; || either that which hath long, stiffe, slender, sharp thorns, bearing a fruit resembling a hat : or that whose berries contain a long streaked seed.

6. { CHRISTS THORN. *Paliurus*.

{ BOXTHORN. *Lycium*.

Long ; and somewhat hoary.

7. BUCKS THORN. *Rhamnus*.

II. BACCIFEROUS
DECIDU-
OUS NOT
SPINOUS.

Vitis.

Ribes.

Vitis Idea
vulgaris.

Viburnum.

Aris.

Cornus fœmi-
na.Padus Theo-
phasti.
Mahalab.ChamaeSpi-
rus.

Diospyros.

Alnus nigra
baccifera. Frangula.Periclymenum.
Periclymenum
rectum.

Piper.

Mezerion.

Enonymus.

Ligustrum.
Cassia Poëta-
rum.Sambucus
Rosa.Sambucus a-
quatica.

Polemonium.

Tragus.

II. BACCIFEROUS Shrubs of DECIDUIOUS leaves, NOT SPI-
NOUS, may be distributed into such whose berries are; either

Esulent; bearing their fruit

In clusters; || either that of a rich juice, spungy wood, trailing branches:
or that whose leaves are like those of Goosberry, but larger, and erect
(branches.

1. VINE, Grape; Raisin great. Little Raisin, Currant.

CURRAN. Black Currant.

Singly; being a low plant, of dark green leaves, hollow flowers, small
2. BILBERRY, Whortle-berry. Cranberry. (fruit.

Not esulent; to be further distinguished with respect to the Leaf.

Undivided;

Round; considerable for the
Manner of bearing their fruit; whether

In Umbels; whose leaves are

Hoary; underneath; || either that which bears black berries,
containing one flat seed: or that which bears red berries.

3. SWAYFARING TREE.

WHITE BEAM TREE, Cumberland Hawthorn.

Green; having red twigs, and a black fruit, containing one ker-
nel.

4. DOGBERRY TREE.

In clusters; having but one grain in a black berry; || either that
5. BIRDS CHERRY. (whose leaves are larger: or lesser.WILD ROCK CHERRY OF AUSTRIA. (leaves are
sparsedly; having several grains in a berry; whether such whoseHoary underneath, and less; || either that of a thicker leaf, bear-
ing a red berry, covered with a kind of down: or that other

6. DWARF MEDLER. (bearing a black berry.

SWEET WHORT.
Green and larger; like those of Alder, but smoother, bearing a
black berry, the inward bark being a violent purgative.

7. BERRY BEARING ALDER.

Flowers; being tubulous and odorate; || either that which is climb-
8. WOODBINE, Honyuckle. (ing: or that which is erect.

UPRIGHT WOODBINE.

Tast of the fruit; being hot, biting, aromatic, growing in clusters, each
cluster coming out on the side of the stalk, opposite to a leaf on

9. PEPPER. (the other side, being a Climber.

Long;

Purgative; bearing red berries; || either that which sends out its
blossoms in winter before the leaves, being of a sweet sent: or that
whose younger branches and berries are quadrangular.

10. MEZEREON.

SPINDLE TREE.

Tea.

Not purgative; having slender flexile twigs; || either that which
bears black berries in clusters: or that which bears red berries
(more sparsedly.

II. SPRIVET.

SHRUB CASSIA.

Jagged; || either that which bears a great round cluster of white flowers:
12. GELDER ROSE. (or that which bears its flowers in an Umbel.

WATER ELDER. (berries.

Compound; bearing a flower like Jessamine with round black shining
13. YELLOW JESSAMINE. (stalks.Having no leaf; the flowers and berries coming out at the joynts of the
14. SEA GRAPE. III. BAC-

III. BACCIFEROUS SEMPERVIRENT SHRUBS, may be distribu-

III. BACCI-
FEROUS
SEMPERVI-
RENT
SHRUBS.

Compound; whether

(ted into such whose leaves are; either

Winged; || either that which is of a *fragrant smell*, bearing *yellow seeds*
in *black berries*: or that which bears *small berries like Mulberries*.

1. TRUE BALSOM, Balm.

Balsamum
Iudaicum.
Poterium.

2. THORNY BURNET.

Fingered; having several leaves growing from one foot-stalk, bearing
2. DWARF PALM. (the fruit in clusters.

Palma humi-
lis.

Intire; whether of

Indented edges; bearing

Black berries; || either that whose leaves grow against one another:
or that whose leaves grow alternately.

3. PHYLLYRÆA, Mock-privet.

Phillyræa.

4. EVERGREEN PRIVET.

Alaternus.

Red berries; || either that of *oblong shining serrate leaves*, bearing
fruit like *Strawberries*, but bigger: or that which bears berries of a
5. STRAWBERRY TREE. (more pale yellowish red.

Arbutus.

6. EVERGREEN THORN.

Pyrocantha.

Smooth edges; to be further distinguished by the (leaves are

Tast; hot and biting, being violent purgers; whether such whose

Broader; of a tough stalk, the leaves towards the bottom being
more long then those of *Bays*, bearing greenish flowers, and black
5. SPURGE LAUREL. (berries, of a very hot tast.

Laureola.

Narrower; || either that which bears *long pale leaves* and red ber-
ries: or that which bears *dark green leaves*, the berries growing
6. SPURGE OLIVE. (by threes.

Thymalea.
Chamaea
triccocos.

7. WIDOW WAIL.

Flower; as to the manner of its growth, as likewise of the berries;

In the midst of the leaf; whether having

Larger leaves; *not spinous*: the latter of which hath a small leaf
growing out of the middle of another leaf, betwixt which two,
the blossoms and berries do grow.

8. LAUREL OF ALEXANDRIA.

Laurus Alex-
andrina.

9. HORSE-TONGUE.

Hypoglossum.

Lesser leaves; *spinous*, bearing large red berries.

10. BUTCHERS BROOM.

Ruscus.

In an Umbel; having a *thick, broad, dark coloured leaf*, bearing
early flowers, and said to blossom twice in one year.

11. WILD BAY.

Laurus tinus.

Leaf; whether

Small, slender; and prickly at the ends, being odorate; || either that
whose leaves and wood, are of a more *pleasant sent*, producing
blewish berries: or that whose sent is *less pleasant*, bearing *black*

12. JUNIPER.

(berries.

Juniperus.

13. SAVIN.

Sabina.

Roundish and broad; || either that which is *odorate*: or that whose
flowers grow in *clusters*, bearing *pentagonal fruit* about the big-
ness of a *Pease*.

14. MYRTLE

Myrtus.

15. MYRTLE SYMACH.

Rhas myrti-
fol.

Manner of growing; upon other plants; || either that which hath weak
branches, angular shining leaves, *black berries in clusters*, growing
commonly upon other trees or walls: or that which *never grows on*

16. IVY.

Hedera.

17. MISSELTO.

IV. SI-
Viscus.

IV. SILI-
QUOUS
SHRUBS.

IV. SILIQUOUS SHRUBS, may be distinguished into such as are

Deciduous; whether having*Intire leaves*; the*Greater*; being a tall plant, approaching nearer to the magnitude of a Tree, bearing beautiful spikes of blew flowers.1. LILACH, *Pipe-tree*.*Lesser*; || either that of a *round leaf*, being a *low plant*, the bud of whose flower, when pickled, is an esculent sauce, bearing large *white flowers*: or that which is *taller*, bearing *yellow flowers*.

2. SCAPAR.

THORNY BROOM.

Compound leaves; the*Trefoils*; bearing yellow flowers; the *Greater*, or the *lesser*.

3. BEAN TREFOIL.

SHRUB TREFOIL.

Winged leaves; the*European*; considerable for having*A purgative quality*; || either that which hath no od leaf at the end: or that which bears its seeds in hollow pods or bladders.

4. SENA.

BASTARD SENA.

An esculent root; of a sweet juice.

5. LICCORICE.

Exotic; the*Greater*; being thorny, bearing yellow flowers; || either that whose *leaves* are *smaller*, the flowers growing in a spherical cluster, being odorate: or that whose *leaves* are much larger.

6. BINDING BEAN TREE.

LOCUST TREE.

The Lesser; considerable for the falling down of the branches, and closing of the leaves upon a touch, as if the plant had sense.

7. HUMBLE PLANT.

Sempervirent; having*Green twigs*; bearing yellow flowers; || either that which hath long slender, square, flexile twigs, and long thin cods: or that whose twigs are more short, and stiffe, and prickly, bearing shorter cods more full and thick.

8. BROOM.

FURRS.

Hoary leaves; || either that which hath *long thorns*, standing thick, bearing white flowers shaped like those of *Broom*, having *winged leaves*: or that which is a *Cinquefoil*.

9. GOATS THORN.

DORYCNium.

*Syringa cæruleo flore.**Capparis.
Aspalathus.**Laburnum.
Cytisus.**Sena.
Colutæ.**Glycyrrhiza.**Acacia.
Acacia Ameri-
cana.**Planta humi-
lis.**Genista.
Genista spi-
uosa.**Tragacantha.
Dorycnium.*

V. GRANIFEROUS DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, may be distinguish-
ed into such as are

V. GRANI-
FEROUS
DECIDU-
OUS
SHRUBS.

Erect; to be considered according to their

Flowers; whether such as have

Smaller flowers; in spikes; bearing

Round fruit; like berries; || either that which bears *five leaves*
upon a foot-stalk: or whose *seed-vessels* are *pentagonal*, contain-
ing small yellow seed.

§ CHAST TREE.

1. § SPIKED WILLOW OF THEOPHRASTUS.

Seed wrapt up in Down; having very small leaves like those of *Ci-
pres*, and an odorate wood.

2. TAMARISK.

Larger flowers; whether

Odorate; || either that which hath *weak branches*, whose flowers
are of a more *pleasant smell*: or that whose flowers are of a
strong and less pleasant smell.

§ JESSAMINE.

3. § WHITE PIPE TREE.

Not odorate; having leaves like those of *Marsh mallow*, being *soft
and hoary*.

4. SHRUB MALLOW.

Odorateness of the leaves; || either that which grows in *fenny places*,
bearing *long leaves*, and small *squamous Catkins*: or that which is
a *lower plant*, having roundish nervous leaves, upon long foot-stalks,
bearing *woolly tufts*, and seeds like *Lentils*.

§ GALLS.

5. § RED SUMACH.

Milkiness of the juice; being a *violent purger*, having *long leaves of a
pale green colour*.

6. TREE SPURGE.

Climbers; either by

Twisting; || either that which is a *Trefoil*: or that which hath *winged
leaves*, bearing the flowers in a cluster, having *feathery tufts*.

§ CLEMATIS, *Virgins-bower*.

7. § TRAVELLERS JOY.

Laying hold on walls or trees by small tendrils; like claws or fingers.

8. VIRGINIAN CLIMBERS, *Virginian Ivy*.

Agnus castus.
*Spiraea Theo-
phraستي.*

Tamariscus.

Fuminum.
Syringa alba.

Althæa.

*Elæagnus
cordi.*
Coccigrea.

*Tishymallus
arborescens*

Clematis.
Viorna valgi.

*Hedera quin-
quefol. Cana-
densis.*

VI. GRANIFEROUS EVER-GREEN SHRUBS.

Cistus.

Nerium.

Sana munda.

Tartan rair.

Alypum monspeliensium.

Rosmarinus.

Salvia fruticosa.

Seseli Aethiopicum.

Ledum Alpinum.

Halimus.

Fovis barba.

Erica.

Rosa Hieracuntina.

VI. GRANIFEROUS EVERGREEN SHRUBS, may be distinguished (ed into such as are European; considerable for

Bearing large flowers; whether that which hath hoary leaves, the flower consisting of five leaves: or that which bears long stiffe leaves of a

{ HOLY ROSE.

I. { OLEANDER, Rose-bay.

Having a purging quality; whether such as have

{ Hoary leaves; || either that which hath small leaves, thick set upon the stalk, being hoary underneath: or that whose leaves are bigger, and hoary all over, bearing small flowers in tufts.

{ SANA MUNDA.

2. { GUTTWORT, Trouble-belly.

{ Smooth hard dry leaves; bearing a blew flower like that of Scabious.

3. HERB TERRIBLE.

Being odorate; whether such as have

{ Hoary leaves; verticillate, having hooded flowers; || either that which hath narrow long leaves hoary underneath: or that which hath broader leaves hoary all over, bearing yellow gaping flowers.

{ ROSEMARY.

4. { SAGE MULLEIN.

{ Green leaves; whether that which bears small flowers in an Umbel: or that which bears a large flower like that of Oleander, yellow and

{ CHARTWORT.

5. { SWEET MOUNTAIN ROSE.

The place of their growth; whether

{ Near the Sea; being of a pale colour; || either that whose leaves are smooth, bearing mossy flowers, and a small compressed seed: or that of winged hoary shining leaves, bearing yellow flowers in clusters.

{ SEA PURSLAIN.

6. { SILVER BUSH.

{ In barren places; being a low plant, having small hollow flowers, and

7. HEATH.

{ Exotic; a low shrub, the branches spreading and growing thick together, which after being dried and shrunk up, will upon being put into warm water dilate and expend themselves.

8. ROSE OF JERICO.

Of Trees.

VII.

Trees may be distinguished according to their

Fruit or Seed; being contained either in a

{ Fleshy pulp; whether

{ POMIFEROUS. I.

{ PRUNIFEROUS. II.

{ BACCIFEROUS. III.

{ Hard shell;

{ NUCIFEROUS. IV.

{ GLANDIFEROUS, or CONIFEROUS. V.

{ SINGLE TEGUMENTS, or Coverings. VI.

{ WOODS OR BARKS. VII.

{ GUMMS OR ROSINS. VIII.

I. POMI-

I. POMIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

I. POMIFEROUS TREES.

*More properly called Trees; whether**Deciduous; having**Visible Blossoms;**Esulent when ripe;**More round; the tree spreading more in breadth, both as to the branches and roots of it, the fruits having an outward cavity at each end, in the place of the blossom and the stalk, and five inward cavities lined with stiffe membranes, each of which doth*1. **APPLE.**—tree.(commonly contain two kernels. *Malus.**Less round; that part of the fruit where the stalk grows, being more prominent; || either that which rises more in height: or that which spreads more in breadth, being a lower and more crooked tree, whose fruit is covered with a Down, being when raw, of an*{ **PEAR.**(unpleasant taste and sent. *Pirus.*2. { **QUINCE.***Malus cydonia.**Not esulent, till rotten;**The greater; || either that smaller tree, having long leaves, dark green above and white beneath, the fruit having a wide aperture in the place of the blossom: or that thorny tree, whose leaf and fruit is like a Hawthorn, but the fruit bigger, and of a pleasant acidity.*{ **MEDLAR.**3. { **LAZAROLE.***Mespilus. Mespilus Aronia.**The lesser; being tall trees; || either that of winged serrate leaves, bearing a fruit like a small Pear: or that of jagged leaves, bearing a lesser fruit in clusters upon long foot-stalks.*{ **TRUE SERVICE.**4. { **COMMON SERVICE.***Sorbus. Sorbus torminalis.**No visible blossoms; unless (as JOHN BAUHINUS observes) within the fruit, being a weak tree, of smooth bark, large leaves, divided commonly into five jags, whose fruit is of an oblong Pear-like figure, of a more soft consistence, full of little grains.*5. **FIGG.***Ficus.**Sempervirent; or evergreen; whose fruit is either**Round; of a**Hard, crustaceous, brittle rine; a thorny tree, bearing large beautiful blossoms, the fruit full of grains in a red pulp, with a kind of Coronet on the top of the fruit, at the place of the blossom.*6. **POMEGRANATE.***Malus Punica.**Softer rine; the fruit as to its colour being of a deep yellow; || either that which hath a quick juice of a grateful acidity: or that whose*{ **SORANGE.**(juice is of a more dull and flat taste. *Aurantia.*7. { **ADAMS APPLE.***Pomum Adami.**Oblong; and oval; being of a pale yellow; || either the bigger, whose rine is more thick, and whose juice is less acid: or the less, whose rine*{ **SCITRON.**(is more thin, and whose juice is more acid. *Malus medica.*8. { **LEMMON.***Limonia.**Less properly called Trees; bearing fruits of some resemblance to Figgs; || either that which grows to a great bigness, bearing a pleasant fruit, many in a cluster, being Annual: or that whose leaves grow out of one another, of which those in Northern Countries are commonly so*{ **SPLANTAIN TREE.**(small as to be reckoned amongst Herbs. *Musa arbor.*9. { **INDIAN FIGG.**

Q

II. PRU- *Ficus Indica.*

II. PRUNIFEROUS TREES.

II. PRUNIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are
Not Purgative ;

Deciduous ; whose fruits are

Greater ; whose stones are

Rough ; having many deep crooked furrows ; || either that whose fruit is covered with a Down : or that whose skin is not downy.

Malus Persica.
Nucipersica.

1. { SPEACH. Malacotoon.

1. { NECTARINE.

Smooth ; || either that which is sooner ripe, of a more dry, solid, yellow pulp : or that of a more succulent pulp.

Malus Armeniaca.
Prunus.

2. { APRICOCK.

2. { PLUMM.-tree.

Lesser ; putting out blossoms before leaves ; || either that which bears a more round fruit upon a long foot-stalk : or that which bears a more oblong fruit upon a shorter foot-stalk.

Cerasus.
Cornus.

3. { CHERRY.

3. { CORNELION.

Sempervirent : having stones with very small kernels : || either that which hath long narrow leaves, hoary underneath, the fruit not esculent till pickled : or that which hath very long leaves, like those of Reed, the fruit growing in clusters, of a pleasant taste.

Olea.
Palma.

4. { OLIVE.

4. { DATE.

Purgative ; being sold in Apothecaries shops.

Used sometimes for food ; || either that whose fruit is bigger : or that which bears a small black turbinate fruit, standing in a little cup, of a black, sweet, viscid pulp, adhering to the stone, which contains three seeds.

Myrobalanus.
Sebastem.

5. { MIROBALANE.

5. { SEBESTEN.

Not used for food ; || either that whose fruit hath some resemblance to an Olive : or that which bears a red fruit, the leaf short, round, serrate, of a deep green.

Zizyphus alba.
Zizyphus sativa.

6. { WHITE JUJUBS.

6. { COMMON JUJUBS.

III. BACCIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are III. BACCI-
 European; (either FERROUS
 TREES.

Deciduous; whose fruit is

Esculent; having broad, roundish, serrate, rough leaves, bearing a fruit like that of a Raspberry, but bigger.

1. MULBERRY.

Not esculent; having

Winged leaves; the wood more

Soft and spongy; || either that, the younger branches of which are full of *Pith*, bearing the berries in an *Umbel*, being of an ill sent: or that which bears its berries in a close tuft, the wood being used for giving a black tincture to *Leather*.

2. SELDER.

2. SUMACH.

Hard; || either that which bears its berries in an *Umbel*, being of a red colour and an acid taste: or that which bears a small, round, oblong fruit, in long clusters, having many hollow excrescences

3. QUICKEN TREE.

3. TURPENTINE TREE.

Single leaves; bearing a small black fruit upon a long foot-stalk, like that of a Cherry, the leaves resembling those of *Nettle*.

4. NETTLE TREE.

Evergreen; considerable for their

Berries; whether such as bear

Black berries; || either that whose leaves are more short, odorate, of a deep green, each berry containing two seeds: or that whose leaves are more pale, long, shining and serrate.

5. SBAY.

5. LAUREL.

Red berries; || either that which hath small narrow leaves of a dark green: or that which hath large shining prickly leaves.

6. SYEW.

6. HOLLY.

Whitish berries; having small round leaves of an ill sent, a hard close

7. BOX.

Gumms; || either that which hath winged leaves, without an od leaf at the end: or that which hath long narrow leaves, like those of *Iris*, producing a red Gum called *Sanguis draconis*.

8. MASTIC TREE.

8. DRAGON TREE.

Exotic;

Deciduous; || either that whose fruit is *Aromatic*, being the bottom of the flower, which when ripe, grows turgid in the middle where the seeds are contained: or that of winged leaves, serrate, of a deep green, bearing white berries in clusters.

9. CLOVE TREE. Cloves.

9. BEDE TREE.

Evergreen; || either that of an *Aromatic wood* used in *Physick*, having leaves like those of a *Fig-tree*, but less: or that of winged leaves, long, narrow, sharp pointed, bearing berries like those of *Asparagus*, in clu-

10. SASSAFRAS.

10. INDIAN MOLLE.

Alnus.

Sambucus.

Rhus Sumach.

Fraxinus bu-
bula.

Terebinth.

Lotus.

Laurus.

Laurus cera-
sus.

Taxus.

Agrifolium.

Buxus.

Lentiscus.

Draco arbor.

Caryophyllus

aromaticus.

Azedarack.

Sassafras.

Molle arbor.

IV. NUCIFEROUS TREES.

IV. NUCIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

European; containing in one common husk

One Nut; having a covering that is either

Thick and pulpy; having oily kernels; || either that which is the larger tree of winged leaves, odorate, having a rugged kernel, divided into several lobes: or that which is a lesser tree, having long narrow serrate leaves, and a smooth kernel.

Ju glans.
Amygdalus.

1. { WALNUT.

1. { ALMOND. *Bitter Almond.*

Thin husks; either such as are

Wholly encompassed; and covered by their husks; whether that of winged leaves, having a white thin shell, upon which there is another rugged covering: or that whose leaf is like that of a Quince, green above and white underneath, the fruit covered with a downy husk, the kernel of a bad taste.

Pistacea.

2. { PISTACIE, *Fistic-nut.*

Syrax.

2. { STORAX.

Open at one end; being smaller Trees, of broad indented leaves, bearing Catkins; || either that of a larger kernel and thinner shell, whose husk is longer: or that of a lesser kernel and thicker shell, whose husk is shorter.

Avellana.
Corilus sylvestris.

3. { FILBERT.

3. { SMALL NUT. *Hallenut*

Several Nuts; whose outward husk is

Echinate and prickly; || either that which hath long, smooth, deeply indented leaves, the husk containing three or four Nuts: or that which bears a short, roundish, shining leaf, having a smooth bark, and Nuts of a triangular figure.

Castanea.
Fagus.

4. { CHESNUT.

4. { BEECH.

Smooth; and thin, in the form of a Bladder; being a small tree of (winged leaves.

Staphylo-dendron.

5. BLADDER NUT.

Exotic; containing in one common husk

One Nut; || either that which is a large tree, bearing the largest Nut of all that are known, covered with a thick rine upon the shell: or that which hath a hard Aromatic kernel, covered immediately with a yellowish Aromatic husk, called Mace, upon which there is a thin shell,

Nux moschata.

6. { COCO.

6. { NUTMEG. *Mace.*

Several Nuts; having a covering

More thin; whose kernels are used for the making of drinks, being but small trees; || either that which grows in shady moist places, having many kernels together in a husk: or that which is less properly called a Nut, bearing a double kernel in a husk, each of them being flat on one side, and gibbous on the other.

Cacao.
Buna arbor.

7. { CHOCOLATE.

7. { COFFI.

Covered with a woolly substance: or that which besides the outward tegument hath likewise an inward pulp, wherein the fruit lies, of the shape of a Heart, and the bigness of a Bean, used in Physick.

Gossipium.
Anacardium.

8. { COTTON TREE.

8. { ANACARDIUM.

V. GLAN-

V. GLANDIFEROUS, and CONIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

Glandiferous.

Deciduous; || either that which is a *large tree*, of a *hard lasting wood*, a *rugged bark*, the *leaves waved at the edges*: or that whose *leaves are more deeply divided*, bearing a *larger fruit*, standing in great thick rugged cups, used for tanning.

1. { *OAK. Acorn.*
BITTER OAK.

Evergreen; || either that whose *leaves resemble those of Holly*, being of a dark green above, and white underneath: or that which is very like to this, having a very, *thick, light, porous, deciduous bark*.

2. { *HOLM OAK.*
CORK TREE.

Coniferous;

Deciduous; bearing small *Cones*; || either that which grows in *watery places*, having *leaves of a dark green*, shaped like those of the *Nut-tree*: or that whose leaves are very slender, growing in *tufts*, more thin at distances, of a paler colour.

3. { *SALDER. Mountain Alder.*
LARICH TREE.

Evergreen; whose *Cones are*

Bigger; || either that which is a *large tall tree*, bearing great roundish *Cones of smooth scales*, standing upwards, the leaves being small, narrow, and thick set together: or that which bears *long slender leaves*, two growing out together from one socket, the *Cones* consisting of *hard woody scales*.

4. { *CEDAR.*
PINE Tree. *Wild Pine tree. Sibirian Cedar. Sibirian Dwarf-Cedar.*

Lesser; having

Long leaves; || either that whose *leaves encompass and cover the branches*; bearing *long Cones hanging downwards*: or that whose *leaves grow from each side of the stalk*, being more flat, like those of *Yew*, green on the upper side, and whitish underneath, furcated at the end, bearing *Cones shorter and thicker*, growing erect.

5. { *MALE FIRR TREE, Pitch-tree.*
FEMALE FIRR TREE. *White Fir tree.*

Short leaves; || either that which grows in a *conical figure*, bearing *small roundish Cones*: or that which hath *compressed branches* of a strong resinous sent, bearing *small Cones encompassed with six scales*.

6. { *SCYPRESS.*
TREE OF LIFE.

V. GLANDIFEROUS and CONIFEROUS TREES.

Quercus.
Cerrus.

Ilex.
Suber.

Alnus.
Larix.

Cedrus.
Pinus.

Abies mas.
Abies femina.

Cupressus.
Arbor vita.

VI. TREES

VI. TREES
whose Seeds
are in SIN-
GLE TEGU-
MENTS.

Silqua arbor.

Cassia.

Tamarindus.

Arbor Juda.

Ulmus.

Carpinus.

Fraxinus.

Acer minus.

Acer majus.

Betula.

*Populus tre-
mula.*

Populus nigra.

Populus alba.

Salix angustifol.

Salix latifol.

Tilia.

Platanus.

VI. TREES bearing their Seeds in SINGLE TEGUMENTS or Coverings, may be distinguished into such whose seeds are contained in Pods; called *Siliquous trees*; whether such whose Pods are

Larger; being

{ *Esculent*; having *winged leaves*, and *very broad Pods*.

1. CAROB, *St John's bread*.

{ *Purgative*; || either that which bears a *round, black, and very long Pod*, whose pulp is used as a benign purgative: or that which bears a *thick Pod*, having *winged leaves*, and a purgative pulp.

2. { CASSIA.

{ TAMARIND.

Lesser; having a *round leaf*, bearing *elegant purple blossoms*, and a *thin* (Pod.

3. JUDAS TREE.

Membranaceous coverings; whether

{ *Foliaceous husks*; || either that whose *leaves* are *rough* and *indented*, having a *rudded bark*: or that whose *leaf* is somewhat *longer and smoother*, having a *more even bark*.

4. { SELM.

{ HORNBEAM.

Alate seed-vessels; or *Keys*; whether such as do generall bear

{ *Single Keys*; having *winged leaves*, a *smooth bark*, and a *tough wood*.

5. ASH.

{ *Double Keys*; || either that which hath *smaller leaves*, divided into five segments, being a *brittle wood*: or that which hath *broader leaves*, more deeply divided, being a *soft wood*.

6. { MAPLE.

{ SYCAMORE.

Catkins; called *Fuliferous trees*; whether such as are of

{ *Lesser leaves*; || either that which hath *slender reddish twigs*, *smooth* and *white branches*: or that which bears a *roundish crenate leaf*, upon *very slender foot-stalks*, which makes them apt to shake upon every little breath of wind.

7. { BIRCH.

{ ASPIN.

{ *Larger leaves*; || either that whose *leaves* are of a *dark green*, like those of *Ivy*, having a *whitish bark*, and growing in *watery places*: or that whose *leaves* are *lacinated*, being of a *dark green above*, and *hoary* (white underneath.

8. { BLACK POPLAR. *Balm-Poplar*.

{ WHITE POPLAR.

Longer leaves; of a *soft wood*, growing most naturally in *moist places*; || either that whose *leaves* are more *dense and compact*, being the *larger tree*: or that which is a *lesse tree*, having a *broader leaf*, and bearing *larger Cat-kins*.

9. { WILLOW.

{ SALLOW.

Round Buttons; || either that which hath *broad leaves ending in a point*, being *smoother above* than underneath, bearing a *sweet blossom*, and a *round fruit* about the bigness of a *Pease*, containing *one seed*: or that which hath a *divided leaf*, whose *fruit* is *echinate* or *prickly*, containing *several seeds*

10. { SLIME TREE.

{ PLANE TREE.

VII. TREES

VII. TREES considered according to their WOODS or BARKS, may be distinguished into such as are principally known and taken notice of for their

VII. TREES considered according to their WOODS or BARKS.

Woods; according to their uses in

Physick; whether such as are esteemed

Cordial; being a hard, heavy, unctuous, Aromatic wood, the grain like that of *Oak*.

1. ALOE TREE. *Aloe-Wood*.

Lignum Aloe.

Diaphoretic; of a hot biting tast; || either that which is used against the *Pox*: or that which is commended as an *Antidote* against the biting of *Serpents*.

2. SGUAIACUM, *Pockwood*.

Lignum vite.

2. SNAKEWOOD.

Lignum colubrinum.

Cooling and Astringent; whether that of a deep red, being hard, heavy, and of a finer grain, having a dull tast and no sent: or that which is yellowish, of a strait course grain, and fragrant smell like *Musk*.

3. SRED SAUNDERS.

Santalum rubrum.

3. YELLOW SAUNDERS.

Santalum citrinum.

Useful against the Stone and diseases of the Kidneys; || either that which tinges *Water* so, as to make it in several lights to appear of two colours, *blewish and yellow*, not considerable for *tast or smell*: or that which is *yellowish* in the middle, and *white* on the outside, having a hottish tast, and a sent like that of a *white Rose*.

4. LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM.

Lignum nephriticum.

4. ROSEWOOD.

Lignum Rhodum.

Mechanics; whether for

Dying a red colour; the former being a hard heavy wood of a strait grain, with *streaks of black*.

5. BRASIL WOOD.

Brasilium lignum.

5. LOG WOOD.

Fabrile uses; whether the making of

Cabinets; being capable of a shining politure; || either that of a *black colour*, a close grain, being very heavy: or that which is *variegated with red and white*.

6. SEBONY.

Ebenum.

6. PRINCES WOOD.

Tubes; for the conveyance of *Water*, being streight slender trees, growing to a very great height, having a tuft of branches only at the top, the greatest part of them being *pith*, inclosed in a *shell* of very hard wood, somewhat resembling a *Rush*.

7. CABBIDGE TREE, *Palmetto Royal*.

Barks; or *Rines*; either that which is

Esulent; being *Aromatic*, and of a sweet tast.

8. CINNAMON.

Cinnamomum.

Medicinal; || either that which is so sovereign a remedy for the cure of *Agues*, being of a *dark colour*, no considerable tast: or that which is of an *Ash colour*, and a hot biting tast, good against the *Scurvy*.

9. CORTEX FEBRIFUGUS PERUVIANUS, *Jesuits powder*.

Cortex febrifugus.

9. CORTEX WINTERANUS.

Cortex Winteranus.

VIII. TREES

VIII. TREES
considered
according to
their GUMS
or ROSINS.

VIII. TREES considered according to their GUMMS or ROSINS,
may be distinguished; either according to their

Gums; whether

Odorate; being of a bitter tast, proceeding from an exotic thorny
Tree.

1. MYRRHE.

Not odorate; || either that which proceeds from an Egyptian thorny
tree: or that which is of a yellowish colour and bitter tast, lea-
ving behind it a kind of sweet relish, somewhat like Liccorice.

{ GUMM ARABICK.

2. { SARCOCOLLA

Rosins; whose consistence is more

Solid; and hard

Odorate; having a

More pleasant sent; used for

Suffumigations; being transparent; having

Lesser grains; || either that which proceeds from an Arabian
tree: or that which is of near resemblance to this, proceed-
ing from an Ethiopian Olive, of a whitish colour mixed with
yellow particles.

{ SFRANKINCENSE, Olibanum.

3. { GUM ELEMI.

Bigger grains; proceeding from an American tree, the latter
of which is more clear and transparent.

{ GUMMI ANIMÆ.

4. { COPAL.

Perfumes; || either that which is of a more hard consistence,
and more tenacious: or that which is more easily dissolved.

{ SCARANNA.

5. { BENJAMIN.

Less pleasant sent; either that which is

More volatile; white and transparent from several trees.

6. CAMPHIRE.

Less volatile; || either that which is unctuous and bitterish, easily
growing soft, proceeding from an exotic thorny tree: or that
which proceeds from a tall tree like Poplar.

{ BDELLIUM.

7. { TACA MAHACA.

Not odorate; of a red tincture, used in painting and varnishing.

8. LAKE.

Liquid; being of a sweet sent; || either that which is of a more strong
smell: or that which is of a reddish colour, used for stopping defluxi-
ons.

{ LIQUIDAMBRA.

9. { BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

Myrrha.

Gummi Ara-
bicum.

Sarcocolla.

Thus.

Gummi Ele-
mi.

Gummi Ani-
ma.

Copal.

Caranna.

Benjoin.

Camphora.

Bdellium.

Taca mahaca.

Lacca.

Liquidambra.
Balsamum
Peruvianum.

CHAP. V.

- I. Concerning Animals, the general distribution of them. II. Of exanguious Animals. III. Of Fish. IV. Of Birds. V. Of Beasts. VI. A Digression concerning Noah's Ark.

Sensitive creatures may be distinguished into such as are counted more

§. I.

Imperfect; which have something analogous to blood, but are destitute of that red juice commonly so called, being therefore stiled EXANGUIOUS, having either no leggs, or more legs then four,

Perfect; whether

FISHES, which have no legs, but fins answerable to them, being covered with a naked skin, or with scales, whose proper motion is *swimming*.

BIRDS, which have two leggs and two wings, whose bodies are covered with feathers, being oviparous, whose proper motion is *flying*.

BEASTS, which are for the most part, four-footed, hairy, and viviparous, excepting only some few which are without feet or hair, and are oviparous.

It may be observed to be amongst these (as it is amongst the other ranks of *Beings*,) that the more perfect kinds are the least numerous. Upon which account, *Insects* being the most minute and imperfect, and some of them (perhaps) of a spontaneous generation, are of the greatest variety, tho by reason of their littleness, the several *Species* of them, have not hitherto been sufficiently enumerated or described, by those Authors who have particularly applied themselves to this study.

There are sundry of these, as likewise of other Animals, which have no *Latin* names, as being unknown to the *Romans*, & there are sundry which have no *English* names, as being strangers to us. And amongst those that have *English* names, some are here described by their usual Appellations in *Latin*, because I knew not at present how to render them properly in *English*: And some there are peculiar to some coasts and rivers, and not commonly known elsewhere, which are hard to be enumerated.

As for *fictional Animals*, as *Syren*, or *Mermaid*, *Phoenix*, *Griffin*, *Harpy*, *Ruck*, *Centaur*, *Satyr*, &c. there is no provision made for them in these tables, because they may be infinite; and besides, being but bare names, and no more, they may be expressed as *Individuals* are.

Of Exanguious Animals.

p. II.

THose kinds of more imperfect Animals, which are destitute of that red juice, commonly called blood, are stiled *Exanguious*; to which may be annexed that general name given to the least kinds of these, viz. *Insect*, from that incisure or resemblance of cutting what is common to most of them in some part of their bodies. *Worm - Footed Worm, Insect.*

These EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS may be distinguished into

- Lesser*; usually called *Insects*; whether such whose generation is
 - Analogous to that of other Animals*; which breed young like themselves, growing from a lesser to a greater magnitude, not being transmutable into any other *Insect*; whether such as have.
 - { NO FEET OR BUT SIX feet, being WITHOUT WINGS. I.
 - { SIX FEET and WINGS, or MORE feet THEN SIX. II.
 - Anomalous*; whether such as
 - { ARE DESIGNED TO A FURTHER TRASMUTATION. III.
 - { Have in their production undergone severall mutations; being first Eggs, then Maggots or Caterpillars, then *Aureliae*, and then flying *Insects*, which after their first production do not increase in magnitude; whether such as have
 - { SNAKED WINGS. IV.
 - { SHEATHED WINGS. V.
- Greater*; whether
 - Hard*; whose bones are on their outside; being either
 - { CRUSTACEOUS; namely such as are wholly covered with a tough flexile substance, having generally eight legs, besides a pair of claws, and two or more annulated horns or feelers. VI.
 - { TESTACEOUS; of a more hard and brittle substance
 - { TURBINATED; consisting of a cone-like cavity, rouled up in a spiral, which beginning at the Aperture or mouth of them, doth generally proceed from the left hand to the right. VII.
 - { NOT TURBINATED. VIII.
 - { SOFT. IX.

I. INSECTS of an Analogous generation, having *no feet, or but six feet*, being *without wings*, may be distributed into those that are

Apoda; without feet.

More oblong and round;

Larger;

More slender; of a reddish colour, with very little distinction of parts; || either that which breeds in the earth: or that which breeds in the bodies of children.

1. { EARTH WORM.

{ BELLY WORM.

More thick; || either that which breeds in watery places, being used for the drawing of blood: or that which is covered with a slimy moisture, having four little horns like prominencies, or feelers.

{ LEECH.

2. { SNAIL.

Lesser; breeding in Animals; || either the more minute, being small white Worms, breeding in the lower guts of Men: or the bigger, sticking their heads in the inward membranes of Horses stomachs or guts.

{ ASCARIDES.

3. { BOTTS.

More short and flat; || either that whose shape doth somewhat resemble a Flounder, found both in waters, and in the branches of the *Porus biliaris*, and the liver of several of the Ruminant kind: or that of a Quadrate body, with a little trunk standing out betwixt two Antennæ, and six stringy substances behind, living in the Sea.

{ FLUKE.

4. { ASILUS.

Hexapoda; having six feet.

Terrestrial;

Greater;

More slender; || either that whose body is somewhat compressed, sending out a light from her tail: or that which is of a whitish colour, more oblong, breeding in Meal.

{ GLOW-WORM.

5. { MEAL-WORM, Gentle.

Less slender; || either of a

Darker colour; being like a Beetle without wings, but seeming to have some little rudiments of wings, noted for being apt upon a touch to send out a yellowish oily substance from his joynts.

6. PROSCARAB.

Lighter colour; whether that which resembles a Locust without wings: or that which is of a Chestnut colour, flat, broad, soft, avoiding light places.

{ FIELD CRICKET.

7. { COCK ROCHES.

Lesser; troublesome to other Animals; || whether that of a paler colour: or that of a dark red, being salient.

{ LOUSE.

8. { FLEA.

Aquatic; having a compressed body, with an oblique decussation upon the back, and a long tail.

9. WATER SCORPION.

I. INSECTS.
having no
feet, or but
six, being
without
wings.

Vermis
Lumbricus
Intestinalium

Hirudo
Limax

Cicindela
Farinaria

Proscarabæus

Bruchus
Blatta non
alata

Pediculus
Pulex

Scorpio aqua-
ticus

II. INSECTS
winged, or
having above
six legs.

II. INSECTS of an Analogous generation, having either wings or more
Winged; whether (legs then six, may be distributed into such as are
Terrestrial; whose bodies are

More oblong;

Living in open fields; and feeding on plants; || either that kind, by the
swarms of which whole Countries have been sometimes destroy-
ed, having long hinder legs for leaping, making a noise by rubbing
their legs against their wings: or that of a long slender breast, often
holding up the two fore-legs, which are longer then the other.

LOCUST, Grasshopper.

1. MANTIS.

Living in holes of the ground, and houses; || either that which affects
to reside near Hearths and Ovens, making a noise like a Locust, by
the affrication of the wings, having the wings lying more close to the
body: or that whose fore-legs are broad and strong, divided into fin-
gers like those of a Mole, whereby it is inabled in a very short space
(to dig a hole in the ground.

2. CRICKET.

FEN-CRICKET, Evechurr, Churr-worm.

More compressed and broad; || whether that which hath broad angular
shoulders, being marked with an oblique decussation on the back, ha-
ving the proboscis reversed under the belly: or that which is of a Chesnut
colour, having large stiff wings, avoiding the light.

3. CIMEX SILVESTRE.

WINGED COCKROCH.

Aquatic; having a decussation or kind of Lozenge-mark on the back;
|| either that which runs upon the top of the water, having long legs like
those of a Spider: or that which hath two long swimming legs behind,
(whereby he swims in the water.

4. WATER SPIDER.

CICADA AQUATICA.

Not winged;

Terrestrial; having

Eight legs; being hurtful to

Animals; either the

Larger; whether that which by drawing out from the belly a slimy
substance, and working it with the feet, doth frame a small Web to
catch Flies: or that which hath an oval body, two forcipate claws,
a knotty tail, with a crooked sting at the end of it.

5. SPIDER.

SCORPION.

Middle kind; || either that of a round body, the legs fixed to the neck,
sticking to Animals by thrusting the head into their skin: or that
which is of a dark red colour, a tender skin, causing a very offen-
(five stink, when crushed.

6. TICK, Sheep-tick.

PUNICE, Wall-louse.

Least kind; || either that which breeds in corrupted Cheese, fruit, &c.
or that which doth work it self into the skin of children.

7. SMITE.

WHEAL WORM.

Clothes; being of a silver colour, mealy, oblong, of swift motion.

8. MOTH.

Fourteen legs; covered with a scaly armature, having a flat belly, and a
gibbous back, being apt to roul it self up when touched.

9. SOW, Chieselip, Hog-louse, Wood-louse.

More

Locusta.
Mantis.

Gryllus.
Gryllo-talpa.

Cimex.
Blatta alata.

Tipula.
Cicada aqua-
tica.

Aranca.
Scorpius.

Ricinus.
Cimex.

Syro.
Acaris.

Tinea.

Asellus.

More than fourteen feet ; || whether that whose body is of a more com-
 { SCOLOPENDER. (pressed : or a more round figure. Scolopendra.

10. { JULUS. Julus.

Aquatick ; || whether that which sticks to Fish, not much differing from an
 Asellus, but only in respect of the tail, which is somewhat broad : or that

{ SEA LOUSE, (whose back is more gibbous, being apt to skip. Pediculus ma-
 11. { SEA FLEA, Sugg, River Shrimp. rinus.

Pulex mari-
 nus.

III. INSECTS of an ANOMALOUS generation, designed for a fur-
 ther transmutation, may be distinguished into such as are

III. ANO-
 MALOUS
 INSECTS.

Apoda ; those that are without feet, considered according to the

General name ;

I. MAGGOT.

Eula.

Particular kinds ; whether such as are.

Sharp at both ends ; || either the bigger, producing the faviscous kind :
 or the lesser, breeding in the exorefcies of Oaks, and the tufts of Bri-
 ars, and sometimes creeping out of the sides of Caterpillars, produ-
 cing a smaller sort of shining Fly, many of which are Seticaudes.

{ BEE MAGGOT, Grub.

2. { SHINING FLY MAGGOT.

Broad and flat at their tails ; || either the greater, having two black
 spots on the tail, the fore-part being more slender, with two little
 black hooks upon the head, by fixing of which, this Insect doth draw
 his body forward, from whence Flesh-flies proceed : or the lesser, with

{ GENTILE. (a short erect tail, producing Flies of the Wasp kind.

3. { WASP-LIKE FLY MAGGOT.

Pedata ; having legs, whether

Hexapoda ; such as have six legs.

Aquatic ; living in the water ; || whether that which is naked, producing
 Dragon-flies : or that which is in a case with little straws or sticks ad-

{ LIBELLA WORM.

(hering to it, producing May flies.

4. { CADEW, Straw-worm.

Phryganeum.

Terrestrial ; breeding several sorts of Scarabs ; || whether that which
 is of a strait figure : or that whose tail is inverted under the belly.

{ STRAIT BEETLE PRODUCING HEXAPOD.

5. { WHIRL WORM.

Spondyle.

More than six legs ; considerable according to the

General name ; comprehending all such, as besides three pair of slen-
 der crooked legs, on the three first annuli next the head, have two
 or more short thick legs behind, and two appendages at the tail. To
 which may be adjoyned the most principal of those.

{ CATERPILLAR.

6. { SILK WORM

Eruca.

Bombix.

Particular kinds ; whether having

Eight feet ; that which in its progressive motion doth first gather
 its body up into a loop, resting it upon his hinder feet and the ap-
 pendages of the tail, and then thrusting himself forward, or else

{ GEOMETRA.

(skipping forward.

7. { SKIPPING WORM.

Many feet ; amongst which the most common and numerous kind
 have fourteen feet ; || whether those that are smooth : or those that

8. { SMOOTH CATERPILLAR.

(are hirsute.

{ PALMER WORM, Bear worm.

IV. NA-

IV. NAKED
WINGED
INSECTS.

IV. NAKED WINGED INSECTS, which in their production do undergo several notations, may be distributed into such, whose wings are either

Membranaceous; consisting of a *thin transparent film*, being bred of *Apoda*; without feet (Maggots or Worms that are

Bigger; (habit and breed, having *four wings*; whether such as are

Favifcious; or making of *Combs*, in which multitudes of them do co-

Beneficial; by their gathering of *Hony and Wax* from *Plants*; || ei-

ther that which is of a more *oblong figure*, the males of which

(called *Drones*) are without *stings*, being commonly preserved

in *Gardens*: or that which is more *short, thick and hairy*, living

1. *BEE*, *Drone*, *Hive*, *Comb*. (more wildly in lesser *swarms*.

HUMBLE-BEE.

Hurtful; by their destroying of *fruits*, *Bees*, &c. being of an *oblong*

figure, and a *yellow colour*; || either the *less*, of a *lighter yellow*: or the

2. *WASP*. (greater, of a *deeper yellow*.

HORNET.

Not *favifcious*; having (Wasps.

Four wings; whether such as in their shapes resemble *Bees* or

3. *BEE-LIKE FLY*.

WASP-LIKE FLY.

Two wings; || whether that of a *short thick body*, of various bignef-

ses and *colours*, proceeding from an *oblong round Aurelia*, feeding

on *flesh*: or that of a *yellowish colour*, and *longer legs*, feeding on

4. *FLESH FLY*. (Breeze, Gadflys (dung.

DUNG FLY.

Lesser; living *gregariously*; || either that of an *oblong body*, with a *deep*

incisure, having *four wings*, of which there are many that at some-

times are without *wings*: or that of a more *slender body*, a *tuft on the*

head, living near *watery places*, having but *two wings*.

5. *SANT*, *Emmet*, *Pismire*.

GNAT.

Pedata; having *six feet*; whether those of

Broad wings; || either that which hath a *great head*, a *long strait pro-*

boscis lying under the *belly*, making a loud noise, by the help of two

stiffe membranes that are upon his *breast*: or that which hath a near

resemblance to a Butterfly, in respect of the largeness of the *wings*, but

6. *CICADA*. (only they are not *farinaceous* or erect.

PAPILIONACEOUS FLY.

Narrow wings; being bred out of the *water*; || either of a *naked hex-*

aped Worm; or of one that lives in a *case*, to which little sticks and

7. *DRAGON FLY*, *Bolts-head*. (straws do adhere.

MAY FLY.

Long legs; having but *two wings*.

8. *CRANE FLY*. *Shepherds fly*.

Farinaceous wings; being covered with a *mealy substance* easily coming

off upon a touch, which in the *Microscope* appears to consist of small

downy feathers, as the most ingenuous Mr. *Hook* hath first discovered;

whether such whose *wings* in the usual posture are

Erected; standing upright upon their *backs*, being of great variety for

colours and *magnitudes*, distinguishable into these two common kinds,

9. *BUTTERFLY*. (such as appear *by day*, or *by night*.

MOTH. (strong, and the *tail more broad*.

Compressed; lying more flat on the *body*, the *wings* being more *short and*

10. *HAWK BUTTERFLY*. V. SHEA-

Apis.

Bombilius.

Vespa.

Crabro.

Musca car-
maria.

Musca sterco-
raria.

Formica.

Culex.

Cicada.

Musca papilio-
nacea.

Libella.

Seticauda.

Papilio.

Phalena.

Pradatrix.

V. SHEATHED WINGED INSECTS, commonly called *Beetles* or *Scarabs*, may be distributed into such, whose coverings are more *Thick, strong and horny*; whether those that are accounted

V. SHEATHED WINGED INSECTS.

Horned; having either

One horn; the greater, the biggest of this tribe, the horn turning downwards: or the lesser, being one of the smallest of this tribe, having *Antennæ* on each side of his snout or horn, which together represent the Greek letter $\downarrow$, breeding amongst and devouring Corn.

§ RHINOCEROTE.

1. § WEEVILL.

Two horns;

Stiffe, without joints; whether branched like those of a Stag: or

2. § STAG BEETLE.

(not branched like those of a Bull.

2. § BULL FLY BEETLE.

Limber, and with joints; improperly called horns, being *Antennæ* or feelers; || either that whose *Antennæ* are very long and reversed over his back: or that which hath knobbed feelers not so long.

3. § GOAT-CHAFER.

3. § KNOBBED HORN'D BEETLE.

Not horned;

Terrestrial; having

Longer coverings for their wings;

The greater;

Of a dark blackish colour; whether that which is most common: or that other of near resemblance to this, having serrate legs, using to roul Dung into little balls, by working backwards

4. § COMMON BEETLE.

(with his hinder feet.

4. § DUNG BEETLE.

Of a lighter colour; || either that of a russet colour, living in Trees, having a long sharp tail, extended beyond the wings: or that

5. § DORR, Grey Beetle. (of a shining green, feeding on Roses.

5. § GREEN CHAFER.

The lesser; || either that of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch, by striking the bottom of his breast against his belly: or that of a more short round figure, living in the fields, being either wholly red, or

6. § DEATH WATCH.

(sometimes spotted with black.

6. § LADY-COW.

Shorter coverings; not reaching half the length of their bodies, which are long and slender, having forked tails, which they turn up in their defence; || the greater which is black: or the less which

7. § STAPHILINUS.

(is of a reddish colour

7. § EARWIGG.

Aquatic; || either the greater, living under water, having the hinder pair of legs longer for swimming, being said to fly out of the water sometimes in the night: or the less of a gibbous round shining back,

8. § GREAT WATER SCARAB. (playing on the top of the water.

8. § LESS WATER SCARAB

Thin, weak and flexile; of more oblong bodies; || either that which is of a green, gilded, shining colour, used for Causticks: or that which shines

9. § CANTHARIS.

(in the night. Cicindela.

9. § GLOW WORM FLY.

VI. The

Rhinoceros.
Scarabæus
nasi-cornis.

Cervus volans.
Buceros.

Capricornus.
Scarabæus
Antennis no-
dis.

Scarabæus
vulgaris.
Scarabæus Pi-
lularis.

Scarabæus
Arboreus.

Scarabæus
domesticus.
Scarabæus
punctatus.

Staphilinus.
Forficula.

Scarabæus
aquat. major.
Scarabæus
aquat. minor.

VI. CRU-
STACEOUS
EXANGUI-
OUS ANI-
MALS.

VI. The greater sort of EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS being CRU-
STACEOUS; may be distributed into such whose figure is more
oblong;

The greater; having

Naked shells; of a dark brown colour; || either that which hath four
pair of legs, and two great claws: or that which hath no claws, but
five pair of legs, the feelers somewhat compressed, being thorny on
the back.

§ LOBSTER.

1. § LONG OISTER.

Downy shell; having a broad head, with two short, broad, laminate
prominencies from it, five pair of legs, and no claws.

2. SEA BEAR.

The lesser; living in

Fresh water; resembling a Lobster, but much less, of a hard shell.

3. CRAYFISH, Crevise.

Salt water; having a thinner shell, being of a pale flesh colour;
|| either that of a sharper tail, the two fore-legs being hooked and
not forcipate: or that which hath a broader longer tail, with two
purple spots upon it, being the greater.

§ SHRIMP, Prawn.

4. § SQUILLA MANTIS.

Shells of other Sea Fishes; having besides two claws, and two pair of
legs hanging out of the shell, two other pair of soft hairy legs with-
in the shell.

5. HERMIT FISH, Souldier Fish.

Roundish; comprehending the Crab-kind, whose bodies are somewhat
compressed, having generally shorter tails folded to their bellies.

The Greater; having

Thick, strong, short claws; the latter of which hath serrate promi-
nencies on the side of the claws, somewhat resembling the Comb of
a Cock.

§ COMMON CRABB.

§ SEA COCK.

Slender claws; || either that of a longer body, having two horns be-
tween his eyes, being rough on the back and red when alive: or that
whose upper shell doth extend beyond his body, having a long stiffe
tail.

§ CANCER MAJUS.

7. § MOLUCCA CRAB.

The Lesser; resembling

A Common Crab; but being much less.

8. LITTLE CRABB.

A Spider; whether that which is somewhat more oblong in the
body, having a long snout: or that whose body is round.

§ SEA SPIDER.

9. § CRUSTACEOUS SPIDER.

Alacus.
Locusta mari-
na.

Ursus mari-
nus.

Alacus fluv-
atilis.

Squilla.
Squilla Man-
ris.

Cancellus.

Cancer vulga-
ris.

Cancer Hera-
cleoticus.

Cancer majus.
Cancer molu-
centis.

Cancer minor.

Aranea ma-
rina.

Aranea cru-
stacea.

VII. TESTACEOUS TURBINATED exanguious ANIMALS, may be distributed into such as are

VII. TESTACEOUS
TURBINATED ANIMALS.

More properly so called; whether such whose spiral convolutions

Do appear on the outside; being either

Not produced; but equal on both sides; || either the Greater, having several Diaphragms perforated, the Animal within somewhat resembling a Polypus: or the Less, being of a dark red colour, and found in fresh water.

§ NAUTILUS.

1. § WATER-SNAIL.

Produced; whether

More short in the spiral production, considerable for having a

Purple juice; heretofore used in Dying, the shells being either knobbed or thorny; || either that whose shell is very large and thick, being the strongest and heaviest of this kind, having a long aperture: or that which hath a roundish aperture, with a neb or beak at one side of it.

§ MUREX.

2. § PURPURA.

Long aperture; || either that whose turbinated part is almost plain, and the part not turbinated, much produced, somewhat like a Cylinder: or that which is of a great bigness, having seven strong furrowed prominencies from one side of the aperture.

§ CYLINDROIDES.

3. § APORRHAI.

Roundish aperture; || either that which is more prominent, having more revolutions: or that which is more compressed, having fewer revolutions, many of them having a knob by the aperture.

§ SEA SNAIL.

4. § NERITES.

More oblong; always ending in a sharp point, having either a more

Prominent base; || either the Greater: or the Lesser.

§ BUCCINUM.

5. § TURBO.

Flat base; broad and round, being nearer to the figure of a Cone; the greater: or the lesser, whose base is less flat.

§ STROCHUS.

6. § PERIWINKLE, Welke.

Do not appear on the outside; but are within the shell, having long apertures; || either that whose aperture is more narrow, being furrowed on either side: or that whose aperture is somewhat wider, not furrowed on the sides of it.

§ VENUS SHELL.

7. § PERSIAN SHELL.

Concha Veneris.
Concha Persica.

Less properly so called; being of near affinity to the Univalus, the inside having a pearl-like shining colour, with several holes on one side, being at one end on the outside somewhat turbinated.

8. SEA EAR.

Auris marina.

VIII. TESTACEOUS ANIMALS NOT TURBINATED.

VIII. EXANGUIOUS TESTACEOUS ANIMALS NOT TURBINATED, may be distributed into such as are

Univalvus ; having but one *shell* ; whether being*Unmoved* ; sticking fast to *Rocks* or other things ; || whether that whose *convexity* doth somewhat resemble a short *obtuse* angled *cone*, having *no hole* at the *top* : or that which is of an *oblong* figure, somewhat *Cylindrical*, fixed at the bottom to the place where first it was bred, with
(an aperture at the top.*Patella.**Balanus.*1. *SLIMPET.*1. *CENTER FISH.**Moveable* ; || either that of a *Spherical* figure somewhat *compressed*, full of *prickles*, having one large round *aperture* at the bottom, and another *small aperture* opposite to it : or that which is of a more *oblong* figure, a *tender shell*, having *two apertures* on the same *side*.*Echinus.**Echinus spargus.*2. *BUTTON-FISH.*2. *MERMAIDS HEAD.**Bivalvus* ; having two *shells* ; whether more*Roundish* ; such whose outides are*Smooth* ; || whether that of a *larger thicker shell*, of a *pearl-like shining*, whose inward part towards the *joynt*, doth end in a narrow *sinus* or *cavity* : or that which is *whitish* on the *outside*.*Concha margaritifera.*
*Galades.*3. *MOTHER OF PEARL.*3. *GALADES.**Rough* ; || either that whose *joynt* is more *narrow*, having no *prominences* in the inside of it : or that whose *joynt* is more *broad*, with *two prominencies* and *two correspondent cavities* in each *shell*.*Ostrea.**Spondylus.*4. *SOYSTER.*4. *SPONDYL.**Furrowed* ; || either the *bigger* ; having one or two *ear-like prominencies* on the *outside* towards the *joynt* : or the *less*, having no such *prominencies*.*Pecten.**Pectunculus.*5. *SCOLLOP.*5. *COCKLE.**Oblong* ; considerable for being*Less long* ; and nearest to the *round* kind, being *smooth*, and having *thin shells* ; || either the *greater*, of a *flattish* and *compressed* figure : or the *lesser*, being somewhat of a *triangular* figure, having the edges
(of the shell indented.*Chama.**Tellina.*6. *CHAMA.*6. *TELLINA.**More long* ; whether such as are*Of a dark blackish colour on the outside* ; || either the *greater*, which from a *joynt* at one end more *acute* and *slender*, doth grow out to a great length, becoming *broad* at the other end, having a *silk-like substance* within the *shell* : or the *less*, of which one kind hath the *joynt* at the end, and is commonly eaten, the other hath the
(joynt on the side.*Pinna.**Musculus.*7. *PINNA.*7. *MUSCLE.**Not closed exactly in all parts of their shells* ; || either that which lyes in *holes* in a kind of *marle* at the bottom of the *Sea*, having an *aperture* near the *joynt*, and a *little hook* in the *inside* : or that which is *open at both ends*, being the *longest* of all the rest, in proportion to
(its bigness.*Pholas.**Solen.*8. *PHOLAS.*8. *SHEATH-FISH, Razor-fish**Growing by a neck to other things* ; whose *shell* consists of *five parts*, commonly (though falsely) said to produce a *Bird*, being of a *triangular* figure.*Bernicla.*9. *BARNICLE.*

IX. SOFT

IX. SOFT EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS, may be distributed into such as are

IX. SOFT EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS.

More Perfect ; having *mouthes* like the *beaks* of *Birds*, with *eight stringy substances* about them serving instead of *legs*, their *bodies* containing a *black liquor* like *Ink*; whether those whose *bodies* are more

Obround; having

No Antennæ; or *feelers*, and being *without any bone*; || either the *greatest*, growing to a *vast magnitude*: or the *less*, whose *legs* are longer in proportion, being of a *sweet sent*.

1. { SPOURCONTREL, Preke, Polypus.
1. { SWEET POLYPUS.

Polypus.
Bolitenæ.

Antennæ; || either the *greater*, with a *great, thick, soft, not pellucid bone* in the *body*: or the *lesser*, which is *without such a bone*, having *small roundish flapps* on either side of the *body*.

2. { SCUTTLE FISH.
2. { LESSER CUTTLE.

Sepia.
Sepiela Ron-
deletii.

Oblong; || either that of *longer Antennæ* with *triangular flaps*, having a *long pellucid bone* resembling a *Sword*: or that of *shorter Antennæ*, having the *triangular flaps* nearer the *tail*, being of a *reddish colour*.

3. { SLEVE.
3. { REDDISH SLEVE.

Loligo.
Loligo rubra.

Less perfect; counted *Zoophytes*, as being betwixt *Plants* and *Animals*; whether such as have

More distinction of parts; || either that which hath some resemblance to a *Hare*: or that which hath some resemblance to a *naked black Snail*, without *horns*.

4. { SEA HARE.
4. { HOLOTHURIUS.

Lepus.
Holothurius.

Less distinction of parts;

Pellucid; being a kind of *Gelly*, roundish at the top, marked with *reddish lines* in the form of a *Starr*, or *Rose*, having several kinds of *rays* like *legs*, proceeding from the middle of it.

5. BLUBBER.

Pulmo mari-
nus.

Not pellucid; usually sticking to other things; || either that which is of *various figures*, being covered with a *hard callous skin*, containing an *esculent pulpy substance*: or that which is of a *fleshy consistence*, having *no hard skin*, being of *various shapes* and *bignesses*, some of them stinging the *hand* upon the touch.

6. { TETHYA.
6. { SEA NETTLE.

Tethya.
Urtica ma-
rina.

Of Fish.

p. III.

FISH may be distributed into such as are *Male fish. Female fish.*{ *Viviparous* ; and skinned ; whose figure is either

{ OBLONG and roundish. I.

{ FLAT or thick. II.

{ *Oviparous* ; whether such as do generally belong to{ *Salt water* ; to be further distinguished by their{ *Finns on the back* ; whether such, the *rays* of whose *finns* are{ *Wholly soft* and flexile. III.{ *Partly soft*, and partly *spinous* ; having

{ TWO FINNS on the back. IV.

{ But ONE FINN. V.

{ *Figure* ; whether

{ OBLONG. VI.

{ FLAT. VII.

{ CRUSTACEOUS COVERING. VIII.

{ *Fresh water* ; being scaly. IX.

I. VIVIPAROUS OBLONG FISH.

I. VIVIPAROUS OBLONG FISH, may be distributed into such as

are

{ *Cetaceous* ; breeding their young within them, having *lungs* and no *gills*, and but *one pair of finns* ; || either the *greatest of all living Creatures*, of which there are several *species*, one without *teeth* or a *tube* to cast *water*, another with *teeth* and such a *tube*, and another with a large *long horn* : or that other *Fish* of a *less magnitude*, which is *gregarious*, often appearing above *water*.*Balana.**Dolphinus.*

1. { WHALE.

1. { PORPOIS, *Dolphin*.{ *Cartilagineous* ; said to hatch their young ones within their *bellies*, whose *mouths* are placed under their *noses* ; whether such as are more{ *Proper to the Sea* ; having generally a double *Penis*, *wide mouths*, and five *apertures* on each side instead of *Gills* ; to be further distinguished by their having{ *Long snouts* or *prominencies* ; || either in the fashion of a *Saw* : or in the figure of a *Sword*, being without those *apertures* on the side, common to the rest.*Pristis.**Xiphias.*

2. { SAW-FISH.

2. { SWORD-FISH.

{ *Rows of very sharp teeth* ; || the *Greater* : or the *Lesser*.*Canis carcharias.**Glaucus.*

3. { SHARKE.

3. { GLAUCUS.

{ *Lips rough like a File*, but without *teeth* ; || the *Greater* : or the *Lesser*.*Musculus levis.**Asterias.*

4. { HOUND-FISH.

4. { SPOTTED HOUND-FISH.

{ *Thorns on their backs* ; || either *joyning to the former part of the Finns* : or *obliquely crossing the rays of the finn*.*Galeus spinax.**Centrina.*

5. { THORNBACK LOG.

5. { HOG-FISH.

The

The aperture of their mouths, nearer to their noses than any of the other sorts of Dog-fish; and being spotted; || either with large black spots: or with smaller spots.

6. { GREATER DOG-FISH.
LESSER DOG-FISH.

Catulus ma-
jor.
Catulus mi-
nor.

A head like the head of a Crutch, with the eyes at the ends of the transverse, growing to a vast bigness: or having a very long slender tail.

7. { ZYGÆNA.
FOX.

Zygana.
Vulpecula.

Common to salt and fresh water; having gills, but no teeth, their mouths being placed under their noses; || either that whose body is pentagonal, having five rows of bonny lamins, not properly scales, four strings hanging before the mouth: or that which is more round.

8. { STURGEON. Sterled.
HUSO.

Acipenser.
Huso.

II. VIVIPAROUS CARTILAGINEOUS FISH, whose bodies are not long and round, may be distributed into such as are II. VIVIPAROUS FISH NOT LONG AND ROUND.

Flat and broad; distinguishable by some peculiarity in their parts, as to Length; of the

Tail; being either

Spinous; having a sharp serrated thorn on the tail counted venemous; || either that whose snout is less or more prominent.

1. { SPASTINACA.
AQUILA.

Pastinaca.
Aquila.

Not spinous; || either that whose back is smooth: or thorny.

2. { FLARE.
THORNBAC.

Raja Lavis.
Raja clavata.

Snout; being sharp; || either that whose body is shorter in proportion to the breadth: or that whose body is longer.

3. { RAIA OXYZYNCOS, Maid.
SQUATINO-RAIA.

Breadth of the head; having a thick short tail in the fashion of a Battledore; || either that which hath five purple spots on the back: or that which hath one round aperture for each gill, a vast mouth, with stringy substances on his head and back.

4. { CRAMP-FISH
TOAD-FISH, Sea-divel.

Torpedo.
Rana piscatrix.

Situation of the mouth; which opens at the end of the snout, and not underneath, as the rest of this tribe, having a more oblong body, and a very rough skin, with finny substances, standing out from each side like wings.

5. SCATE, Angel-fish.

Squatina.

Thick and short; || either that which hath no tail, but resembles the head of a Fish cut off, with one tooth in each jaw, and one hole for each gill: or that which is of a reddish colour and spinous.

6. { MOLE.
LUMP.

Mola.
Lampus.

III. OVIPAROUS FISH OF FLEXILE FINNS.

III. OVIPAROUS FISH, whose back FINNS are wholly soft and *flexile*, may be distinguished into such as have

Three such soft finns on their backs; namely the *Cod-kind*, which use to be preserved for humane food by salting; either the

Shorter and thicker; whether

Larger; || either that which hath a kind of beard: or that of a black coloured back.

1. { COD-FISH, Keeling.

{ COLE-FISH.

Lesser; || either that which hath a black spot on either side: or that which is of a softer body, having very small scales, being the least of this kind.

2. { SHADDOCK.

{ WHITING.

Longer and more slender; || either that whose flesh when salted, looks yellow, and is more brittle: or that other of near resemblance to this, whose hinder finn seems to be two, by reason of its rising up higher in the further part, tho it be properly but one.

3. { SLING.

{ HAAK, Poor John.

Two soft flexile finns; either the

Bigger; whether the

Tunny kind; having very small scales, scarce discernable, with several pinnule both above and below, besides their finns, being of a shining blew on the back, and a silver colour on the belly and sides; the

Larger; || either that which hath no streaks on the sides: or that which hath oblique transverse streaks from head to tail.

4. { TUNNY.

{ PELAMIS.

Lesser; having oblique transverse streaks more undulated.

5. MACKEREL.

Flying fish; having large spotted finns like wings, with two long strong thorns behind the head: to which may be adjoined for its affinity in flying, that other Fish, which hath but one soft finn on the back, with large scales near his tail.

6. { SKITE-FISH.

{ SWALLOW-FISH.

Least kind; distinguishable by their having

The lower pair of finns connected; || latter having a shorter head, and more tumid jaws.

7. { SEA GUDGEON.

{ PAGANELLUS.

The rays of the former finn on the back, rising up much higher than the membrane which connects them; || either that whose former pair of finns are connected: or that which hath a hole instead of gills, whose eyes stand more close together.

8. { JOTO.

{ DRACUNCULUS.

Little black spots in the figure of Lozenges.

9. APHUA GOBITES.

Molva.
Asellus niger.

Asinus anti-
quorum.
Asellus mollis.

Asellus longus.
Merlucius.

Thynnus.
Pelamis.

Scombrus.

Milvus.
Hirundo Pli-
nii.

Gobius mari-
nus.

One soft flexile fin; distinguishable by their

Being of the Herring kind; namely scaly, without teeth, of a bright silver colour on the belly, and a dark shining colour on the back, presently dying when taken out of the water, having generally a row of sharp prickles under the belly; whether the

Larger;

More common; being gregarious, swimming together in great multitudes; || the greater: or the lesser.

10. { SHERRING, Sprat.

{ PILCHARD.

Less common; being somewhat bigger and flatter than a Herring, with several black spots on the sides, coming up into Rivers.

11. SHAD.

Lesser; || either that which is more proper to salt water, being long and roundish, having the upper mandible much more produced than the other: or that which lives in Lakes, being of a broader figure than the former.

12. { SANCHOVY.

{ CHALCIS, sarda.

Being of the Horn-fish kind; having a longer slender body and a long snout; || either that which is more known and common in Europe, having one fin from the anus to the tail, and another opposite on the back, the vertebra or back-bone being of a green colour: or that which is here less common, belonging to the West-Indies, having no fin upon his tail.

13. { NEEDLE-FISH.

{ TOBACCO-PIPE-FISH.

Having between the eyes two fin-like substances; and but two or three rays in the lower pair of fins, with a row of small teeth, and a fang at each end; || either that which hath upon his back-fin a beautiful spot variegated with rundles; or that whose fin is of an unequal altitude.

{ BLENNUS.

14. { SCORPIOIDES.

Wanting the lower pair of fins; || of a deep figure, somewhat resembling that of a Turbut: or being of a red colour, with large scales, a great flat head, steep from the eyes to the snout.

15. { STROMATEUS, Callichthys.

{ NOVACULA.

Having some sharp teeth; and several other round broad teeth in the palate, the tops of which are commonly sold for Toad-stones.

16. LUPUS MARINUS SCHONFELDII.

Breadth or depth downwards; || either that which hath two long rays extending beyond the tail, one from the back, the other from the belly: or that which hath but one long ray, like a Bodkin, proceeding from the fin on the back. Both exotic Fishes, described by Margravius.

17. { SPARU.

{ GUAPERUA.

Harengus major.

Harengus minor.

Clupea.

Encrasicholus.

Acus.

Petimbuaba.

IV. OVIPAROUS FISH having one finn SPI- NOUS, and the other FLEXILE.

IV. OVIPAROUS FISH having two *finns* on the *back*, whereof the former is *spinous* and stiffe, and the other *soft* and *flexile*, may be distinguished into the

Bigger kind; whose figure is

Shorter; distinguishable by their

Having small scales; being *square* towards the *tail*, which is *forked*: or else being of a more *deep figure*, with the *rays* of the *fore-finn* very low, the former of them pointing towards the head.

1. *SAMIA, Leccia Salviani.*

GLAUCUS.

Having the finns almost joyned; || either that with a little *short beard* under the *chin*, being *undulated obliquely* from the *back* to the *belly* with *blewish* and *yellow streaks*: or that other of a near resemblance to this, only without a *beard*, and of a more *black colour*.

2. *SCORACINUS.*

UMBRA.

Longer; having a *large mouth*, with *sharp teeth*; || either that which is *spotted* when young, being very *voracious*: or that other of some resemblance to the former, having *large scales*, an *obtusè angled mouth*, with *streaks* of *black* and *white* from head to tail.

LUPUS.

3. *ENGLISH MULLET.*

Lesser kind; whether such as are considerable for

Having two or three long prominences like fingers before their lower finns; great *bonny heads*, large *broad finns*, called the *Gournet-kind*, to be further distinguished by their

Colour; *Red*, or *Grey*.

4. *RED GOURNET, Rocket.*

GREY GOURNET.

Forked snouts; by reason of two *flat prominencies* resembling *horns*; || either that of *shorter*: or that of *longer horns*, the latter of which is covered with large *bonny scales*, with *eight rows* of *thorns*, the *body* *octangular*, having but *two fingers*.

TRUE-FISH, Piper.

5. *LYRA ALTERA RONDELETII.*

Being of a reddish colour; with two long *prominencies* from the *lower jaw*, esteemed *delicate food*; || either the *bigger*, whose *scales* are larger and stick faster to the *skin*: or the *lesser*, whose *scales* are less, and apt to come off upon a touch.

TRUE MULLET.

6. *LESSER MULLET.*

The length of their bodies; whether

Having the lower mandible longer than the other, the *finns* on the *back* being at a greater *distance*: or having the *second finn* on the *back* very *small*, with a *wide mouth* like that of a *Serpent*.

SPHYRÆNA.

7. *SAURUS.*

Mugil.

Cuculus.

Hirundo.

*Lyra prior
Rondeletii.*

*Mullus major.
Mullus minor.*

Being

Being of a flattish figure; with oblique transverse yellowish streaks, from the back to the belly, having the eyes very near the mouth: or being more roundish, somewhat of the colour and figure of Mackerel, only a row of prickles on each side make it to appear quadrangular.

8. {WEAVER, Dragon-fish.
TRACHURUS.

Draco.

Wanting the lower pair of finns; or being of a reddish colour, without teeth, having the scales edged with short hairy filaments, which makes it rough to the touch.

9. {SCAPRISCUS.
APER.

Having a long slender snout; with a strong movable serrated thorn, belonging to the former fin on the back, inclining towards the tail with bonny substances instead of the lower finns, the finns on the back being nearer to the tail than in other Fish: or having a strong serrated horn standing upright on the head.

10. {TRUMPET-FISH.
MONOCEROS CLUSII.

Scolopax.
Monoceros
Clusii.

Having the mouth and eyes reversed, looking upwards: or having a great head, very wide gills, and but three rays in the lower pair of finns, the body being spotted.

11. {URANOSCOPUS.
SCORPÆNA.

Being of a deep figure, without scales, having on each side a broad black spot, and long bristles rising up above the rays of the finns.

12. DOREE, St. Peters fish.

Eubia.

V. OVIPAROUS FISH of ONE FINN, partly STIFF, and partly SOFT.

V. OVIPAROUS FISH having one finn on the back, the rays of which are partly stiffe and spinous, and partly soft and flexile, may be distinguished into such whose figure is more

Broad; or deep; whether

Europæan;

Bigger; distinguishable by their

COLOURS; whether

Gold colour between the eyes, having round sharp teeth, and for the most part a purple spot near the gills: or that which is of a like figure to the former, but only without this gold colour, being black about the tail.

1. { GILT-HEAD, Sea-bream.
SPARUS.

Streaked with yellow from head to tail; || either that whose streaks are more obscure, being of a shorter body: or that whose streaks are more conspicuous, being of a longer body.

2. { SCANTHARUS.
SALPA.

Streaked with a dark colour, transverse the back; || either that whose streaks are more obscure, being of a shorter broader figure, and having broad flat teeth: or that whose streaks are more conspicuous, being of a longer body.

3. { SARGUS.
MORMYLUS.

Reddish; on the back and sides; || either the greater, having a dark spot on each side near the head: or the lesser, being without such a spot.

4. { PAGRUS.
RUBELLIO.

Being somewhat more produced in their bodies then the others of this deep kind; || either that which is black about the tail, having great eyes: or that of a reddish colour, with four remarkable teeth in either jaw.

5. { MELANURUS.
DENTEX.

Having the finn on the back so low in the middle, that it seems two, with great heads full of prickles, counted venemous; || either the greater, of a reddish colour: or the lesser.

6. { GREATER SCORPION-FISH.
LESSER SCORPION-FISH.

Least of these deep fishes, of a dark colour, with large scales, and long streaks from head to tail.

7. CHROMIS.

Indian; described by Margravius; || either that of a forked tail, having two prickles on the cover of each gill: or that which hath broad spots on either side.

8. { JAGURACA.
ACARA.

Aurata.
Sparus.

Scorpius major.
Scorpius minor.

Long

[Long; distinguishable by

Variety and beauty of colours; || either the Greater, of which there are several kinds, the most beautiful of which, is called *Pavo*, the more dark, *Merula*: or the Lesser.

9. {SEA-THRUSH.

{JULIS.

Turdus.

Dark broad streaks; crossing the back; considerable for having

Heads variegated with red and blew; || either the Greater: or the Lesser, having a black spot in the middle of the fin on his back.

10. {SEA PERCH.

{SACHETTUS.

Perca marina.

The lower jaw longer than the upper; || either that which is without prickles: or that which hath two prickles on the cover of the gills.

11. {PHYCIS.

{CHAUNA.

A broad black spot on either side; or very great eyes in proportion to the body.

12. {MÆNAS.

{BOOPS.

VI. EEL-FIGURED FISH.

VI. OVIPAROUS FISH OF AN OBLONG FIGURE, being generally without *scales*, having *slimy skins*, apt to bend and twist with their *bodies* more then other *Fish*, may be distributed into such as are

European; being either

Proper to Sea-water;

Longer;

Round; whether

More thick; || either that which hath but *one pair of swimming finns*, and *two little horns*: or that which hath *no swimming finns*, with *four little horns*, and a *sharp snout*, the *skin variegated with yellow*.

SCONGER.

1. MURÆNA.

More slender; || either that which grows to a *very great length*, having a *wider and longer mouth* then an *Eel*, the *finn* not reaching the *tail*, which is *round and not flat*: or that which hath *one continued finn* as *Eeles*, with *four stringy prominencies* from the *lower mandible*, less *round and long* then the former.

SEA SERPENT.

2. OPHIDION PLINII.

Flat; like a *Ribbon* or *Fillet*; || either the *bigger* of a *reddish colour*, having *two pair of finns*: or the *lesser*, whose *flesh is transparent*, and the *finn* on the *belly* thrice as *deep* as that on the *back*, having but *one pair of fins*.

STÆNIA MAJOR.

3. STÆNIA MINOR.

Shorter; || either that with *two finns on the back*, with a kind of *beard*, and instead of the *lower pair of finns*, having *two long stringy substances* cleft at the ends: or that which is of a *smaller magnitude*, having *one pair of swimming finns*, with a *forked tail*, to which the *back finn* is extended.

TINCA MARINA.

4. SAND-EELS.

Common to salt and fresh water; having a *round aperture* for the *mouth*, with which they suck their nourishment, and *seven holes* on each side instead of *gills*, being *Cartilagineous*, without *swimming finns*; || either the *Greater*: or the *Lesser*.

LAMPREY.

5. LAMPERN.

Proper to fresh water; considerable for having.

Two pair of finns; || either that which is the *biggest* of this tribe, having *two very long strings* from the *upper jaw*, and *four shorter* from the *lower jaw*, onely *one small finn* upon the *back*, and a *long one* under the *belly*: or that which is *shorter and thicker* then an *Eel*, with a *short beard* from his *lower mandible*, having *two finns* on the *back*, the *hinder finn* on the *back* and that under the *belly*, not being *contiguous* to the *tail*, *variegated* in the colour.

6. SHEAT FISH, River whale.
EEL POUT.

One

Congrus.

Serpens marinus.

Lampetra major.
Lampetra minor.

Silurus.
Mustela.

One pair of finns ;

7. EEL.

Anguilla.

Indian; described by *Imperatus*; || either that with two long horns reversed over the back: or that which hath a flatness on his head and part of his back, in which there are divers transverse rimulae or chinks.

8. SPADA MARINA.

REMORA IMPERATI.

VII. PLAIN or flat FISH, being oviparous and bonny, both whose eyes are on the same side of the flat, and the mouth transverse, swimming broadwise, are either

VII. OVI-
PAROUS
PLAIN
FISH.

Oblong; and squamous;

Greater; having the mouth on the right side of the eyes; || either that which is not spotted: or that which is spotted.

1. COMMON SOLE.

Solea.

SPOTTED SOLE.

Solea oculata.

Lesser; having the mouth on the left side of the eyes, having bigger scales.

2. POLE.

Cynoglossus.

Quadrate;

Greater; || either that of a grey marble colour, spinous, having the eyes on the right side: or that which hath the eyes on the left side, being the biggest of this Tribe.

3. TURBUT.

Rhombus.

HALIBUT.

Middle kind; being of a dark grey, and full of small asperities.

4. BRETT.

Lesser kind; || either that of a sandy reddish colour, without scales or asperities, having the eyes on the left side: or that which is reddish, squamous, and with black spots.

5. SPLAIS.

Passer.

FLOUNDER, Fluke.

Passer niger.

VIII. FISHES
OF A
HARD
CRUSTA-
CEOUS
SKIN.

VIII. FISHES OF A HARD CRUSTACEOUS SKIN, may be distributed into such as are for the figure of them, either

Spherical; having two *broad teeth* like those of men; whether
Without thorns; || either that which hath a more *prominent mouth*, and a
bonny breast: or that which is encompassed with very *short hairs*, close
 (set.

1. *ORBIS SCUTATUS*, *Globe-fish*.2. *ORBIS HIRSUTUS*.*With thorns*; or *prickles*; || either *streight*: or *hooked*.3. *ORBIS MURICATUS*.4. *ORBIS ECHINATUS*.*Angular*; whether such as are more*Perfect*; either

Triangular; being *variegated* with *angular figures* on the *body*; || ei-
 ther that which is *without horns*: or *with horns*.

5. *TRIANGULAR FISH*.6. *TRIANGULAR FISH HORNED*.

Pentagonal; or of a *five angled figure*, encompassed with *pentagonal*
 (*bonny scales*.

7. *HOLOSTEUS*.

Imperfect; for which reason they are by some reckoned amongst *In-*
sects, having *tubes*, with a kind of *valve*, instead of *mouths*; || either that
 which is more *oblong*, of an *Hexangular figure* to the end of the *finn* on
 the *back*, and after *quadrangular*: or that whose *body* is of an *Heptan-*
gular figure in the *former part*, and *quadrangular* in the *hinder part*, be-
 ing *spinous*, the *head* having some resemblance to that of a *Horse*.

8. *SACUS ARISTOTELIS*.9. *HIPPOCAMPUS*.*RADIATE*; in the form of the *Rays* of a *Starr*.10. *STARR-FISH*.*Stella piscis*IX. SQA-
MOUS RI-
VER FISH.IX. SQUAMOUS RIVER FISH, may be distributed into such as are
(either*Bigger*; whether*Voracious*; whose *scales* are set together either

More loose; being generally bigger, such as have on their *backs*
One finn; placed near the *tail*, with *wide mouths*, and *sharp long*
teeth, every other of which is moveable.

1. *PIKE*, *Jack*, *Pickrel*.

Two finns; the hindermost of which is *small*, *fleshy* and *without rays*,
 having generally *teeth*, which may be stiled the *Trout-kind*, com-
 prehending such as are

Common to fresh and salt water; || either the *biggest*, of a *reddish*
flesh: or the *least*, of a *white flesh*, and *violaceous smell*.

2. *SALMON* common. *White salmon*.3. *SMELT*.*Proper to fresh water*; whether

Spotted; the *Greater*: or the *Lesser*, living in *Lakes*.

4. *TROUT*.5. *CHARR*.*Not spotted*; considerable for being

More round; || either that which is streaked from *head to tail*,
 having the *finn* on the *back* bigger and broader then in

Trouts: or that having a *long snout*.6. *GRAYLING*.7. *UMBER*.

More

Piscis triangu-
laris.
Piscis triangu-
*laris cornutus.**Lucius.**Salmo.*
*Violaceus.**Trutta.*
*Carpio.**Thymallus.*
Oxyrinchos.

{ *More broad; and compressed, of a small mouth, without teeth;*
|| the *Greater*, somewhat like a *Herring*: or the *Lesser*.

5. { *FARRA.*
{ *LAVARETTUS.*

More close; and compact; being generally less scales in proportion than the others, having a wide mouth, without teeth, but asperities analogous to teeth, comprehending the Perch-kind, of which in sundry Countries there are several varieties, distinguishable by their bigness or littleness, thickness or slenderness. But the two principal kinds to which the others may be reduced, are either such as have two finns on the back, the first spinous, and the other soft, with transverse black streaks on the side, being commonly the bigger: or but one finn, which is partly spinous, and partly soft, being of a yellowish colour, and commonly

6. { *PERCH.*
{ *RUFFE.*

(*lesser.* *Perca.*

Perca aurata.

Not voracious; comprehending the Carp-kind, which have one finn on the back, no teeth in their mouth, but only in the orifice of their stomachs, over which teeth there is a kind of stone or bone, for the most part of a triangular figure, by attrition against which, they grind their food;

Bigger; comprehending such as delight more in (whether the Standing waters; || either that whose scales are larger, and more loose, the first ray of the finn being strong and ferrate, having four stringy prominencies from the upper lip: or that whose scales are less and more compact, being very slimy, of a greenish colour, the lower pair of finns in the male being more thick and fleshy.

7. { *SCARPE.*
{ *TENCH.*

Cyprinus.

Tinca.

Running waters; whether such as are more

Thick and round; || either that which hath four stringy prominencies resembling a beard: or that which hath a great head.

8. { *BARBLE.*
{ *CHUB, Chevin.*

Barbus.

Capito.

Broad and deep; || either the most broad: or that which is less broad, having commonly red eyes and finns.

9. { *BREAM.*
{ *ROCHE.*

Abramis.

Rubellus.

Lesser; floating usually towards the top of the water; || either that which is more thick, of some resemblance to a little Chub: or that

10. { *DARE, Dace.*

(*which is more compressed and thin,* *Luciscus.*

{ *BLEAK, Blea.*

Alburnus.

Least kind of River Fishes; whether such as live more towards the

Lower parts of the water; near the ground; either such as have on the back

One finn; with a kind of beard on the mouth; || the greater: or the lesser.

11. { *GUDGEON.*

Gobio.

{ *LOACH, Groundling.*

Gobites barbatus.

Two finns; with a large broad head.

12. *BULL-HEAD, Millers-Thumb, Gull.*

Gobio Capita-

Upper parts of the water; or near banks; || either that which hath but one finn on the back, being smooth: or that which hath two finns, being prickly, having three strong prickles on either side, and a kind of

13. { *MINNOW.*

(*Armature consisting of four or five Laminae* *Phoxinus.*

{ *BANSTICLE, Stickleback.*

Of Pungitius.

Of Birds.

§ IV.

BIRDS may be distinguished by their usual place of living, their food, bigness, shape, use and other qualities, into *Male bird. Female bird.*

Terrestrial; living chiefly on *dry land*; whether

{ **CARNIVOROUS**; feeding chiefly on *Flesh*. I.

{ **PHYTIVOROUS**; feeding on *Vegetables*; whether

{ *of short round wings*; less fit for flight. II.

{ *of long wings*; and swifter flight; having their *Bills*; either more

{ **LONG AND SLENDER**; comprehending the *Pidgeon* and *Thrush-kind*. III.

{ **SHORT AND THICK**; comprehending the *Bunting* and *Sparrow-kind*. IV.

Insectivorous; feeding chiefly on *Insects*; (tho several of them do likewise sometimes feed on *Seeds*) having *slender streight bills* to thrust into holes, for the pecking out of *Insects*; whether the

{ **GREATER KIND**. V.

{ **LEAST KIND**. VI.

Aquatic; living either

{ *About and NEAR WATERY PLACES*. VII.

{ *In waters*; whether

{ **FISSIPEDES**; having the *toes of their feet* divided. VIII.

{ **PALMIPEDES**; having the *toes of their feet* united by a *membrane*. IX.

I. CARNIVOROUS BIRDS.

I. CARNIVOROUS BIRDS, may be distinguished into such as are either

{ *Rapacious*; living upon the prey of other *Animals*, having *hooked beaks and talons*, amongst which the *females* are generally more large strong and fierce.

{ *Diurnal*; preying in the day time.

{ *The bigger and stronger kind*; noted either for *quick Sight*, or *Sent*; the latter of which is by *Gesner* distinguished from the former, that the *beak* of it, doth not grow crooked immediately from the root, but only at the end or tip of it.

1. { **EAGLE.**

{ **VULTUR.**

{ *The middle kind*; being either made use of and *trained up by Men* for the catching of other *Birds*, of which there are great varieties, distinguishable by their manner of *flight*, *bigness*, *shape*, the *Birds* they prey upon, &c. or such others as are of near affinity to these, but not commonly used to this purpose.

2. { **HAWK.** *Falcon.*

{ **KITE, Buzzard, Glede.**

Aquila.
Vultur.Accipiter.
Milvus.

The

[The least kind; the former having prominent nostrils, being well known by his voice: the other with a processus on the outside of the upper mandible.

3. { CUCKOO.
BUTCHER BIRD.

Cuculus.
Lanius.

Nocturnal; preying in the night, having broad faces, and great eyes; || of which, some have tufts of feathers standing out like long ears, or horns: others being without such tufts.

4. { OWL HORNED.
OWL NOT HORNED.

Bubo cornutus.
Bubo non cornutus.

Semirapacious; feeding commonly either on Carrion, or other things, and more seldome on living Animals.

The Crow-kind; having a bill somewhat large and strait; || amongst which, those that are most common with us, are of a deep black colour, in their bodies

The bigger kind; Greater: or Less.

5. { RAVEN.
CROW.

Corvus.
Corvus.

The lesser kind; having a mixture of dark brown with black: or being wholly black on the body, with red bill and legs.

6. { DAW.
CHOUGH.

Monedula.
Corvus.

The Parret-kind; of hooked bills, having two toes before, and two behind, considerable for the variety of beautiful colours, and the imitation of speech; || the Greater: or the Less.

7. { SPARRET.
PARAQUETO.

Psittacus.
Psittacus minor.

The Py-kind; of a chattering voice, having many notes; || either pyed with black and white, with a long train: or having some of the smaller feathers on each wing, variegated with blew and black.

8. { MAGPY, Py.
JAY. Jack-daw.

Pica caudata.
Pica glandaria.

The Woodpecker-kind; climbing upon trees and walls, in order to which they are furnished with strong feathers in their train, to support them in climbing and pecking; || of which there are various species, reducible to these two kinds; such as have a very long tongue, with two claws behind and two before: or such as have shorter tongues, and but one toe behind.

9. { WOODPECKER OF LONG TONGUES.
WOODPECKER OF SHORTER TONGUES.

Picus martius.

- That kind of *Eagle*, which is
 Of a *dark yellow* colour, having *legs feathered down*
 to the *foot*
Black all over, excepting a *white spot* between the
shoulders on the *back*.
 With a *ring of white* on his *tail*.
Feeding on Fish.
- That kind of *Vulture* noted for
 Having his *head* and part of *neck bare of feathers*
 Being of a *Chesnut colour*, and *feathered down* to
 the *toes*.
 Being of a *yellowish colour*, very *great*, having some
 of the *feathers* of the *wing*, three *foot long*.
- Hawks* are usually distinguished into such are
 Short winged; having their *wings* considerably shorter than their *trains*,
 of which there are usually reckoned three kinds.
- The biggest of this kind
 The lesser of this kind; either ha-
 ving *Transverse streaks* of *yellow*.
Oblong streaks.
- Long winged; having their *wings* equal to, if not longer than their *trains*,
 of which there are usually reckoned these six kinds, noted for
- A *whitish colour*, but *spotted on the*
back with *black spots*.
 Having a *fastigiated* or *rising head*,
 being of an *ash colour*.
 A *thick head* and *flat*, a *short neck*,
 and *striking with the breast*.
 Having a *blewish bill* and *legs*.
 Having a *white spot* behind his *eyes* on
 each *side*.
 Being the *least* of all *Hawks*.
- Kites* may be distinguished into such as are noted for
 Having a very *forked Train*.
 Being or seeming *bald on the head*, having a
round train, feeding on *young Rabbits*.
Feeding on Fish.
 Being of a *white or ash colour*, with a *white*
streak on the *Train*.
- Lanius* or *Butcher bird*, is of three several kinds, noted either for being
 Of a *reddish colour* on the *back*, the most
 common somewhat bigger than a *Spar-*
row.
Particoloured, of the same bigness with the
 former.
Ash-coloured, about the bigness of a *Black-*
bird.
- Owls horned* are of three kinds, namely such as are noted for being
 Of the bigness of an *Eagle*, *feathered down to the toes*.
 Of the bigness of a *tame Dove*.
 Of the bigness of a *Missle bird*, with a *single feather*
 on each *side* for a *horn*.
- called. *Chrysaetos.*
Melanaetus.
Pygargus.
Ossifragus.
- called. *Bald Vulture.*
Chesnut colour-
red Vulture.
Golden Vulture.
- called. *Fem. Goshawk, Male Tarsell.*
F. Sparrowhawk, M. Musket.
Kestrel.
- called. *F. Gersfalcon, M. Jerkin.*
Mountain Falcon.
F. Falcon, M. Tarsel.
F. Lanner, M. Lanneret.
Hobby.
F. Merlin, M. Jack-Merlin.
- called. *Common Kite.*
Common Buzzard.
Bald Buzzard.
Ring-tail.
- called. *Lanius vulgaris.*
Lanius cinereus major.
- called. *Bubo.*
Otus, Asio.
Scops.
Owls

Owls not horned, are of five kinds, namely such as are noted for

Having a border of feathers about the face,
the legs feathered and toes hairy, about the
bigness of a Pidgeon.

Having a ring of white feathers about each
eye, a white bill, hairy legs and feet.

Being of a darker colour, living in Ivy-bushes.

Being like a Cuckoo, having a short small bill,
but a wide mouth.

Being the least of all, not bigger then a
Black-bird.

Our common white Owl, living in Barns. *Aluco.*

called *Ulula Aldro-vandi.*

Our common field Owl. Goat-sucker. *Strix Aldro-vandi. Caprimulgus.*

Noctua.

Crows are usually distinguished into three kinds, namely that which is

Carnivorous.

Frugivorous, of a black colour; gregarious, building
their nests together.

Frugivorous, party coloured; black and cinereous.

called *Crow. Rook. Cornix frugif.*

Roiston Crow. Cornix Ciner.

To the *Py-kind*, those other birds may be reduced which are noted for
having

The wings and head of a bright azure.

A dark colour spotted with white.

A tuft of feathers on his head.

A bill bigger then his whole body.

A large bill, with a kind of horn reversed
upon the bill.

Two long strings like the small naked
stem of a feather reaching from the
back beyond the train, and strong legs
and claws.

called *Roller Argentoratenfis. Caryocatastes. Garrulus Bohemicus. Toucan. Rhinoceros.*

Bird of Paradise. Manucodiata.

These three last *exotic Birds* are not perhaps so proper to this tribe, but
I know not at present how to reduce them better.

To the first sort of the *Woodpecker-kind*, those *Birds* may be reduced
which are noted for

Being Greater; of a

Greenish colour, and a black spot on the head of
the male.

Black colour, excepting a red spot upon the head
of the Cock.

Being of a lesser magnitude, about the bigness of a
Black-bird, variegated with black and white, with
a red spot on the head of the Cock.

Holding the head on one side, somewhat bigger
then a Sparrow, of a brownish colour.

called *Woodspite. Picus Martius viridis.*

Hickwall. Picus maximus niger.

Witwall, Hiho. Picus varius.

Wry-neck. Fynx, Turquilla.

To the second sort of the *Woodpecker-kind*, those other *Birds* may be re-
duced, which are noted for

An Ash colour, being about the bigness of a
Sparrow.

A long slender bill, being about the bigness of
a Sparrow.

A long slender bill, being a little bigger then
a Wren.

Being about the same colour and bigness as a
Lark, and noted for climbing upon Reeds.

A greenish colour, and less.

called *Nuthatch. Sitta.*

Wall-creeper. Picus murarius.

Ox-eye-creeper. Cephia.

Reed-Sparrow. Junco.

Lesser Reed-Sparrow. Canus varieg.

II. PHYTI-
VOROUS
BIRDS OF
SHORT
WINGS.

II. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF SHORT WINGS, less fit for flight; may be distinguished into such as are

Flying; such as can bear up their *bodies* (tho with some difficulty) by the motion of their *wings*, for some considerable time and space, having generally *shorter bills*, being *pulveratricos*, of whitish flesh, most proper for food, having *gizzards* (i.e.) *strong musculous stomachs*, laying many *Eggs*, called the *Poultry-kind*.

Domestic;

Gallus.

1. { The most common; having the train compressed upwards.
COCK, Hen, Capon, Chicken, Pullet, Poultry.

{ Less common; having an elegant train, which is sometimes turned up and spread, and spurs on the legs; || either that whose colours are more elegant and beautiful, having a tuft on the head: or that which is less beautiful.

Pavo.

Gallo-pavo.

2. { SPEACOCK. Peahen.
TURKEYcock. Turkeyhen.

Wild; either the

Bigger kind;

Phasianus.

{ Living chiefly in woods; the former being distinguishable by having a long train wherein the feathers do gradually increase towards the middle: the other, by being feathered on the legs.

3. { PHEASANT.
ATTAGEN

{ Living in open fields; having no heel or back-claw; || either the greater, being about the bigness of a Turkey: or the less, being about the bigness of a Pheasant.

Ovis.

{ BUSTARD.

4. { ANAS CAMPESTRIS BELLONII.

{ Being serrate on each side of the claws, and hairy to the toes; || either the bigger, feeding usually on fine leaves: or the less, feeding on Heath, of a black colour, the feathers of the train reversed sideways.

Urogallus.

Tetrao.

5. { COCK OF THE WOOD.

{ HEATH COCK, Grouse, Pout of the heath.

Middle kind; of a short train, to be further distinguished by their Reddish Breasts; with the figure of a Horseshoe: or having a red bill

Perdix.

Perdix rutila.

6. { PARTRIDGE.

{ RED PARTRIDGE.

{ Hairy legs; || either that which hath a black spot under the bill: or that which is wholly white excepting some black on the train, being hairy to the very nails or claws, living on the Alps.

*Gallina Cory-
lorum.*

7. { HAZLE HEN.

{ LAGOPUS, Mountain-hen.

Least poultry-kind; || either that which hath a short train, a small back toe: or that which is of a deep body compressed upwards, having longer legs, with a bill more like a Water-hen.

Coturnix.

Rallus.

8. { SQUAILE.
RAILE.

Not flying; being the biggest of all Birds; the one having only two, and the other three claws.

{ ESTRICH.

9. { CASSAWARE, Emew.

*Struthio-ca-
melus.*

Emeu.

III. PHY-

- III. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF LONG WINGS, and swifter flight, having their *bills* more long and slender, may be distinguished into Pidgeon-kind; laying but two Eggs. The
- (the LONG WINGS.
- Bigger*; whether the *most common* and *domestic*, of great variety of colours, *living in houses*: or that which *lives in woods*, of an *ash colour*, having a *ring of white* about the *neck*.
1. {PIDGEON, *Dove*.
RING-DOVE, *Queest*.
Lesser; || either that which hath a *reddish breast*: or that which is generally *marked on each side of the neck with azure and black*, except some that are wholly *white*, being the *least of this kind*.
2. {STOCK-DOVE.
TURTLE.
Thrush-kind; of a *lesser magnitude* than *Pidgeons*, and *longer trains* in proportion to their *wings*, laying *more Eggs* than *two*, being generally *baccispeckled on the breast*; (*vorous*.
- Canorous*; considerable for having the *bill*
- (*More round*; being of a *dunnish green* on the *back*, feeding on *Mistle berries*; || the *Greater*: or the *Lesser*.
3. {MISSLE-BIRD, *Shreight*.
THRUSH, *Throstle, Mavis, Song-Thrush*.
More flat; spotted either with *whitish*, or *reddish spots*: the latter of which hath likewise a *reddish tail*.
4. {STARE, *Starling*.
MERULA SAXATILIS, *Ruticilla major*.
Not Canorous; being *Birds of passage*, coming only in *Winter*; the *Greater*: or the *Lesser*.
5. {FELDEFARE.
REDWING, *Swinepipe*.
Not speckled on the breast;
- Less beautiful for their colours*;
- Canorous*; || either that which is *more black*, with *yellow bills* and *legs*: or *less black*, having some *dark shining blem* on the *back*, being somewhat *waved* on the *breast*.
6. {BLACKBIRD.
PASSER SOLITARIUS.
Not canorous; || either that which hath on the *breast* an *Area* of *white*: or that which is of an *ash colour*.
7. {MERULA TORQUATA.
MERULA MONTANA.
More beautiful for their colours;
- The Greater*; || either that which hath a *reddish bill*, the *wings* and *train black*, the rest of the *body bright yellow*: or that which hath a *long black bill*, a *long crest of feathers* upon the *head*, tipped with *black*, with *transverse streaks of black and white* upon the
8. {GALBULA.
HOOP.
The Lesser; having the *three foremost toes joyned together to the first joynt*, without any *membrane*, the *outmost and middle toe*, to the *second joynt*; || either the *bigger*, having a *Bill* somewhat *crooked*: (*the lesser, having a strait strong bill*.
9. {BEE-EATER.
KING-FISHER, *Alcyon*.
- V. PHY-

Columba.
Palambus tor-
quatus.

Oenias, Vinago.
Turtur.

Turdus disci-
vorus.
Turdus.

Sturnus.

Turdus pile-
ris.
Turdus ilia-
cus.

Sturnus.

Upupa.

Apiastr, Me-
rops.
Ispida.

IV. PHYTI-
VOROUS
BIRDS OF
SHORT
THICK
BILLS.

Emberiza alba
Gesneri
Alauda con-
gener.
Cinchryamus
Bellonii.
Citrinella
Hortulanus.

Passer.
Passer mon-
tanus.

Rubicilla.
Lexia.

(Chloris.)
Passer Cana-
rius.

Fringilla,
Alauda-frin-
gilla.

Linaria.
Linaria rubra.

IV. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF SHORT, THICK, strong BILLS, being generally *Granivorous*, may be distinguished into such as do belong either to the

Bunting-kind; having a *hard knob in the palate* of the mouth.

The *bigger*; being *Canorous*.

1. BUNTING.

The *Lesser*; not esteemed for singing; || either that of a *yellowish body*; or that which is *yellow about the throat*.

2. {YELLOW-HAMMER.

{HORTULANE.

Sparrow-kind; without such a *knob in the mouth*.

Not *canorous*;

The *more common and lesser kind*; living either *about houses*: or in *mountains*, having a *reddish head*.

{SPARROW.

3. {MOUNTAIN SPARROW.

The *less common and greater kind*; with a *bigger stronger bill* than the other, to break the *stones of fruits* for their *kernels*; || either that without a *crest*: or that with *one*.

{COCOTHAUSTES.

4. {COCOTHAUSTES CRISTATUS INDICUS.

Canorous;

Bigger; || either that with a *great head* and a *red breast*: or that with a *cross bill*, the upper and lower part crossing each other towards the middle, said to sing in *Winter*

{BULL-FINCH, *Alpe, Nope.*5. {SHELL-APPLE, *Cross-bill.*

Lesser; considerable for their different colours; being either *Greenish*; the *Bigger*: or *Lesser*.

{GREENFINCH.

6. {CANARY BIRD.

Brownish;

The *Bigger*; || either that whose *breast* is of a *diluted red*: or that which is *variegated with black on the head*.

{CHAFFINCH.

7. {BRAMBLE, *Brambling.*

The *Lesser*; not *red about the bill*: or *red about the bill*.

{LINNET.

8. {RED LINNET.

V. INSECTIVOROUS the GREATER, may be distinguished in-
to such as are of

V. INSECTI-
VOROUS.
GREATER.

Swifter flight; comprehending the *Swallow-kind*, of long wings, forked trains, short legs, being much upon the wing, *Birds of passage*, coming in *Summer*.

The greater; building in *Chymneys*, variegated with black and white, having a red spot on the breast: or building in *Churches*, of a blackish colour, very short feet, the biggest of this kind.

1. *SWALLOW*.

1. *SWIFT*, *Martlet*, *Church-Martin*.

Hirundo.

Hirundo apes.

The lesser; building about houses, of a white rump, and feathered down to the toes: or building in banks, with a broad spot on the breast.

2. *MARTIN*.

2. *SAND-MARTIN*, *Shore-bird*.

Martes.

Hirundo riparia.

Slower flight;

Canorous; considerable for

Singing in the night; being of a dark reddish colour.

3. *NIGHTINGALE*.

Having a long heel; the greater: or the less, living in watery places.

4. *LARK*.

4. *TIT-LARK*.

Having a red breast; or a red train.

5. *ROBIN REDBREAST*, *Ruddock*.

5. *REDSTART*.

Luscinia.

Alauda.

Alauda pratincola.

Rubecula.

Ruticilla.

Not *Canorous*; considerable for

The delicacy and fatness of their flesh; || living either amongst *Figs*, of which there are several varieties, the most common and best known, being from his black head called *Atricapilla*: or living in holes of the ground, and having a white rump.

3. *BECCAFIGO*.

3. *WHEAT-EAR*.

Ficedula.

Oenanthe.

Having a long train, and frequently moving it; || either the more common one, which is black and white: or that which is less common, of a yellow colour.

7. *WAGTAIL*.

7. *YELLOW WAGTAIL*.

Motacilla.

Motacilla flava.

Living; || either upon stony places or open Heaths: or that which creeps in hedges, having the back like that of a common Sparrow, the breast of a Lead colour, with a black bill.

4. *STONE SMICH*.

4. *HEDGE SPARROW*.

Muscicapa.

tertia Aldrovandi.

Curruca.

VI. LEAST
INSECTI-
VOROUS
BIRDS.

VI. The LEAST kind of INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS, may be distributed into such as are

Canorous; whether of a
Greenish colour in the *body*; to be further distinguished by the colour
of the

Head; || either that of a *black*: or that of a *yellow head*.

1. { *SLIGURINUS*.

1. { *SERINUS*.

Neck; being of an *ash colour*.

2. *CITRINELLA*.

Brownish colour; and spotted, the *train* more erect.

3. *WREN*.

Not Canorous; being either

Greenish; considerable for

Having a tuft of yellow, or red feathers upon the *head*: or being in
other respects of the same shape with this, but only wanting such
a *tuft*.

4. { *REGULUS CRISTATUS*.

4. { *REGULUS NON CRISTATUS*.

Making a humming noise; of which there are several varieties not
yet sufficiently described.

5. *HUMMING BIRD*.

Variegated with *black* and *white*;

The bigger; with a broad *black spot* down the *breast*;

6. *GREAT TITMOUSE*.

The lesser; considerable for having

A bluish head: or a *black head*,

7. { *TITMOUSE*.

7. { *COLEMOUSE*.

A long train: or a *Tuft on the head*.

8. { *LONG TAILED TIT*.

8. { *CRESTED TIT*.

Passer Troglodites.

Tomimus.

Fringillago.

*Parus Carn-
leus*.

Parus ater.

*Parus cauda-
tus*.

*Parus Crista-
tus*.

VII. AQUA-

VII. AQUATIC BIRDS living about and NEAR WET PLACES, having longer legs, and long slender bills for their more convenient going and fetching up their food in such places, may be distinguished into

The Plover-kind; whose bills are about one inch and a quarter long.

The bigger; having

A tuft on the head; being in the body and wings of a dark and white colour.

1. LAPWING, *Puet.*

No tuft; || either that of a greenish colour, wanting a back claw: or that of a grey colour with a very small back claw.

2. GREEN PLOVER.

GREY PLOVER.

The lesser; being without any back claw: || either that of a greyish colour, caught by imitation: or that which hath a black fillet about the eyes, and a forked train.

3. DOTTEREL.

SEA LARK.

The Redshank kind; whose bills are about two inches long.

The bigger; considerable for

Having a red bill and legs: or for having a kind of ruffe about the neck of the males, of great variety of colours, being pugnacious.

4. REDSHANK.

RUFFE.

Being mixed of black and white; || whether the greater, having transverse streaks of black and white on the train: or the lesser, having only the exterior feathers of the train white.

5. STRINGA MAJOR.

STRINGA MINOR.

The lesser; having white bellies; || either that whose back is grey: or that of a dark brown colour.

6. SKNOT.

STINT.

The Woodcock-kind; whose bills are about three inches long; whether having

Strait bills;

Frequenting fresh waters; of a fulvous colour spotted; || the greater: or the less; the male of which latter is much less, and of a shorter bill than the female.

7. WOODCOCK.

SNIPE.

Frequenting salt waters; || either that of a black and white colour, with red bill and legs, wanting a Postica: or that of a grey colour, having a Postica.

8. SEA PY.

GODWIT.

Crooked bills; || either that of a grey colour: or that whose feathers are of an elegant scarlet, excepting the wings, which are black.

9. SCURLEW.

GUARA BRASILEANA.

VII. AQUATIC BIRDS living NEAR WET PLACES.

Vanellus.

Pluvialis viridis.

Pluvialis cinereus.

Morinellus.

Charadrius.

Hematopus.

Avis pugnax.

Scolopax.

Gallinago minor.

Hemantopus.

Ballonii.

Fedon.

Arquata.

VIII. AQUATIC FISSIPEDES.

VIII. AQUATIC BIRDS, *living much in the water*, being FISSIPEDES, || may be distinguished into such as are,

Not *swimming*; but *wading*; comprehending the *Crane-kind*, having long necks and legs, long and strong bills; whether

Sharp pointed bills; either such whose necks are

Longer; considerable for

Building in Fenny places; being hairy on the head, having the wind-pipe reversed in the form of the Letter S, and being Herbivorous: or building on Houses and Chymneys, of a black and white colour, with red legs and bill, making a noise by the collision of the beak, being Piscivorous.

Grus.

Ciconia.

1. { CRANE.
STORK.

Having a thicker bill; somewhat crooked and shorter than the others of this tribe, with scarlet coloured wings; or having a tuft of bristles on the head.

2. { SPHÆNICOPTER.
GRUS BALEARICA.

Being of an ash colour, having a tuft of feathers standing out behind the head, building on trees; being Piscivorous, with one blind gut; || either the greater: or the lesser.

Ardea.

3. { SHEARN.
ARDEA CINEREA MINOR.

Being of a white colour; in other respects like the former; the greater: or the lesser.

Ardea alba
major.
Ardea alba
minor.

4. { GREATER WHITE HEARN.
LESSER WHITE HEARN.

Shorter neck; || either that which is fulvous and spotted, being Piscivorous, having one blind gut: or that which is white with a red bill.

Ardea stellaris.
Ardea Brasili-
lica.

5. { BITTOUR.
BRASILEAN BITTOUR.

Broad and round pointed bill; like a Spoon, Piscivorous, of a white colour.

Plataea.

6. SHOVELAR, Spoon-bill.

Swimming; either

The Diving-kind; being much under water, and finn-footed, viz. with a membrane standing off on each side of the toes, having downy feathers, and wanting a train; || either the greater, having a longer bill: or the lesser, having a shorter bill.

Colymbus ma-
jor.
Colymbus mi-
nor.

7. { GREAT DIDAPPER, Dabchick.
LITTLE DIDAPPER.

The More-hen-kind; whose bodies are somewhat compressed sideways; whether

Fulica.

Finn-footed; having a membrane of Scollopt edges on each side of the toes, a bald head, being of a black colour.

8. COOT.

Not finn-footed; || either the greater, which hath a little red baldness: or the lesser, having a long red bill.

Gallinula.

9. { MOOR-HEN, Water-hen,
GALLINULA SERICA,

IX. AQUATIC PALMPEDE Birds, whose toes are joyned together with a *membrane*, may be distinguished into such whose bills are either

IX. AQUATIC PALMPEDES.

Flat and blunt; being *Herbivorous*.

The greater; || either the *biggest* of a *white* colour, having *black* legs: or the *lesser*, the *males* of which are commonly *white*.

1. { SWAN, *Cygnus*.

Cygnus.
Anser.

{ GOOSE, *Gander*, *Gosling*. *Wildgoose*.

The *middle* kind; || either the *bigger*, of a beautiful colour, the *head* of a *dark green*, the *body* *white*, with large spots of *orange* colour: or the *lesser*, having *reddish* legs.

2. { SHELDRAKE.

Anas.

{ DRAKE, *Duck*. *Sea-Duck*.

The *least* kind; || either the *bigger*, having the *bill* and *legs* of a *lead* colour: or the *lesser*, being from the *eyes* to the *hinder* part of the *head* of a *greenish* colour.

3. { WIDGIN.

Penelope.
Querquedula.

{ TEALE.

sharp; being generally *Piscivorous*.

The *Solan-goose* kind; having the *four* toes joyned together; || whether *White*; || either that which hath a *long* bill, *hooked* at the end, laying but one *Egg*: or having a *great* bag under the *bill*.

{ SOLAN-GOOSE.

Onocrotalos.

4. { PELLICAN.

Black; the *greater*, used for *catching* of *Fish*: or the *lesser*.

{ CORMORANT.

Cervus mari-
nus.

5. { SHAGG.

Graculus pal-
mipes.

The *Puffin*-kind; frequenting *desart* *Islands*, wanting a *postica*, going *upright*, laying but one *Egg*; whether such as build their nests

Within the *ground*; in *holes*; || either that which is *more* common in *Europe*, having the *top* of the *head*, the *back*, *wings* and *train* of a *black* colour, the rest *white*, the *bill* somewhat compressed upwards, short, of a *triangular* figure, and *red* at the *point*: to which may be adjoyned that *American* Bird, of a like shape to this, but *bigger*.

6. { PUFFIN.

Anas arctica

{ PENGUIN.

Clusii.

Penguin.

On the *ground*; chiefly *rocky* places, making their nests together; || either that with a *compressed* *black* bill, *hooked* at the end, having a *white* line on either *side*: or that of a *longer* bill, less *sharp*, not *hooked*.

7. { RAZOR-BILL.

Alca Wormii.

{ GUILLAM.

Fomavia.

The *Diving*-kind; being much under water, having *round* *serrate* bills, *hooked* at the end; || either that which is *variegated* with *black* and *white*: or that which is of a *cinereous* colour on the *back*, with a *red* head, and a *tuft* upon it.

8. { DIVER.

Mergus.

{ DUNN DIVER.

Mergus cir-
rus.

The *Gull* kind, being much upon the wing as *Swallows*, commonly of an *ash* colour; || either the *bigger*: or the *lesser*, having *red* bill and legs, with a *forked* train.

9. { GULL, *Sea-mew*.

Larus.

{ SEA SWALLOW, *Scray*.

Hirundo ma-
tina.

Besides

Besides the common sort of *Swans*, there is a wild kind, called *Hooper*, having the *wind-pipe* going down to the bottom of the *breast-bone*, and then reversed upwards in the figure of the Letter *S*.

Besides the common *Goose*, there are several sorts of *wild ones*, whereof one is *black* from the *breast* to the middle of the *belly*, called *Brant Goose*, *Bernicla*, or *Brenta*.

To the *Widgeon-kind* may be reduced that other *fowl*, about the same bigness, the two middle *feathers* of whose *train* do extend to a great length, called *Sea-Pheasant*, *Anas canda acuta*.

To the *Teal-kind* should be reduced that other *fowl*, of the like shape and bigness, but being *white* where the other is *green*, called *Gargane*.

To the *Gull-kind*, doth belong that other *Bird*, of a long slender *bill* bending upwards, called *Avogetta recurvi-rostra*.

Of Beasts.

§. V.

BEASTS, may be distinguished by their several shapes, properties, uses, food, their tameness or wildness, &c. into such as are either

- Viviparous*; producing living young. *Hairy beast. Fourfooted beast. Male beast. Female beast.*
- WHOLE FOOTED, the *soles* of whose *feet* are undivided, being used chiefly for *Carriage*. I.
- CLOVEN FOOTED. II.
- Clawed, or multifidous*; the end of whose *feet* is branched out into *toes*; whether
- NOT RAPACIOUS. III.
- RAPACIOUS; living upon the prey of other *Animals*; having generally *six short pointed incisores*, or *cutting teeth*, and *two long fangs* to hold their prey; whether the
- SCAT-KIND; having a *roundish head*. IV.
- DOG-KIND; whose *heads* are *more oblong*. V.
- OVIPAROUS; breeding *Eggs*. VI.

I. WHOLE FOOTED BEASTS.

Equus.

Asinus.

Mulus.

Lev. II. 4. 26.

Camelus.

Elephas.

I. WHOLE FOOTED BEASTS, may be distinguished into such as

Solid hard hoofs; considerable for (are either of

Swiftness and comeliness; being used for riding.

1. HORSE, *Mare, Gelding, Nag, Palfrey, Steed, Courser, Gennet, Stallion, Colt, Fole, Filly, Neigh, Groom, Ostler, Stone-horse, Wild Horse.*

Slowness and strength in bearing burdens; having *long ears*; || either the more *simple kind*: or that *mongrel* generation begotten on a

2. ASSE, *Bray.*

(*Mare.*

3. MULE.

Softer feet; having some resemblance to the

Cloven footed-kind; by reason of the upper part of the *hoof* being divided, being *ruminant*, having a *long slender neck*, with one or two *bunches* on the *back*.

3. CAMEL, *Dromedary.*

Multifidous kind; having little *prominencies* at the end of the *feet*, representing *toes*, being of the greatest *magnitude* amongst all other *beasts*, used for the *carriage* and *draught* of great *weights*, and more particularly esteemed for the *tusks*.

4. ELEPHANT, *Ivory.*

II. CLOVEN

II. CLOVEN FOOTED BEASTS, may be distributed into such as

II. CLOVEN
FOOTED
BEASTS.*Horned and Ruminant*; having *two horns*.

(are

Hollow; not branched nor deciduous, being common both to the *males* and *females*, useful to *men* both living and dead; whether the*Bigger*; being useful both by their *labour and flesh*;1. KINE, *Bull, Cow, Ox, Calf, Heifer, Bullock, Steer, Beef, Veal, Bos.*
*Runt, bellow, low, Heard, Cowheard. Butlo.**Lesser*; being useful either in respect of the *Fleece and Flesh*: or *Hair and Flesh*.2. *SHEEP, Ram, Ewe, Lamb, Weather, Mutton, Eleat, Fold, Flock, Ovis.*
*GOAT, Kid. He Goat. She Goat. Wild Goat. (Shepherd. Capr.**Solid*; branched, deciduous, being proper only to the *males*; whether the*Bigger kind*; || either that of the *highest stature*, having *horns* without *brow-antlers*, of a *short stem*, and then spreading out into breadth, branched at the edges: or that of a *lower stature*, having round, long, branched *horns*.3. *SELKE.**STAGG, Hart, Hind, Red Deer, Venison.**Alcis.*
*Cervus.**Middle kind*; whose *horns* become broad towards the ends; || either that of *lesser horns*, not used for labour: or that which hath the *largest horns* in proportion to that *body*, of any other *Deer*, with a double branched *brow-antler*, being in the *Northern Countries* used for the *drawing of Sleds*.4. *BUCK, Doe, Fawn, Pricket, Sorel, Sore, Fallow Deer, Venison.**Dama.*
*Rangifer.**REIN-DEER, Tarandu.**Least kind*; having a *short, round, branched horn*.5. *ROE-BUCK, Roe.**Capreolus.**Horned but not ruminant*; having but one *horn*, placed on the *nose*, being a *beast* of great bigness, covered with a kind of *Armature*, and counted untamable.6. *RHINOCEROT.**Rhinoceros.**Ruminant but not horned*; being useful to *men* only, when living, for carriage of burdens, having the *longest neck* of any other *Animal* (if there be really any such *Beast*.)7. *CAMELOPARD, Giraffa.**Camelopardus.**Neither horned nor ruminant*; useful only when dead, for its *flesh*.8. *HOG, Swine, Boar; Sow; Pig, Porket, Barrow, Shoot, Pork, Bacon, Brawn. Grunt.**Percus.*Amongst those that belong to the *Bovinum genus*, there are several sorts described by *Authors* distinguished by their having either*A Beard*;*A Bunch on the back*;*Horns reflected about the ears.**Broad, flat, rugged horns*;

stiled

*Urus.**Bisons.**Bonafus.**Buffalus.*Besides the more common kinds of *Sheep*, there are others mentioned by *Authors*, and described to have*Streight wreathed horns.**Great thick tails.*

called

*Ovis Stepsiceros.**Broad tailed Sheep.*

Amongst

Amongst those that belong to the *Goat-kind*, besides the more vulgar sort, there are others whose *horns* are either

Ibex.
Gimpse Rupi-
capra.
Gazel.

Angular and knobbed.

Small and round; being hooked at the end.

Streight and wreathed.

} called { *Stone Buck.*
Shamois.
Antilope.

III. CLAWED NOT RAPACIOUS.

III. CLAWED Beasts NOT RAPACIOUS, may be distinguished into such as are either

Man-like; having *faces* and *ears* somewhat resembling those of *Men*, with only four broad *incisores*, or *cutting teeth*, and two short *eye-teeth*, not longer then the other, their *fore-feet* being generally like *hands*, with *thumbs*, going upon their *heels*; whether the

Bigger kind; || either that which hath a *short tail*: or that which hath *no* (tail.

Papio.
Simia.

1. { *BARBOON, Drill.*

1. { *APE, Jackanapes.*

Lesser kind; having a *long tail*, and being *very nimble*: to which may be adjoined, for its affinity to this kind in respect of the *face*, that *beast* which is the *slowest* of all others, having but three *toes* on each *foot*, feeding on *leaves*, having a *blind gut* joyned to the *upper orifice* of his *stomack*, being probably *ruminant*.

Cercopithecus.
Ignavus.

2. { *MONKEY, Marmoset.*

2. { *SLOTH, Haut, Ay.*

Hare-kind; having two long *teeth* in the *lower jaw* before, and two others opposite to those (tho not quite so long) in the *upper jaw*, most of which are counted *ruminant*, because when they have by the help of their *incisores* filled their *mouths* with meat, they after chew it over again with their *Molares* or *grinders*, but they are not properly *ruminant*, because they have but one *stomack*, out of which they do not fetch up their food being once swallowed.

Levit. III.

These may be distinguished into the

Bigger kind; whether such as are covered with

Hair; living either

{ *Above ground*; being of all others the *most fearful*.

3. { *HARE, Leveret.*

{ *Under ground*; || either that with *long ears* and a *short tail*: or that with *short ears* and a *long tail*, being said to sleep all the *Winter*.

Lepus.

4. { *SCONNY, Rabbet.*

4. { *MARMOTTO.*

Cuniculus.
Mus Alpinus.

Quills; || either the *bigger*: or the *lesser kind*.

5. { *SPORCUPINE.*

5. { *HEDGHOG.*

Histrix.
Echinus.

Middle kind; || either that which *lives* in *Trees*, with a *spreading bushy tail*: or that which *lives* on the *ground*, with a *short tail*, and *course hair*, having only *three toes* on a *foot*.

6. { *SQUIRREL.*

6. { *GINNY PIG.*

Sciurus.

Least kind; living commonly, either

{ *In houses*; being *mischievous* to *Corn*; || the *greater*: or *lesser kind*

7. { *RAT. Water-rat.*

7. { *MOUSE.*

Sorex.
Mus domesticus.

Abroad, under ground; having *small eyes*, and *broad feet* like *hands*, being not so properly belonging to this *tribe*, but of near affinity to it.

8. *MOLE.*

Besides

Talpa.

Besides the common *Rat* there are others having
Flat tails, their *hinder feet* being *palmipedes*. } cal. } *Water-rat, Musk-rat.*
Short tails, and *spotted skins*. } led } *Leming.*

Mus Norva-
gicus.

Besides the more common sort of *Mice* there are others
 Of long snouts, counted venemous. }
 Of a sandy colour, a spreading tail, } called } *Field-mouse, Sheew-mouse.*
 sleeping much. } *Dormouse.*
 Having wings, upon which there are } *Batt, Flittermouse.*
 four claws instead of feet, the only }
 flying beast. *Vespertilio.*

IV. RAPACIOUS Beasts of the CAT-KIND, may be distributed IV. RAPA-
 into such, whose *bodies* are in proportion to their *legs*, either CIOUS
 CAT-KIND.

Less long; having generally two *Claviculae* or *canel-bones*, by which
 they are inabled to strike or cuff with their *fore-feet*, and to climb,
 being able to sheath their *claws*; whether the

Bigger; considerable for

Boldness and courage; being the chief of all *wild beasts*: or for *slow-*
ness and slugginess, going upon the *heels*.

1. { *LION-ess, Whelp, roar.*

{ *BEARE, Cub. She Beare. Glutton.*

Leo.

Ursus,

Spottedness; || either with *Rundles*: or with *Streaks*.

2. { *TYGER.*

{ *PARD, Panther, Leopard.*

Tigris.

Pardus.

Quick sightedness;

3. *OUNCE, Lynx.*

Lynx.

Lesser; || either that *Domestic Animal*, the *Enemy to Mice*: or that *wild*
fierce creature, of some resemblance to this, producing *Civet*.

4. { *SCAT, Kitling, Kitten, Mew. Gib-cat, Male cat. Wild Cat.*

{ *CIVET-CAT.*

Catus.

Zibetta.

More long; namely such as by the length of their *bodies*, and shortness of
 their *legs*, are fitted to creep and wind themselves into holes, for the
 catching of their prey. The *Verminous-kind*; whether such as are

Terrestrial; of a

Courser furr; being noxious to *Rabbets*; || either that which is fre-
 quently trained up by *Men* for the catching of *Connies*: or that
 which is of a *stinking savour*.

5. { *FERRET.*

{ *POLECAT, Fitchew.*

Viverra.

Putorius.

Finer furr; whether the

Bigger; being commonly *white under the throat*.

6. *MARTIN, Sable, Gennet.*

Martes.

Lesser; || either that which is *wholly white*, excepting a *black spot on*
the tail: or that whose *belly is white*, the tip of the *tail black*, the
back of a light dun.

7. { *STOAT, Ermine.*

{ *WEESLE.*

Mustela.

Amphibious; || either that of a *finer furr*, having a *broad, thick, scaly*
tail: or that of a *courser furr*.

8. { *CASTOR, Beaver.*

{ *OTTER.*

Castor.

Lutra.

As

As for that mongrel generation, which many Authors describe, as being begotten betwixt a *Pard* and a *Lioness*, being therefore called *Leopard*, as likewise that other *Beast*, commonly described by the name of *Gulo* or *Ferf*, and that other named *Hyena*. There is reason to doubt, whether there be any such *species* of *Animals*, distinct from those here enumerated. Tho the belief of these (as of several other fictitious things) hath been propagated by *Orators*, upon account of their fitness to be made use of in the way of similitude.

V. RAPACIOUS
DOG-KIND.

V. RAPACIOUS Beasts of the DOG-Kind, may be distinguished into such as are either

European;

Terrestrial; whether

Bigger; || either that which is noted for *tameness* and *docility*: or for *wildness* and *enmity to Sheep*.

Canis.

Lupus.

1. { DOG, Bitch, Puppy, Whelp. Bark, bay, yelp. *Limmer*.

{ WOLF, Howle.

Lesser; living usually in holes within the ground; || either that which is noted for *subtily*, having a *bushy tail*: or that which is noted for *tenacity in biting*, being esteemed commonly (tho falsely) to have the *legs* on the *left side* shorter than the other.

Vulpes.

Taxus.

2. { FOX, red. White fox.

{ BADGER, Grey, Brock.

Amphibious; whether the *Bigger*, Being *less hairy*, having *great tusks*: or the *lesser*, being *more hairy*.

Phoca.

3. { MORSE, Sea-horse.

{ SEAL, Sea-calf.

Exotic; being noted for

Gregariousness; going in great troops, and being said to assist the *Lion* in hunting.

Lupus aureus.

4. JACKALL.

Long snout, and *feeding on Ants*, and sometimes on *roots*; || either that of a *hairy*: or that of a *crustaceous covering*.

Tamandua.

Tatu.

5. { ANT-BEARE.

{ ARMADILLO.

A bag under the belly; wherein the *young ones* are received, being apt to hang by the *tail*, having a mixed resemblance both to an *Ape* and a *Fox*.

Simivulpes.

6. CARAGUYA.

Amongst the several *species* of *Animals*, there is not any of greater variety in respect of accidental differences, than that of *Dogs*, which being the most familiar and *domestick Beast*, hath therefore several names assigned to it according to these differences, which are derived either from the *Countries* in which they are originally bred, and from which they are brought to other places, as *England*, *Ireland*, *Iceland*, *Ginny*, &c. or their bigness or littleness, or from their shape, colour, hairiness, &c. But they are chiefly distinguishable from those uses which men employ them about, either in respect of

Delight;

- { Delight; LAP-DOGS.
 { *Companying*; when they serve only to follow us up and down. CURRS.
 { *Custody* of places or things; MASTIFS.
 { *Hunting*; either by
 { Sight; GASE-HOUNDS.
 { Smell; whether for
 { Birds; SPANIELS
 { { Terrestrial; LAND SPANIELS.
 { { Aquatic; WATER SPANIELS.
 { Beasts; of a
 { { Greater kind; HOUNDS.
 { { Lesser kind; BEAGLES.
 { *Swiftneſs*; and running after
 { { Greater Beasts; GREYHOUNDS.
 { { Lesser Beasts; LURCHERS.
 { Play; TUMBLERS.

VI. OVIPAROUS BEASTS; may be distinguished by their different ways of progressive motion; whether

VI. OVIPAROUS BEASTS.

{ *Gradient*; having four feet, the figure of their bodies being either more

{ Broad; whose outward covering is

{ Crustaceous; || belonging either to the Land: or to the Water.

{ 1. { TORTOISE, Land-tortoise.

{ 1. { TURTLE, Sea-tortoise. Tortoise-shell.

{ Skinny; || either that which is not poisonous: or that which is counted

{ 2. { FROG, Tadpole, croke.

{ 2. { TOAD, Tadpole.

(poisonous.

{ Oblong; whose bodies and tails are more produced; whether the

{ Greatest kind; being skinned and scaly; || either the larger: or the lesser, the latter of which is described to have a dew-lap under the

{ 3. { CROCODILE, Allegator, Cayman, Leviathan.

{ 3. { SENEMBI, Iguana, Dragon.

{ Middle kind; || either that which is most common in other Countries, and of greatest varieties: or that which hath two toes behind in each foot, with prominencies upon the head like ears, being said (tho falsely) to feed only upon air.

{ 4. { LIZARD.

{ 4. { CHAMELION.

{ Least kind; || either that of a brownish colour with yellow spots: or that of a more dark colour, having a broad tail for swimming.

{ 5. { LAND SALAMANDER, Land Est, Newt.

{ 5. { WATER SALAMANDER, Est, Newt.

{ *Creeping*; being without feet, and of round oblong bodies; whether the

{ Bigger kind;

{ 6. SERPENT, Hiſs.

{ Middle kind; || either that which is not poisonous: or that which is counted poisonous, having two long, hollow, moveable teeth, hatching the Eggs within its body.

{ 7. { SNAKE, Hiſs.

{ 7. { VIPER, Adder, Aſpe.

{ Least kind; commonly esteemed blind and poisonous.

{ 8. SLOW WORM.

Testudo.

Testudo marina.

Rana.

Bufo.

Crocodilus.

Lacerta.

Chamaeleo.

Salamandra

terreſtris.

Salamandra

aquatica.

Serpens.

Matrix ter-

quata.

Vipera.

That Casilla.

That kind of *Animal* which is commonly called a *Dragon*, and described to be a kind of *Serpent* with wings and feet (if there ever were any such thing) might possibly be some monstrous production, but there is reason to believe that there is no such standing *species* in nature.

Besides the common kind of *Frogs*, there is another distinct sort, called the *Green frog*, feeding on leaves, having blunt broad toes.

Besides the more usual sorts of *Lizards*, there are others described, as having some distinct peculiarity in respect of

Bigger magnitude, and greenness of colour.
Blunt broad toes.

Thicker body, having a tail annulated with scales.

Slender body and small feet, resembling a *Slow-worm*.

Small head, and lesser scales.

The green Lizard.
The Facetane Lizard.

called Cordylus.

Chalcidica, Lizard.

Scinke.

¶ VI. **H**AVING now dispatched the enumeration and description of the several species of Animals, I shall here take leave for a short digression, wherein I would recommend this, as a thing worthy to be observed, namely, that great difference which there is betwixt those opinions and apprehensions which are occasioned by a more general and confused view of things, and those which proceed from a more distinct consideration of them as they are reduced into order.

He that looks upon the Stars, as they are confusedly scattered up and down in the Firmament, will think them to be (as they are sometimes stiled) innumerable, of so vast a multitude, as not to be determined to any set number: but when all these Stars are distinctly reduced into particular constellations, and described by their several places, magnitudes and names, it appears, that of those that are visible to the naked eye, there are but few more than a thousand in the whole Firmament, and but a little more than half so many to be seen at once in any Hemisphere, taking in the minuter kinds of them, even to six degrees of magnitude. It is so likewise in other things: He that should put the Question, how many sorts of beasts, or birds, &c. there are in the world, would be answered, even by such as are otherwise knowing and learned men, that there are so many hundreds of them, as could not be enumerated; whereas upon a distinct inquiry into all such as are yet known, and have been described by credible Authors, it will appear that they are much fewer than is commonly imagined, not a hundred sorts of Beasts, nor two hundred of Birds.

From this prejudice it is, that some hereticks of old, and some Atheistical scoffers in these later times, having taken the advantage of raising objections, (such as they think unanswerable) against the truth and authority of Scripture, particularly as to the description which is given by *Moses*, concerning *Noah's Ark*, *Gen. 6. 15.* where the dimensions of it are set down to be three hundred cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty in height, which being compared with the things it was to contain, it seemed to them upon a general view, (and they confidently affirmed accordingly) that it was utterly impossible for this Ark to hold so vast a multitude of Animals, with a whole years provision of food for each of them.

This

This objection seemed so considerable, both to some of the ancient Fathers, and of our later Divines, who were otherwise learned and judicious men, but less versed in Philosophy and Mathematicks, that they have been put to miserable shifts for the solving of it. *Origen*, and *Saint Austin*, and several other considerable Authors, do for the avoiding of this difficulty affirm, that *Moses* being skilled in all the learning of the *Egyptians*, doth by the measure of cubits, here applyed to the Ark, understand the *Egyptian Geometrical cubit*, each of which (say they) did contain six of the *vulgar cubits*, namely, nine foot. But this doth upon several accounts seem very unreasonable, because it doth not appear, that there was any such measure amongst the *Egyptians* or *Jews*, styled the *Geometrical cubit*: And if there were, yet there is no particular reason, why this sense should be applyed to the word cubit here, rather than in other places. It is said of *Goliath*, that his height was six cubits and a span, which being understood of the *Geometrical cubit*, will make him fifty four foot high, and consequently his head must be about nine foot in the height or diameter of it, which must needs be too heavy for *David* to carry. 1 Sam. 17. 4.

Others not satisfied with this solution, think they have found a better answer, by asserting that the stature of mankind being considerably larger in the first ages of the world, therefore the measure of the cubit must be larger likewise, and perhaps double to now what it is, which will much enlarge the capacity of the Ark. But neither will this afford any reasonable satisfaction. For if they will suppose men to be of a much bigger stature then, 'tis but reasonable that the like should be supposed of other animals also; in which case this answer amounts to nothing.

Others will have the sacred cubit to be here intended, which is said to be a hands breadth longer then the civil cubit, *Ezech. 43. 13*. But there is not any reason or necessity for this. And 'tis generally believed, that the sacred cubit was used only in the measure of sacred Structures, as the Tabernacle and Temple.

This seeming difficulty is much better solved by *Job. Buteo* in the *Tract de Arca Noe*, wherein supposing the cubit to be the same with what we now call a foot and a half, he proves Mathematically that there was a sufficient capacity in the Ark, for the containing all those things it was designed for. But because there are some things liable to exception in the Philosophical part of that discourse, particularly in his enumeration of the species of Animals, several of which are fabulous, some not distinct species, others that are true species being left out; therefore I conceive it may not be improper in this place to offer another account of those things.

It is plain in the description which *Moses* gives of the Ark, that it was divided into three stories, each of them of ten cubits or fifteen foot high, besides one cubit allowed for the declivity of the roof in the upper story. And 'tis agreed upon as most probable, that the lower story was assigned to contain all the species of beasts, the middle story for their food, and the upper story, in one part of it, for the birds and their food, and the other part for *Noah*, his family and utensils.

Now it may clearly be made out, that each of these stories was of a sufficient capacity for the containing all those things to which they are assigned.

For the more distinct clearing up of this, I shall first lay down several tables of the divers species of beasts that were to be received into the Ark, according to the different kinds of food, wherewith they are usually nourished, containing both the number appointed for each of them, namely, the clean by sevens, and the unclean by pairs, together with a conjecture (for the greater facility of the calculation) what proportion each of them may bear, either to a Beef, or a Sheep, or a Wolf; and then what kind of room may be allotted to the making of sufficient Stalls for their reception.

Beasts feeding on Hay.			Beasts feeding on Fruits, Roots and Insects.			Carnivorous Beasts						
Number.	Name.	Proportion to Beeves.	Breadth of Stalls feet	Number.	Name	Proportion to Sheep.	Breadth of the Stalls. feet	Number.	Name	Proportion to Wolves.	Breadth of their Stalls. feet	
2	Horse	3	20	2	Hog	4	20	2	Lion	4	10	
2	Ass	2	12	2	Baboon	2		2	Beare	4	10	
2	Camel	4	20	2	Ape	2		2	Tigre	3	8	
2	Elephant	8	36	2	Monky	7		2	Pard	3	8	
7	Bull	7	40	2	Sloth			2	Ounce	2	6	
7	Urus	7	40	2	Porcupine			2	2	Cat	2	6
7	Bisons	7	40	2	Hedghog				2	Civet-cat		
7	Bonafus	7	40	2	Squirril	21		2	Ferret	3	6	
7	Buffalo	7	40	2	Ginny pig			2	Polecat			
7	Sheep	1	30	2	Ant-bear			2	Martin			
7	Stepciferos	1		2	Armadilla		2	Stoat				
7	Broad-tail	1		2	Tortoise	2	Weeße					
7	Goat	1	30				20	2	Castor			
7	Stone-buck	1						2	Otter			
7	Shamois	1							2	Dog	2	6
7	Antilope	1	30					2	Wolf	2	6	
7	Elke	7							2	Fox	2	6
7	Hart	4							2	Badger		
7	Buck	3						2	Jackall			
7	Rein-deer	3	20					2	Caraguya			
7	Roe	2	36									
2	Rhinocerot	8	30									
2	Camelopard	6										
2	Hare	2 Sheep.										
2	Rabbet											
2	Marmotto											
		92	514							27	72	

In this enumeration I do not mention the Mule, because 'tis a mungrel production, and not to be reckoned as a distinct species. And tho it be most probable, that the several varieties of Beeves, namely that which is stiled *Urus*, *Bisons*, *Bonafus* and *Euffa'o*, and those other varieties reckon-

ed under *Sheep* and *Goats*, be not distinct species from *Bull*, *Sheep*, and *Goat*; There being much less difference betwixt these, then there is betwixt several *Dogs*: And it being known by experience, what various changes are frequently occasioned in the same species by several countries, diets, and other accidents: Yet I have *ex abundanti* to prevent all cavilling, allowed them to be distinct species, and each of them to be clean Beasts, and consequently such as were to be received in by sevens. As for the *Morse*, *Seale*, *Turtle*, or *Sea-Tortoise*, *Crocodile*, *Senembi*, These are usually described to be such kind of *Animals* as can abide in the water, and therefore I have not taken them into the Ark, tho if that were necessary, there would be room enough for them, as will shortly appear. The *Serpentine-kind*, *Snake*, *Viper*, *Slow-worm*, *Lizard*, *Frog*, *Toad*, might have sufficient space for their reception, and for their nourishment, in the Drein or Sink of the Ark, which was probably three or four foot under the floor for the standings of the Beasts. As for those lesser Beasts, *Rat* *Mouse*, *Mole*, as likewise for the several species of *Insects*, there can be no reason to question, but that these may find sufficient room in several parts of the Ark, without having any particular Stalls appointed for them.

Tho it seem most probable, that before the *Flood*, both Men, Beasts and Birds did feed only upon Vegetables, as may appear from that place, *Gen. 1. 29, 30. And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat*, compared with *chap. 9. 3.* Where after the *Flood*, when the productions of the Earth were become of less efficacy and vigor, and consequently less fit for nourishment, God saith to *Noah*, *Every moving thing that liveth, shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things.* Yet because this proof is not so very cogent to convince a captious Adversary, but that he may still be apt to question, whether the Rapacious kinds of Beasts and Birds, who in the natural frame of their parts are peculiarly fitted for the catching and devouring of their prey, did ever feed upon herbs and fruits; Therefore to prevent such Cavils, I shall be content to suppose that those *Animals* which are now *Pradatory* were so from the begining: upon which, it will be necessary to enquire, what kind of food might be proper and sufficient for them, during their abode in the Ark. Now 'tis commonly known, that the *ruminant kind* are most usually the prey for the *rapacious kind* of beasts.

It appeares by the foregoing tables, that the beasts of the *rapacious carnivorous kinds*, to be brought into the Ark by pairs, were but forty in all, or twenty pairs, which upon a fair calculation are supposed equivalent, as to the bulk of their bodies and their food, unto twenty seven *Wolves*; but for greater certainty, let them be supposed equall to thirty *Wolves*: and let it be further supposed, that six *Wolves* will every day devour a whole *Sheep*, which all Men will readily grant to be more then sufficient for their necessary sustenance: According to this computation, five *Sheep* must be allotted to be devoured for food each day of the year, which amounts in the whole to 1825.

Upon these suppositions there must be convenient room in the lower story

story of the *Ark* to contain the forementioned sorts of beasts which were to be preserved for the propagating of their kinds, besides 1825 *Sheep*, which were to be taken in as food for the *rapacious Beasts*.

And tho there might seem no just ground of exception, if these beasts should be stow'd close together, as is now usual in Ships, when they are to be transported for any long voyage; yet I shall not take any such advantage, but afford them such fair Stalls or Cabins as may be abundantly sufficient for them in any kind of posture, either standing, or lying, or turning themselves, as likewise to receive all the dung that should proceed from them for a whole year.

And that the *Ark* was of a sufficient capacity for these purposes, will appear from the following *Diagram*. In which there is a partition at each end of the *Ark*, marked A A, of fifteen foot wide, and the breadth of the *Ark* being seventy five foot; these partitions must contain in them five *Areas* of fifteen foot square, and an *Area* of five foot square, being sufficient to contain four *Sheep*, therefore one of fifteen foot square must be capable of thirty six *Sheep*; Allowing one of these *Areas* at each end for stairs, there will eight of them remain, (*viz.* four at each end) to be reckoned upon for the containing of *Sheep*; which eight will be capable of receiving 288 *Sheep*.

Besides these partitions, at the end there are five several passages marked B B, of seven foot wide for the more convenient access to the several Stalls; the four *Areas* on the side marked C C, designed for Stalls, are each of them eighteen foot wide, and about two hundred foot long. And the two middle *Areas* marked D D, are each of them twenty five foot wide, and about two hundred foot long.

Supposing the two middle *Areas* to be designed for *Sheep*; an *Area* of twenty five foot square must be capable of a hundred, and there being sixteen of these, they must be capable of 1600 *Sheep*, which being added to the former number of 288 will make 1888. somewhat more then 1825 the number assigned for those that were to be taken in for food.

The four side *Areas* marked C C, being each of them eighteen foot wide, and two hundred foot long, will be more then sufficient to contain the several beasts which were to be preserved for the propagating of their kind; for which in the foregoing Tables their is allotted to the length of their Stalls only six hundred and six foot, besides the largeness of the Stalls allotted to each of them. So that there will be near upon two hundred foot overplus, for the reception of any other beasts, not yet enumerated or discovered.

As for that fashion of the *Keel* of Ships now in use, whereby they are fitted for passage through the Waters, and to endure the motion of the Waves: This would not have been convenient for the business here designed; The *Ark* being intended only for a kind of *Float* to swim above water, the flatness of its bottom, did render it much more capacious for the reception of those many living Creatures, which were to be contained in it. And tho towards the end of the Flood when it began to abate, God is said to *Make a wind to pass over the Earth, whereby the waters were asswaged*, Gen. 8. 1. Yet 'tis not likely that in the time of the deluge, when the whole Earth was overflowed, that there should be any such rough and boisterous winds as might endanger a Vessel of this Figure; such winds usually proceeding from dry Land.

From

From hence it may be evident, that there was sufficient room in the lower story for the convenient reception of all the sorts of beasts that are yet known, and probably for those other kinds that are yet unknown to these parts of the World,

The next thing to be cleared up, is the capacity of the second story for containing a years provision of food. In order to which 'tis to be observed, that the several beasts feeding on hay, were before upon a fair calculation supposed equal to ninety two *Beeves*: but to prevent all kind of Cavils which may be made at the proportioning of them, let them be as a hundred, besides the 1825. *sheep* taken in for food. But now because these are to be devoured by five *per diem*, therefore the years provision to be made for them, is to be reckoned but as for half that number, *viz.* 912. These being divided by seven to bring them unto a proportion with the *Beeves*, will amount to 180, which added to the former hundred make 280, suppose three hundred. So then according to this supposition, there must be sufficient provision of hay in the second story to sustain three hundred *Beeves* for a whole year.

Now 'tis observed (saith *Buteo*) by *Columella*, who was very well versed in the experiments of Husbandry, that thirty or forty pound of hay is ordinarily sufficient for an *Ox* for one day, reckoning twelve ounces in the pound. But we will suppose forty of our pounds. And 'tis asserted by *Buteo* upon his own tryal and experience, that a solid cubit of dried hay, compressed, as it uses to be, when it hath lain any considerable time in Mows or Reeks, doth weigh about forty pound; so that for three hundred *Beeves* for a whole year there must be 109500. such cubits of hay, (*i. e.*) 365. multiplied by 300. Now the second story being ten cubits high, three hundred long, and fifty broad, must contain 150000. solid cubits, which is more by 40500. then what is necessary for so much compressed hay; and will allow space enough both for any kind of beams and pillars necessary for the fabric, as likewise for other repositories, for such fruits, roots, grain or seed, as may be proper for the nourishment of any of the other *Animals*. And likewise for such convenient passages and apertures in the floor as might be necessary for the putting down of the hay to the Stalls in the lower story. From which it is manifest that the second story was sufficiently capacious of all those things designed for it.

And then as for the third story; there can be no colour of doubt, but that one half of it will be abundantly sufficient for all the species of birds, tho they should be twice as many as are enumerated in the foregoing tables, together with food sufficient for their sustenance, because they are generally but of small bulk, and may easily be kept in several partitions or Cages over one another. Nor is there any reason to question, but that the other half would afford space enough both for *Noah's* family and utensils.

Upon the whole matter, it doth of the two, appear more difficult to assign a sufficient number and bulk of necessary things, to answer the capacity of the *Ark*, rather then to find sufficient room for those several species of *Animals* already known. But because it may be reasonably presumed, that there are several other species of beasts and birds, especially in the undiscovered parts of the world, besides those here enumerated, therefore 'tis but reasonable to suppose the *Ark* to be of a bigger capacity, then what

what may be sufficient for the things already known, and upon this account it may be asserted, that if such persons who are most expert in Philosophy or Mathematicks, were now to assign the proportions of a Vessel that might be futable to the ends here proposed, they could not (all things considered) find out any more accommodate to these purposes, then those here mentioned.

From what hath been said it may appear, that the measure and capacity of the *Ark*, which some Atheistical irreligious men make use of, as an argument against the Scripture, ought rather to be esteemed a most rational confirmation of the truth and divine authority of it. Especially if it be well considered, that in those first and ruder ages of the World, when men were less versed in Arts and Philosophy, and therefore probably more obnoxious to vulgar prejudices then now they are, yet the capacity and proportions of the *Ark* are so well adjusted to the things it was to contain; whereas if it had been a meer humane invention, 'tis most probable, that it would have been contrived according to those wild apprehensions, which (as I said before) do naturally arise from a more confused and general view of things, as much *too big*, as now such men are apt to think it too little, for those ends and purposes to which it was designed.

CHAP. VI.

The Parts of Animate Bodies; whether I. More Peculiar, or II. More General.

§. I.
PECULIAR
PARTS of
Animate Bo-
dies.

Under this Head of PECULIAR PARTS of *Animate Bodies* are comprehended all the Parts that belong to the whole kind of *Plants*: But as to *Animals*, it contains onely such as are peculiar to some of them, not common to all. And these are comprehended with the others under the same Head, because I could not otherwise place them conveniently to my purpose. They are distinguishable by their relation to

Plants; as being

{ LASTING PARTS. I.

{ ANNUAL PARTS. II.

{ KINDS OF FRUIT. III.

Animals; belonging chiefly unto

{ SWIMMING *Animals*. IV.

{ FLYING *Animals*. V.

{ GOING *Animals*. VI.

I. By

I. By LASTING PARTS of Plants are meant such as do usually continue during the life of the Plant, and are not renewed every year. And because the chief of these is styled WOOD, therefore may that be here adjoyned by way of affinity. These are distinguishable by their Fabric and Consistence, together with their Position and Shape; being either more

I. LASTING
PARTS of
Plants.

Hard and Solid; considered according to the Position; as to the

Earth, wherein Plants do grow; being either

Within it; to which may be adjoyned those parts in the body of the Plant which have some analogy to Roots.

1. { ROOT, Radical, radicate, eradicate.

{ KNOT, Knurle, Knag.

Without it; the upright part above ground; || either the greater, upon, and from which the branches do grow: or the lesser, growing up from the same root.

2. { STOCK, Stem, Trunk, Body, Stalk, Stub, Stump.

{ SUCKER, Shoot.

Plant it self, shooting from the Stem of it; || whether greater and spread: or less, and pointed, being common likewise to Fishes, &c.

3. { BRANCH, Sprig, Sion, young Shoot, Graft, Bough, Arm of a Tree, Slip, Lop.

{ THORN, Prickle, spinous.

Shape and Figure; || more cylindrical and stiff: or more taper and flexile.

4. { STICK, Staff, Stake, Cudgel, Scepter, Mace, Crozier, Virg, Leading-staff, Truncheon, Battoon, Rest, Scatch, Crutch, Helve, Perch, Tally.

{ WAND, Twig, Rod, Switch, Pole.

Soft.

{ Not dissolvable; || outward: or inward.

5. { RINDE, Bark, Pill.

{ PITH.

Dissolvable, by Water, or by Fire; being || either of an aqueous: or an unctuous nature.

6. { GUM.

{ RESIN. Pitch. Tar.

Liquid; of a || more watery: or more unctuous consistence.

7. { JUICE, Sap, succulent.

{ BALSAM.

II. ANNU-
AL parts of
Plants.

II. By ANNUAL Parts are meant such as are renewed every year ; which are either

More principal ; those parts whereby Plants do propagate their kinds.

Antecedent to the Seed ; either that most tender part of a Plant, considerable for its beauty and colour, adhering to the first rudiments of the Seed : or that which is answerable to this in Willows and Nut-trees, &c.

1. { FLOWER, Blossom, Bloom, blown, Nosegay, Posy.

1. { CATKIN, Palm.

The Seed it self ; in respect of the

Parts belonging to it, and encompassing it ; || either the most

(Soft and succulent ; betwixt the outward Skin and the inward Seed vessel : or the most hard crustaceous part containing the Seed.

2. { PULP.

2. { STONE, Shell.

Thin part, for Covering : or Oblong, for Defence.

3. { HUSK, Hull, Shell, Skin, Chaff, Boled.

3. { BEARD of a corn-ear.

Aggregate of Fruit or Seed ; of a Figure || more gross and confused : or more narrow, oblong, and taper.

4. { CLUSTER, Bunch, Pannicle.

4. { EAR, Spike, Spire, Bent. Corn-ear.

Less principal ; to be further distinguished by the Figure, in respect of

Thickness or Thinness ; either such as are more thick, namely the first little swellings in the growth of a Plant, or of the parts of it : or such as are more thin, namely those laminated parts, belonging either to Plants themselves, or to their flowers.

5. { SPROUT, Bud, shoot, burgeon, pullutate, repullutate, germinate, put forth, spring forth.

5. { LEAF, Foliage, Blade.

Length ; whether such as are

Proper to the Flower ; the greater, standing up singly in the middle of the flower : or the lesser, being small threddy filaments within the flower, whereof there are usually many together.

6. { STILE.

6. { STAMEN, tuft.

Common to other parts of the plant ; || either those small stems, upon which flowers and leaves do grow : or those kinds of threddy shoots, by which climbing Plants do take hold of and twist about the things that stand next to them

7. { STALK, Footstalk, Shank.

7. { TENDREL, Clasper.

Hollowness ; containing within it, either || the leaves of the flower : or the fruit.

8. { CUP, Perianthium.

8. { PERICARPIUM.

III. By

III. By **FRUITS** are meant those more Succulent parts of Plants, which are either the *Receptacles of Seed*, or else the *Seeds themselves*; to which may be adjoyned by way of affinity, the general name denoting the **EXCRESCENCES** of Plants, as Galls are of Oken leaves, &c.

Fruits may be distinguished into such as are
Receptacles of Seed.

Eaten commonly by men; whose eatable part is covered with a
Soft Skin.

Without Stones; being generally a larger fruit.

1. **APPLE**, *Pomiferous*.

With Stones; || either the greater kind, containing one single stone encompassed with an esculent pulp: or the less, growing either in Clusters, or dispersedly on Trees, Shrubs and Herbs, containing generally several small seeds or stones in the pulp or husk of it.

2. **SPLUM**, *Pruin, Pruniferous*.

BERRY, *Bacciferous*.

Hard Shell; namely that kind of fruit, whose only esculent part is inclosed in a hard covering.

3. **NUT**, *Nuciferous*.

Not eaten commonly by men, but by beasts.

Consisting of one only Seed, in a Seed-vessel; || roundish: or flat-figured.

4. **MAST**, *Acorn, Pannage*.

KEY.

Containing several Seeds; being || more solid: or hollow.

5. **SCONE**, *Apple*.

COD, *Husk, Pod, Shell, shale, siliquous*.

Seed; || being the most minute kind of Fruit, whereby Plants propagate their Kinds; or the *Inmost parts* of Seeds.

6. **GRAIN**, *Corn, Kern. Little corn*.

KERNEL.

The *Peculiar* parts of Animals here enumerated are said to be such as belong chiefly, not only, to the several kinds of *Swimming, Flying, Going Animals*; because there are some under each Head that belong also to other Animals. So *Spawn* and *Crust* belong to *Insects*, and some *Beasts*, as well as to *Fish*. So *Trunk* or *Proboscis*, and *Egg* do belong to some *Going Animals*, as well as to *Flying*. So doth *Embryo* to a *Bat* and all *Viviparous Fish*, as well as to *Going Animals*. But these Parts are more commonly and generally found amongst those Kinds under which they are listed.

IV. Parts peculiar To SWIMMING ANIMALS.

IV. Those *Parts peculiar* chiefly to SWIMMING ANIMALS, to which Custom hath ascribed distinct names, do serve either for their *Outward Covering*; with respect to different Magnitudes.

{ *Lesser*; being a *Thin lamin.*

1. SCALE.

{ *Greater*; || opening usually upon a *Joint*, as in Oysters, &c. or an entire *Armature*, without such opening, as in Lobsters, &c.

2. { SHELL, *Testaceous*. *Cockle-shell*.
CRUST-aceous, *Shell*.

Respiration; those *Opening parts on the sides of the Head*, which are thought to supply the place of *Lungs*.

3. GILL.

Progressive motion; serving either to

{ *Direct this motion*; by feeling such objects as lye in the way, being long prominencies, standing off from the head, common to several *Insects*.

4. FEELERS, *Horns*, *Antennæ*.

{ *Assist in this motion*; whether of

Swimming; as in most kinds of skinned and scaly fish.

{ *Internal*; a thin membrane filled with air, by the help of which *Fishes* poise themselves in the water.

5. SWIMMING BLADDER.

{ *External*; || either those *thin broad* substances, standing off from the body of the Fish: or those *long slender* parts belonging to these

6. FINN.

{ RAY, *Radius*, *Pinnula*.

Going; as in crustaceous exanguious Animals.

7. CLAW.

{ *Procreation*; belonging either to the || *Males*: or *Females*.

8. SMILT, *Soft row*.

{ SPAWN, *Hard row*.

V. The *Parts peculiar TO FLYING ANIMALS* are either

Not fleshy ; such as serve for

Outward covering, which is done by small oblong bodies, with hair-like branches growing from both sides of them, the bottom of which is a kind of a hollow Cylinder like a reed.

1. { FEATHER, Plume, callow, fledge, pluck.

QUILL.

Progressive motion ; which in such kind of Creatures is twofold.

Flying ; which is done by those parts fastned on the shoulders, by the motion of which they strike the Air : These are generally an aggregate of Feathers ; but in Bats and Flies of a Skinny consistence. To which may be adjoyned that aggregate of hindermost Feathers, whereby they steer themselves in their Flight.

2. { SWING.

TRAIN, Tail.

Going ; by a Foot with several Toes || divided : or united by some film for their better help in Swimming.

3. { TALON, Pounce, Claw, Clutch.

FLAT FOOT, Palmipede.

Feeding and Fighting ; || the mouth of a Bird : or a kind of hollow tube through which some things suck their nourishment.

4. { BEAK, Bill.

TRUNK, Proboscis, Snout.

Fighting onely ; of a sharp figure ; || either on the side of the Leg : or in the Tail, counted poisonous.

5. { SPUR.

STING, Prickle.

Procreation ; || a roundish body covered with a Shell : or a yellowish case containing a Maggot, which is transmuted into a Moth or Butterfly.

6. { EGG, Nit, Flyblow,

CHRYSALITE, Aurelia.

Fleshy ; belonging to the

Fore-part ; and placed either || on the top of the head : or under the Jaw.

7. { COMB, Crest.

GILL, Wattle.

Hinder-part ; || either that Protuberance about the end of the Back-bone : or that Cavity or Glandule in it containing an unctuous substance for the suppling of the Feathers.

8. { RUMP.

OIL-BOX.

VI. Parts peculiar TO GOING ANIMALS.

VI. The Parts peculiar belonging TO GOING ANIMALS are such as serve for

Outward covering; considerable according to the

More general name; denoting a small oblong flexile body, growing Plant-like out of the skin: or Aggregates of these, growing thick together and curled.

1. { HAIR. Hair of the head. Hairy: Bald.
WOOL.

Particular kinds; || either a more big and stiff kind of hair: or the more small and softer kinds of hairy substances, sometimes ascribed to Feathers.

{ BRISTLE.

2. { DOWN, Lint.

Aggregates; more proper to Hair: or to Wool.

{ FURR, Ermin, Minivor, &c. Timber.

3. { FLEECE, Flu.

Hairy parts; || on the Chin or Face: or on the Neck.

{ BEARD, Mustach, Whisker.

4. { MANE, Crest.

Progressive motion; whether || in whole or cloven-footed Animals: or in multificious or clawed Animals.

{ HOOOF.

5. { NAIL, Claw.

Fighting; the foremost part serving for offence against greater Animals: or the hindermost part serving for defence against Insects.

6. { HORN, Head, goring.

{ TAIL, Scut, Dock, Crupper, Single of Deer.

Procreation; the young in the Womb before its birth: or the bag wherein it is contained.

{ EMBRYO, Child in the Womb.

7. { SECUNDINE, After-birth.

OF GENERAL PARTS.

§. II.

BY GENERAL PARTS of Animals are meant such as are more common to the whole kind, or at least the more perfect kinds, as Beasts and Men; there being several parts enumerated under this head, as Milk, Marrow, Bone, Gristle, Tooth, Dug, Rib, Navel, all under the fifth Difference, and some under the sixth, which are not common to all sorts of Insects, Fishes, and Birds. These are distinguishable into

{ Homogeneous.

{ CONTAINED. I.

{ CONTAINING. II.

{ Heterogeneous.

{ External.

{ HEAD. III.

{ TRUNK. IV.

{ LIMB. V.

{ INTERNAL. VI.

I. CON-

I. CONTAINED HOMOGENEOUS PARTS are such kind of Fluid Bodies as are distinguishable by their various Consistences and Uses, and not by any difference of Shape or Figure; because, being liquid, they have no Shape of their own, but must be contained *termino alieno*. They are either more

I. CONTAINED
HOMOGENEOUS
PARTS.

Thin and Aerial.

1. SPIRIT - *uows*.

Liquid and Fluid; being either

More limpid; and of an aqueous transparency, || for *diluting* and attenuating the Humors: or a prepared Juice for *nourishing* the several parts.

2. { SERUM, *Whey*.
SUCCUS NUTRITIUS.

More opacous and thick.

Not generally diffused; being *useful* either for

Nutrition; || a whitish humor in the Mesentery *extracted from the food before Sanguification*: or receiving a farther digestion in the breasts for the nourishment of the Fœtus.

{ SCHYLE.

3. { MILK, *Cream, Beestings, milch, Dairy. Curled milk.*

Generation; || common to both Sexes: to which may be adjoyned that excrementitious moisture proper to some Females.

4. { SPERM, *Seed, seminal. Mansseed.*
MENSTRUUA, *Courses.*

Diffused through the whole, and mixed together in one Mass; considered either according to the

General name; denoting that red juice in the bodies of the more perfect Animals.

5. BLOOD, *Crimson.*

Particular kinds; of which this whole mass is said to consist, commonly stiled the four Humors, and according to the old Theory, esteemed to be either

Hot; and || *moist*: or *dry*.

6. { BLOOD, *Sanguin.*

{ CHOLER, *Gall.*

Cold; and || *moist*: or *dry*.

{ PHLEGM, *pituitous.*

7. { MELANCHOLY, *Choler adust.*

More consistent; || in the Head, the organ of the inward Senses: or in the Cavity of the Bones, for the moistning of them.

8. { BRAIN.

{ MARROW, *medullary.*

II. CON-

II. CONTAINING
HOMOGENEOUS
PARTS.

II. CONTAINING HOMOGENEOUS PARTS are distinguishable by their Qualities of Hardness and Softness, or by their Figures and Uses; being either of a

More hard Consistence;

{ For strengthening of the Fabric; || either the most hard and dry: or less hard; both devoid of Sense

1. { BONE, Skull.

{ GRISTLE, Cartilage.

{ For uniting of the Bones and Muscles; || either oblong: or the extremity of the Muscle affixed to the part which is to be moved.

2. { LIGAMENT.

{ TENDON.

More soft Consistence; being either

{ Thin and broad; for covering of || the outward parts: or the inward parts.

3. { SKIN, Cuticle, Fell, Hide, Pelt, Slough, flay, excoriate, gall.

{ MEMBRANE, Film, Pannicle, Tunicle, Skin, Pericardium, Pericranium, Peritonæum.

Oblong and narrow;

{ Hollow; for conveyance of the Blood || to the Heart: or from the Heart.

4. { VEIN, Venal.

{ ARTERY -all.

{ Solid; for conveyance of the Spirits, serving for Sense: or those small hair-like-bodies of which the Muscles consist.

5. { NERVE, Sinew.

{ FIBRE, Grain, Filament.

Craß; of no determinate Figure; useful for

{ Motion; according to the name, || more general: or particular.

6. { FLESH, Parenchyma, carnal, Carnosity, incarnate.

{ MUSCLE, Brawn.

{ Preserving from Heat and Cold: or the Percolation of some humors.

7. { FAT, Suet, Tallow. Grease.

{ GLANDULE, Kernel, Emunctory, Almond, Bur, Sweet-bread, Nut.

III. Amongst *External* containing *Heterogeneous* parts, that which is the *III. Of the chief*, being the Seat and Residence of the Soul, is the **HEAD**: To which **HEAD.** may be opposed the other part styled **BODY**, *Carcass*.

The parts of the Head are either

More general; || either the fore-part less hairy: or the hinder-part more hairy.
 I. { **FACE**, *Visage, Aspect, Countenance, Favour, Look, Minc, Physiognomy, Feature, Vizzard, Mask. Top of the head.*
 { **PATE**, *Scalp, Noddle, Sconce, Scull, Brain-pan.*

More particular parts of the Head and Face are either

More properly Organical; for

Sense; whether such parts as are

External; used for

Seeing, or Hearing.

2. { **EY**, *Ocular, optic, see, view, look, kenn, behold, gaze, pore.*
 { **EAR**, *Eng, hear, hearken, auricular.*

Tasting, or Smelling: || either that Scissure of the Face through which we breath and receive our nourishment: or that hollow prominence, through which we breath and smell.

3. { **MOUTH**, *Chaps, muzzle, oral, devour.*

{ **NOSE**, *Snowt, Nostril, smell. Top of the nose.*

Internal; used for

Tasting, Speaking, or Eating;

Convex; || either that of a soft *Fleshy* substance, whereof there is but one: or that of a most hard and dry consistence, whereof there are many.

4. { **TONGUE**, *lick.*

{ **TOOTH**, *Fanger, Tusk, bite, gnaw, nibble, Holders, Grinders.*

Concave; either the upper inward part of the Mouth: or the open passage through the Neck into the middle region of the Body.

5. { **PALATE**, *Roof. Uvula, Grape of the palate.*

{ **THROAT**, *guttural, jugular.*

Less properly Organical; but contributing to the making up the Fabric of the Face; distinguishable by their various Positions into

Upper and fore-right; || *Extremity of the Face*: or *Protuberance over the Eye.*

6. { **FOREHEAD**, *Brow, Front.*

{ **EY-BROW**, *Ey-lid. Ey-strings. Corner of the ey.*

Lateral; || *towards the middle*: or *towards the upper parts.*

7. { **CHEEK**, *Jole, Cheekbone.*

{ **TEMPLES.**

Lower;

Fore-right; || either the upper and lower *Extremity* of that Scissure which makes the Mouth: or the *Extremity of the Face.*

8. { **LIP**.

{ **CHIN.**

Lateral;

9. { **JAW**, *Chap, Mandible, Jole.*

{ **PLACE OF TONSILLÆ.**

IV. Of the TRUNK.

IV. By TRUNK is meant the middle part of the Body, considered abstractly from Head and Limbs. The Parts of the Trunk are distinguishable by their various Positions, being either

Upper; towards the top of the Trunk.

Not determined to fore or hinder part, but common to both; || the

Stem-like of the Head: or the upper Convexity of Breast and Back.

1. { NECK, Nape, Dulap.

1. { SHOULDER, Scapulary, Shoulderblade.

Determined to the

Fore-part; || more general: or more specially the glandulous part designed for milk in females.

2. { BREAST, Pectoral, Bosom.

2. { DUG, Udder, Teat, Nipple, Pap, Breast.

Hinder part; more general: or more specially the Bones of it.

3. { BACK.

3. { VERTEBRA, Spondyl, spinal, Chine.

Middle.

Hinder part; || the direct Muscles: or transverse Bones.

4. { LOIN, Chine, Bone of the loins.

4. { RIB.

Side-part; || more general: or more specially the lower part of it.

5. { SIDE, Lateral, collateral. Right side. Left side.

5. { FLANK, Rand.

Fore-part; more general: or more specially the concave middle part of it.

6. { BELLY, Paunch, Pannel, Peritoneum.

6. { NAVEL, Umbilical.

Lower;

Fore-part; the concave part || between the belly and thighs: or seat of the Privities between the thighs.

7. { GROIN.

7. { SHARE, Twist.

Hinder part; || more general: or specially the Cavity.

8. { BUTTOCK, Breech, Haunch, Ham.

8. { FUNDAMENT, Dock, Arse.

V. By LIMM or *Member* is meant any special part designed for Action, V. OF the LIMMS.
moveable upon, and distinguishable by its *Joints*: for which reason the word JOINT may be annexed to it by way of affinity, one being the thing moved, and the other the thing upon which the motion is made.

They are either

Upper Limm.

Innermost: or next to the Trunk, with its Joint.

1. { ARM.

{ SHOULDER bone.

Middlemost.

2. { CUBIT.

{ ELBOW, Pinion.

Outermost.

3. { HAND -le, wield, Manual, manage, Palm, Fist, Clutch, Grasp,

{ Haft, Hilt, Glove. Back-hand. Right hand. Left hand. Both hands.

{ WRIST.

Lower Limm.

Innermost: or next to the Trunk.

4. { THIGH, Hip, Ham, Haunch, Pestle.

{ HUCKLE.

Middlemost.

5. { SHANK, Leg, Shin, Calf of the leg.

{ KNEE.

Outermost.

6. { FOOT, Hock, Trotter, tread, trample, stamp, Instep. Right foot.

{ HEEL, ^{Left foot} Calcitrator, kick, Pastern.

Common both to upper and lower Limm; the Joints of which may be distinguished by the order of first, second, or third: or innermost, middlemost, or outermost.

7. { FINGER, Toe, Thumb, Forefinger. Middlefinger. Ringfinger. Littlefinger.

{ KNUCKLE. Joint of a finger.

VI. Of the
INWARDS.

VI. *Containing Heterogeneous Internal parts, called INWARDS, Entrails, Bowels, Foy, Pluck, Purtenance, Umbels, Hastlet, Garbage, Giblets, reckoning from the uppermost, may be distinguished by their Order, Shape and Uses, into*

Upper ; towards the Summity of the Body.

Hollow and oblong ; for the conveyance of the || Nourishment : or of the Breath.

1. { GULLET.

1. { WIND-PIPE, Rough Artery, Weasand.

Massie and more solid ; within the Breast ; for || Bloud-making : or Breathing.

2. { HEART, Cordial, Core, Pericardium.

2. { LUNGS, Lights.

Thin and broad ; for partition || transverse, betwixt the upper and lower Belly : or direct, betwixt the Lobes of the Lungs.

3. { DIAPHRAGM, Midriff.

3. { MEDIASTINE.

Lower ; distinguishable

Both by their Shapes and Uses.

Hollow ; || wide, but not long, for containing and digesting of Food : long, but not wide, for conveying of the Food and Excrement.

4. { STOMACH, Maw, Paunch, Ventricle, Cram, Crop, Gorge, Pouch, Gizzard, Tripe.

4. { GUT, Entrails, Bowels, Garbage, Chitterling, Colon.

Massie and solid ; for separating of || Choler : or of Melancholy.

5. { LIVER, Hepatic.

5. { SPLEEN, Milt.

Thin and broad ; by which the Guts are || connected : or covered.

6. { MESENTERY.

6. { CAUL, Kell.

By their Uses alone, as being for

Separating the Urine : or containing the Urine or the Gall.

7. { KIDNEY, Reins.

7. { BLADDER, Vesicle.

Generation ; denoting || the parts for Generation : or the Glandules for preparing the Sperm.

8. { PRIVITIES, ^{of women} Genitals, Pizzle, Yard, Fore-skin, Prepuce.

8. { TESTICLE, Stone, geld, spay, Eunuch, Cod-Balloon, Cods-purse.

Conception in Females, namely, the part containing the Foetus.

9. WOMB, Mother, Matrix, hysterical, uterine.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Predicament of Quantity, viz. I. Magnitude:
II. Space; and III. Measure.

The chief notions belonging to the Predicament of Quantity are reducible to these general Heads; MAGNITUDE.
SPACE.
MEASURE.

OF MAGNITUDE.

The word MAGNITUDE is intended to signify all the notions of continued Quantity: to which may be adjoyned by way of affinity the word EXTENSION, by which is meant that kind of Quantity whereby a thing is said to have *partem extra partem*, one part out of another, being the same thing with the former under another Consideration. p. I.

Magnitudes are distinguishable according to their

- { DIMENSIONS. I.
- { MUTUAL RELATIONS to one another. II.
- { AFFECTIONS, in respect of Figure; whether
 - { SIMPLE. III.
 - { Compound; either
 - { LINEARY. IV.
 - { PLANARY. V.
 - { SOLIDARY. VI.

As for *Oration*, which is enumerated in the usual Systems as one of the Species of Quantity; that is now by common consent acknowledged to be very improperly stiled Quantity; and therefore it is left out here, and referred to another place.

I. That kind of Quantity whereby the Magnitude of Bodies is to be measured, is called DIMENSION. To which may be adjoined upon account of Affinity, That notion of Quantity, whereby a thing is capable of being separated into several parts, DIVISION, distribute, part. I. DIMENSION.

Dimensions are of a four-fold difference.

The least of Magnitudes, so stiled by those who write *de Indivisibilibus*, as being in their account infinitely little.

1. POINT, Prick, Tittle, Punctilio, Ace, Jot, Whit.

The second kind, described by the flux of a point, or composed of infinite such points, is stiled.

2. LINE, delineate, rule.

The third, described by the draught of a line, or composed of infinite such lines.

3. SUPERFICIES, Plain, Surface. To which may be annexed, that more particular notion of Superficies, called AREA, Plot, Bed, Page.

The fourth, described by the lifting up a Superficies, or composed of infinite Superficies.

4. SOLID, Body, Bulk.

By these may be express'd those Algebraical notions of Absolute, Lineary, Quadratic, Cubic; and so, continuing this Table, Quadrato-Quadratic, Quadrato-Cubic, Cubo-Cubic, Quadrato-Cubo-Cubic, &c. as far as one pleases.

II. The

II. MUTUAL RELATIONS-

II. The MUTUAL RELATIONS of one Dimension to another are either of

Point to line; as being either in *the midst*: or *extremities* of it.

1. { CENTER.

{ POLE, Zenith, Nadyr.

Point to Lines, or Line to Plains; which do mutually *either meet*: or *intersect*.

{ VERTEX.

2. { INTERSECTION, Cut.

Line to Plain; or *Plain to Solid*.

Angular; being *either in the midst*: or the *extremities* of it.

{ DIAGONAL.

3. { SIDE.

Round; being either

{ Extern; *touching*: or *cutting* it.

{ TANGENT.

4. { SECANT.

Intern;

{ Central; *either more general, passing from side to side*: or particularly that which passes from *Pole to Pole*.

{ DIAMETER, Ray.

5. { AXIS.

{ Not central; *either from Periphery to Diameter*: or from *Periphery to Periphery*.

6. { SINE.

{ CHORD.

Line to Line, Plain to Plain, or Solid to Solid; having

Bare respect to one another in regard of

Distance; *either being equidistant*: or else *removing farther*: or *approaching nearer*.

7. { PARALLEL.

{ DIVERGING, Reclining.

{ CONVERGING, inclining.

Position; making an *Angle, oblique*: or *right*: or *parallel*.

8. { OBLIQUE, a-skue, a-slope, awry, Declivity, shelving, slaunt, splay, skue, slope, wry, steep, incline, lean, glance, swagg, a-squint, leer.

{ DIRECT, Erect, upright, perpendicular, advance, precipitate, headlong, down-right, up an end, set up, prick up. Directed upwards.

{ TRANSVERSE, Cross, overthwart, thwart, traverse, point-blank.

Mutual Contact; *either returning from the other*: or *cutting through the other*.

9. { REFLECTED, Bound, rebound, recoil, repercussion, reverb-berate, rebuff.

{ REFRACTED.

III. To the *Affections of Magnitudes*, in respect of more SIMPLE FIGURE, may be adjoyned the general notion of FIGURE, *Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the Make, well set, or proportioned, transform, transfigure, deface, disfigure.*

III. SIMPLE FIGURE.

These Affections may be distinguished into such as belong

Onely to Lines drawn from point to point; || the nearest way: or not the nearest way

1. { STRAIGHTNESS, *Right, direct, point blank. Straight.*
 { CROOKEDNESS, *Curve, a-wry, hooked, bow, bend, wry, embow, winding, indirect, fetch a compass. Bowing toward the right side: Bowing toward the left side: Crooked back underneath: Bending many ways. Crooked.*

To lines and Plains; whether considered

Absolutely; in

General; contained within || one line, whose every part is equally distant from the same Center: or three or more lines, whose extremities touch one another.

2. { CIRCLE, *Periphery, Circumference, environ, encircle, surround, Ring, Rundle, Epicycle.*

{ ANGLE, *Corner, Coyn, Nook, Elbow, Polygon. Angular.*

Special; of the Angular, || whether of ninety degrees: or more: or less.

3. { RIGHT ANGLE.

{ OBTUSE, *blunt, dull,*

{ ACUTE, *sharp, keen, whet.*

Respectively; in Bodies whose superficies is composed || either all of straight lines: or of lines bending in the midst, outward: or inward.

4. { PLAIN, *level, flat, even.*

{ CONVEX, *prominent, gibbous, protuberant, turgid, embowed.*

{ CONCAVE, *Hollow, Cavity, Pit, Hole. Crooked inward.*

To Plains or Solids, of

Simple Figure; whose superficies is || Circular: or Angular of equal sides.

5. { SPHERE, *Orb, Globe, Ball, Bullet, Round, Bullet, Pomander, Pomel, Bede. Bowl.*

{ CUBE, *Dy.*

Mixed Figures; described either by the

Lifting up || of a Circle: or of an Angular plain.

6. { CYLINDER, *Bar, Column, Cann, Cannon, Role.*

{ PRISM, *Bar, Wedge.*

Laying on, in progression from a Point, infinite Plains || circular: or angular:

7. { CONE, *Taper, Spire, Steeple, Shaft, Pinnacle.*

{ PYRAMID, *Spire, Steeple, Shaft, Pinnacle, Obelisk.*

To Lines, or Plains, or Solids; denoting either

The different Sections of a Cone, being cut || either parallel to the sides of it: or besides the Parallel either way.

8. { PARABOLA, *-icall.*

{ HYPERBOLE.

{ ELLIPSIS, *oval.*

The revolution of a Line about || a Cone: or Cylinder.

9. { SPIRAL, *Serpentine, turbinated, wreath, coyling, worn.*

{ HELIX, *Winding.*

IV. Compound Figures LINEARY.

IV. COMPOUND FIGURES of Magnitude LINEARY by unclosed Lines, are either

More Simple; by

One Line; whether || *solid*: or *hollow*.

1. { *PIN*^x, *Gad*, *Nail*, *Peg*, *Tag*, *Tack*, *Tenter*, *Needle*, *Probe*.

{ *HOLE*, *Hollow*, *Pore*, *Vent*, *Meash*, *Orifice*, *Meuse*, *punch*, *perforate*, *run thorough*.

Two lines;

The end of one meeting with the end of the other; || either *convex*: or *concave*.

{ *Sharp*;

2. { *TOOTH*, *Cusp*, *Point*, *Neb*, *Scrag*, *Tine*, *Tenon*, *Cog*, *ingrail*, *indented*.

{ *NOTCH*, *Nick*, *Nock*, *crenated*, *Gap*, *hatcht*, *inveck*, *indented*.

{ *Blunt*.

3. { *PROTUBERANCE*, *Prominence*, *Process*, *Stud*, *Boß*, *Excrescence*, *Gibbous*, *Crump*, *Bunch*, *Knob*, *Rub*, *jutting*, *rising*, *tuberos*, *standing out*, *stick out*, *goggle*, *copped*, *turgid*, *Brow*, *Hillock*, *Knob*, *Knet*, *Node*, *Cragg*, *Scrag*, *Lobe*, *gorbelled*, *heave*, *swell*, *strut*.

{ *DENT*, *Dimple*, *Sinking*, *Dock*, *Crease*, *indent*, *Hole*, *Pit*.

The end of one with the *midst* of the other meeting; or the *midst* of one with the *midst* of the other cutting.

4. { *FIGURE* of the letter T, *Crutch*.

{ *CROSS*, *Decussation*, *athwart*, *Turn-stile*.

Three Lines; at

{ *Several points* making *Angles*; either || *on the same side*: or *on diverse sides*.

5. { *STAPLE*.

{ *WINDLE*.

{ *The same point* || *meeting*, or *cutting*; which is applicable likewise to more lines than three.

6. { *TUFT*, *Lock*, *Tassel*, *Tresses*, *Thrum*, *Hassock*, *Nap*, *Rug*, *Fringe*.

{ *ASTERISC*.

More Compound;

{ *Distinctly*;

{ *Pin* || with *versatil Pin*: or with *versatil Lamin*.

7. { *WHIP*, *Flail*, *Scourge*.

{ *FLAG*, *Fane*, *Barroll*, *Penon*.

{ *Pin* || with *Tooth* or *Protuberance*, &c. or with *Notch* or *Dent*.

8. { *HOOK*, *Crook*, *Clasp*, *Hasp*, *Tatches*, *Flook*, *Tenter*, *Cramp-iron*.

{ *FORK*, *Prong*, *horned*.

{ *Mixedly*, with some kind of *Alternation*; || either with *Protuberance* and *Dent*: or with *Staple* and its *reverse*.

9. { *SUNDULATED*, *waved*, *winding*.

{ *CRENATED*, *Battlement*.

V. Com-

V. Compound Figures of Magnitude PLANARY, expressible by closed Lines, may be distinguished into such as do either

V. Compound Figures PLANARY.

Comprehend Superficies.

Straight; either of three: or of four Angles.

1. TRIANGLE.

1. SQUARE, Quadrangle, Quadrate, Diamond figure, Rhomboid, Lozenge, Parallelogram.

Curve; either || Round: or Oblong.

2. RING, Ferule, Hoop, Annulet, Collet, Rundle, Rowel.

2. LOOP, Button hole, Eye, Link, Noose, Halter.

Mixed; being either || part of a Ring with one straight: or a whole Ring with several Diameters.

3. BOW.

3. WHEEL.

Consist in being Superficies; as the precedent Figures fluxed into breadth.

So the Flux of a

Pin: or a Hole, do make

4. LAMIN, Flake, Leaf, Board, Plank, Lath, Plate, Schedule, Scrole, Sheet, Wafer, Cake, Leam, Flap, Label, Coit. Hanging table.

CHINK, Crevice, Fissure, Cleft, Crack, Cranny, Chap, Flaw, Rift, Split, Slit, Loop-hole, cleave, spring a leak.

The FIGURE T or Cross and Asterisc, do make

5. STRESSEL, Table.

5. PINION, Nut.

Cusp: or Notch, do make.

6. SEDG, Sharp.

6. GUTTER, Chamfer.

Protuberance: and Dent.

7. RIDGE, Bank, Dam, Bridg, Edg, Ledg.

7. FURROW, Ditch, Dike, Kennel, Channel, Foss, Trench, Dock, Drein, Cut, Dimple, Rivel, Shrivel, Wrinkle, rumple, pucker, Pleit.

Staple and Windle

8. FORM.

8. STEP, Grees.

Square and Ring.

9. TUBE SQUARE.

9. TUBE ROUND, or Pipe, Spout, Trunck, Tunnel.

VI Com-
pound Fi-
gures SOLI-
DARY.

VI. *Compound Figures* of Magnitude *Solidary*, may be distinguished in-
to such as are either

- Intern*; denoting the inner parts of a Magnitude to be || either *full of small Cavities*: or to be *one great Cavity*: or to have *no Cavity*.
1. { *POROUSNESS*, *spunginess*, *fungous*, *sinking*, *hollow*.
 1. { *HOLLOWNESS*, *Cavity*, *concave*, *Grot*, *Cave*, *Den*.
 1. { *MASSINESS*, *solid*, *Bulk*.
- Extern*; compounded either of
1. { *Sphere* or *Cube*, with || *Cylinder*: or with *Cone*.
 2. { *BOTTLE*, *Button*, *Bolt-head*.
 2. { *PIN*, *beaded*.
 3. { *Cylinder* or *Prism*, with *Diverse Figures*; whether || *Cube* and *Pyramid*: or *Cone* and *Pyramid*.
 3. { *PEDESTAL*.
 3. { *TURRET* or *Tent*, *Tower*, *Pinnacle*.
 4. { *Another of the same kind*; either || *perpendicular*: or *transverse*.
 4. { *GUDGEON*.
 4. { *MALLET*.
 5. { *Cone* with *Cone*; having || *Base to Base*: or *Vertex to Vertex*.
 5. { *BUOY FIGURE*.
 5. { *HOOR-GLASS FIGURE*.
 6. { *Elliptic*; representing the figure of a Sphere crushed, || either *about the midst* by a *Hoop*: or *at the ends* by two *opposite Plains*.
 6. { *SOVAL*, *Elliptical*.
 6. { *BOWL*.
 7. { *Spirals*: or *Helixes*.
 7. { *BOTTOM*, *Clue*, *glomerate*, *wind about*.
 7. { *SKEIN*, *Hanke*, *Reel*.

OF SPACE.

II.

THe word *SPACE*, *Scope*, *Room*, *Compass*, *Interim*, *Interval*, (according to the common use of it) is a name importing the more general notion of that wherein any thing is contained or done;

Comprehending both { *Time*.
 { *Place*.
 { *Situation*.

I. TIME.

I. By *TIME*, *Tract*, *Tide*, *Process*, *Opportunity*, *Season*, *Continuance*, is meant continued successive Quantity, having for its common term, *INSTANT*, *Moment*, *Trice*, *Nick*.

This is distinguishable according to the

Simple differences of it.

1. { *PRESENT*, *at this time*, *now*, *immediately*, *instantly*, *current*, *ready*.
1. { *PAST*, *expired*, *former*, *fore-going*, *ago*, *already*, *even now*, *heretofore*, *gone*, *over*, *out*, *a-late*, *erewhile*, *long since*.
1. { *FUTURE*, *time to come*, *after-time*, *hereafter*, *presently*, *anon*, *by and by*, *shortly*, *straitway*, *ere long*, *henceforth*, *process of time*, *after a long while*.

Mixed

Mixed relations of it.

Comparative; betwixt

The *Existings* of several things; whether || both together in the same times: or whether in *diverse times*, so that one is before or after the other.

2. { SIMULTANEOUS, of the same time, Synchronism, contemporary, compatible, consist, together, concomitant.

{ DISTANT, { PRECEDING, antecedent, former, foregoing, previous, Priority, before, take place, get the start, Predecessor, premise.

{ SUCCEEDING, latter, Posteriority, succedaneous, hinder, follow, go after, Successor.

The *Considerations* of the same thing at several times; whether Past; || little: or much.

3. { NEWNESS, Renovation, innovate, renew, anew, Neoteric, Neophyte, novel, Novice, Puny, modern, fresh, upstart, green, late, last, a little while ago. New.

{ OLDNESS, ancient, Antiquity, pristin, senior, stale, inveterate, of long standing, yore, obsolete, out of date, a long while ago. old.

Future; || little: or much

4. { SOONNESS, sudden, early, rath, betimes, forthwith, shortly, presently, eftsoon, quickly, in a trice, out of hand, imminent, immediate, incontinent, instant, ready, anticipate, accelerate, put on, rid way, in the turning of a hand, twinkling of an eye, timely, speedily, in hast, after a little time. Soon.

{ LATENESS, tardy, last, adjourn, defer, delay, put off, out of date, dilatory, procrastinate, prolong, prorogue, protract, respite, retard, after (a long while, far in the day. Late.

Absolute;

Particular;

Determinate; expressing || at what time a thing was: or from whence (it is to be reckoned.

5. { DATE.

{ EPOCHA, Hegira.

Indeterminate; expressing only the

Continuing of it; || a great: or little time.

6. { PERMANENCY, lasting, abiding, continuing, durable, stay, remain, persevere, enduring, incessant, indelible, perennial, tedious, hold out, of standing to Continue.

{ TRANSITORINESS, fading, flitting, frail, glance, transient, temporary, short, for a spirt, for a little while, quickly gone.

Recurring of it; || many: or few times.

7. { FREQUENCY, often, ever and anon, thick, rife, common, recourse, resort. Frequentative.

{ SELDOMNESS, rare, scarce, strange, unusual, thin, desuetude.

Universal;

Collective; when a thing continues || throughout the whole time: or only some intermediate parts of it.

8. { PERPETUITY, continual, incessant, still, at all times, always.

{ AT TIMES, temporary, by snatches, by fits, bout, ever and anon, now and then, respite, sometimes.

Distributive; when a thing exists || in every part of time: or not in any part of it.

9. { EVERNESS, Eternity, endless, for ever and ever, always.

{ NEVERNESS,

II. PLACE.

II. The Space wherein any thing is contained, is called **PLACE**, *Room, local, standing, station, precinct, set, put, position, lay, dispose, pitch, plant Guns, dislocate, Prospect. Stead.*

It is distinguishable, as the former, according to the more
Simple differences of it; denoting that place; || *wherein we are: or out of which we are.*

1. { **PRESENCE**, *face to face, at hand, here, hand to hand, confront, ready, residence.*
 { **ABSENCE**, *Mich, away, non-residence.*

Mixed relations of it.

Comparative; betwixt the

Existence of several things; || *whether both together in the same place: or in divers places.*

{ **CONTIGUITY**, *touch, contact, hit, joyn, close, grazing.*

2. { **DISTANCE**, *off, keep off, bear off, stave off, way off, set farther, stand away.*

Consideration of Distance or Place interposed, according to the differences of || *Little: or Much.*

3. { **NEARNESS**, *Vicinity, Propinquity, Proximity, nigh, next, close, adjacent, adjoyn, neighbour, imminent, impendent, immediate, ready at hand, accost, draw on, approach, at, by, hard-by, besides, hithermost.*

 { **RE MOTENESS**, *far, farther, aloof, wide of, distant, outmost, ultimate, great way off.*
 Remote.

Absolute;

Particular.

{ *Determinate; expressing what is the particular place || to which a thing belongs: or whence it began.*

{ **HOME**, *Scene.*

4. { **RISE**, *Source, Country, Original, Spring, Root.*

{ *Indeterminate; expressing only*

{ *The taking up of || a great: or little place.*

{ **SAMPLENESS**, *spacious, large, burly, wide, vast.*

5. { **NARROWNESS**, *close, scantness, strictness, restrained. Strait.*

{ *The occurring in || many: or few places.*

6. { **OBVIOUSNESS**, *common, rife, thick.*

{ **RARENESS**, *seldom, scarce, thin.*

Universal.

{ *Collective; when a thing is continued || throughout the whole place: or is only in some parts of it.*

{ **CONTINUANCE**, *produce, subsist, along, close.*

7. { **DISCONTINUANCE**, *by coasts, sparsim, cease, pause, respite, break off, intermit, interrupt.*

{ *Distributive; when a thing is in || every place: or none.*

8. { **SUBIQUITY**, *Omnipresence.*

{ **NULLIBIETY**.

III. The

III. The mixed Notion made up of *Position* and *Place*, or the Application of the parts of a Body to the parts of Place, respectively, is styled **SITUATION**, *Seat, set, site, lying, standing, pitch, plant, Position, placing*; to which may be annexed, by way of affinity, that respect of the imaginary face of a thing towards some other thing or place, called **VERGENCE**, *tending, leaning, inclining, hanker, toward, upon that hand, Rhombe.*

These are either more

General; respecting || the *Universe*: or the four chief terms of it.

1. { **EAST** *Orient.*
 WEST, *Occidental.*
2. { **NORTH**, *Septentrional, Arctic.*
 SOUTH, *Meridional, Antarctic.*

Special; with relation to the several parts of any thing, consider'd as a *Line*; the *interjacent* part: or those which are most remote from each other.

3. { **MIDDLE**, *Intermediate, Mean, Core, Heart, Wast, main body,*
 Noon, between both, Interim, Interval.
 EXTREME, *Term,* { **END**, *final, last, extremity, ultimate, surcease,*
 last, end, utter, { *terminate, expire, in fine.*
 utmost. { **BEGINNING**, *First.*

Superficies; the outmost parts of which, being considered either with relation to the thing it self: or some other thing to which it is adjoyned, is commonly styled

4. { **SIDE**, *Flank, Wing, Cheek, lateral, collateral, Limb, Rim, Brim,*
 Brink, Edge-wise, Hem, Ridg, Skirt, Lift, Selvage, Welt, Gard,
 Eaves, Battlement.
 MARGIN, *Limit, Marchess, Border, Verge, Meer, Bound, Term,*
 Front-ier, Land-mark, adjacent, abutt, confine, Purliem. Boundaty.

Body;

In general; either as to such parts as are

5. { *Higher: or Lower.*
 SUPPER-SIDE, *Ridge, above, vertical.*
 UNDER-SIDE, *lower, neather, bottom.*
 Within: or Without.
6. { **IN-SIDE**, *internal, intrinsical, inward, inner, inmost, intestine,*
 OUT-SIDE, *external, extrinsical, outward, outmost, utter, ut-*
 most, Surface, superficial, exterior, ambient.

Living Bodies; specially men, with relation either to

The Head: or Foot.

7. { **TOP**; *Tip, Head, Crown, Upper end, Knap, Apex, Vertical, Chapter.*
 BOTTOM, *Base, Lower end, Pedestal, Foot, Sole.*

The Face: or Back.

8. { **FORE-PART**, *Front, Frontispiece, Prow, Van-tguard, Van-*
 ward, foreward.
 HINDER-PART, *Back, Rere, rereward, endorse, last, Poop,*
 Posterior.

The right hand: or left hand.

9. { **RIGHT SIDE**, *Dexter, Starrbord.*
 LEFT SIDE, *Sinister, Larrbord.*

OF MEASURE.

§. III.
MEASURE.

Those several relations of *Quantity*, whereby men use to judge of the *Multitude or Greatness* of things, are styled by the name of **MEASURE**, *Dimension, mete, survey, Rule*; to which the relative term of **PROPORTION**, *Portion, Rate, Tax, Size, Scantling, Pittance, Share, Dose, Meß, Symetry, Analogy, commensurate, dispenſe, allot, adapt*, is of some Affinity, signifying an equality or similitude of the respects that several things or quantities have to one another. They are distinguishable into such as respect either

{ **MULTITUDE.** I.
 { **MAGNITUDE.** II.
 { **GRAVITY.** III.
 { **VALOR.** IV.

{ *Duration.*

{ More **GENERALLY CONSIDERED.** V.

{ As **RESTRAINED TO LIVING CREATURES.** VI.

I. MULTI-
TUDE.

I. To the *Measure* whereby we judge of the **MULTITUDE** of things may be annexed **NUMBER**, *enumerate, reckon, compute, muster, count, re-count, Tale, tell, Arithmetic, Cyphering*. If the way of Numeration were now to be stated, it would seem *more convenient* to determine the first *Period* or Stand at the number *Eight*, and not at *Ten*; because the way of **Dichotomy** or **Bipartition** being the most natural and easie kind of **Division**, that Number is capable of this down to an *Unite*, and according to this should be the several denominations of all other kinds of Measures, whether of Capacity, Gravity, Valor, Duration. So eight Farthings would make a Penny, eight Pence a Shilling, eight Shillings an Angel, eight Angels a Pound. So eight Grains should make a Scruple, eight Scruples a Dram, eight Drams an Ounce, eight Ounces a Pound, &c. But because general custom hath already agreed upon the *decimal way*, therefore I shall not insist upon the change of it.

The different degrees of Number generally received, are these.

- 1 ONE; *Ace, Unite, Once, First, Imprimis, Single. Unity: Eleven: Twenty one.*
- 2 TWO; *a Couple, a Brace, a Pair, a Yoke, Second-ly, Twice, Double, Twofold, Bipartite: Twelve: Twenty: Two hundred: Two thousand.*
- 3 THREE, *a Leash, Ternary, Trey, Third-ly, Tertian, Thrice, Treble, Threefold, Tripartite, Trine-ity: Thirteen: Thirty: Three hundred.*
- 4 FOUR, *Fourth-ly, Quartan, Quaternion, Fourfold, Quadruple, Quadrupartite, Quartile: Fourteen: Forty: Four hundred.*
- 5 FIVE, *Fifth-ly, Quintuple, Fivefold: Fifteen: Fifty: Five hundred.*
- 6 SIX, *Sixth-ly, Sixfold, Sextuple, Sextile, Senary: Sixteen: Sixty: Six hundred.*
- 7 SEVEN, *Seventh-ly, Septuple, Sevenfold: Seventeen: Seventy: Seven hundred.*
- 8 EIGHT; *Eighth-ly, Octuple, Eightfold: Eighteen: Eighty: Eight hundred.*
- 9 NINE, *Ninth-ly, Ninefold: Nineteen: Ninety: Nine hundred.*

Ten: Hundred: Thousand: Ten thousand: Hundred thousand: a Million: Hundred millions
Thousand millions: Twenty two: Hundred one: Two thousand.

How other numbers besides these here enumerated may be expressed both in writing and speech, see hereafter, Chap.

II. Measures

II. Measures of *Magnitude* do comprehend both those of Length, and II. MAGNITUDE. of Superficies or Area, together with those of Solidity; both comprehended in that which is adjoyned, *viz.* the word CAPACITY, *hold, contain.* The several Nations of the World do not more differ in their Languages, then in the various kinds and proportions of these Measures. And it is not without great difficulty, that the Measures observed by all those different Nations who traffick together, are reduced to that which is commonly known and received by any one of them; which labour would be much abbreviated, if they were all of them fixed to any one certain Standard. To which purpose, it were most desirable to find out some *natural Standard*, or *universal Measure*, which hath been esteemed by Learned men as one of the *desiderata* in Philosophy. If this could be done in *Longitude*, the other Measures might be easily fixed from thence.

This was heretofore aimed at and endeavoured after in all those various Measures, derived from natural things, though none of them do sufficiently answer this end. As for that of a *Barly corn*, which is made the common ground and original of the rest, the *magnitude* and *weight* of it may be so various in several times and places, as will render it incapable of serving for this purpose; which is true likewise of those other Measures, an *Inch*, *Palm*, *Span*, *Cubit*, *Fathom*, a *Foot*, *Pace*; &c. none of which can be determined to any sufficient certainty.

Some have conceived that this might be better done by subdividing a *Degree upon the Earth*: But there would be so much difficulty and uncertainty in this way as would render it unpracticable. Others have thought, it might be derived from the *Quick-silver experiment*: But the unequal gravity and thickness of the *Atmosphere*, together with the various tempers of Air in several places and seasons, would expose that also to much uncertainty.

The most probable way for the effecting of this, is that which was first suggested by Doctor *Christopher Wren*, namely, by *Vibration of a Pendulum*: Time it self being a natural Measure, depending upon a revolution of the *Heaven* or the *Earth*, which is supposed to be every-where equal and uniform. If any way could be found out to make Longitude commensurable to Time, this might be the foundation of a *natural Standard*. In order to which,

Let there be a solid Ball exactly round, of some of the heaviest metals: Let there be a String to hang it upon, the smallest, limberest, and least subject to stretch: Let this Ball be suspended by this String, being extended to such a length, that the space of every Vibration may be equal to a second Minute of time, the String being, by frequent trials, either lengthned or shortned, till it attain to this equality: These Vibrations should be the smallest, that can last a sufficient space of time, to afford a considerable number of them, either 6, or 500 at least; for which end, its passing an arch of five or six degrees at the first, may be sufficient. The *Pendulum* being so ordered as to have every one of its Vibrations equal to a second minute of time, which is to be adjusted with much care and exactness; then measure the length of this String, from its place of suspension to the Centre of the Ball; which Measure must be taken as it hangs free in its perpendicular posture, and not otherwise, because of stretching: which being done, there are given these two Lengths, *viz.* of the *String*, and of the *Radius* of the Ball, to which a third Proportional must be found out; which

which must be, as the length of the String from the point of Suspension to the Centre of the Ball is to the Radius of the Ball, so must the said Radius be to this third : which being so found, let two fifths of this third Proportional be set off from the Centre downwards, and that will give the Measure desired. And this (according to the discovery and observation of those two excellent persons, the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, President of the Royal Society, and *Mon. Huygens*, a worthy Member of it) will prove to be 38 *Rhinland* Inches, or (which is all one) 39 Inches and a quarter, according to our *London* Standard.

Let this Length therefore be called the *Standard* ; let one Tenth of it be called a *Foot* ; one Tenth of a Foot, an *Inch* ; one Tenth of an Inch, a *Line*. And so upward, Ten Standards should be a *Pearch* ; Ten Pearches, a *Furlong* ; Ten Furlongs, a *Mile* ; Ten Miles, a *League*, &c.

And so for Measures of *Capacity* : The cubical content of this Standard may be called the *Buskel* : the Tenth part of the Buskel, the *Peck* ; the Tenth part of a Peck, a *Quart* ; and the Tenth of that, a *Pint*, &c. And so for as many other Measures upwards as shall be thought expedient for use.

As for Measures of *Weight* ; Let this cubical content of distilled Rain-water be the *Hundred* ; the Tenth part of that, a *Stone* ; the Tenth part of a Stone, a *Pound* ; the Tenth of a Pound, an *Ounce* ; the Tenth of an Ounce, a *Dram* ; the Tenth of a Dram, a *Scruple* ; the Tenth of a Scruple, a *Grain*, &c. And so upwards ; Ten of these cubical Measures may be called a *Thousand*, and Ten of these Thousand may be called a *Tnn*, &c.

As for the Measures of *Mony*, 'tis requisite that they should be determined by the different Quantities of those two natural Metals which are the most usual materials of it, viz. *Gold* and *Silver*, considered in their Purity without any *allay*. A Cube of this Standard of either of these Metals may be styled a *Thousand* or a *Talent* of each ; the Tenth part of this weight, a *Hundred* ; the Tenth of a Hundred, a *Pound* ; the Tenth of a Pound, an *Angel* ; the Tenth of an Angel, a *Shilling* ; the Tenth of a Shilling, a *Peny* ; the Tenth of a Peny, a *Farthing*.

I mention these particulars, not out of any hope or expectation that the World will ever make use of them, but only to shew the possibility of reducing all Measures to one determined certainty.

These measures of **MAGNITUDE** (to which may be annexed the Notion of **CONTENT**) may be reduced to these Heads.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Line. | 6 FURLONG. |
| 2 INCH. | 7 MILE. |
| 3 FOOT. Yard. Ell. Fathom of wood. | 8 LEAGUE. |
| 4 STANDARD. | 9 DEGREE. |
| 5 PEARCH. | |

Each of which is applicable either to *Longitude*, *Area*, or *Bulk* : the last of which comprehends the Measures of *Capacity*. *Handfull, Grasp.*

III. GRAVITY.

III. Measures of **GRAVITY** (to which may be annexed for affinity the thing by which Gravity is measured, styled **WEIGHT**, *Poize*, *counterpoise*, *Plummet*,) may be distributed into these kinds.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 GRAIN. | 6 STONE |
| 2 SCRUPLE. | 7 HUNDRED. |
| 3 DRAM. | 8 THOUSAND. |
| 4 OUNCE. | 9 TUN. |
| 5 POUND. | |

IV. The

IV. The Gradual differences of that common Measure of the VA- IV. VALOR.
LUATION or *worth of all vendible things* (to which may be adjoyned
that which is used as *this common Measure*, styled MONY, *Cash, Coin,*
Bank, Treasure, pecuniary, Mint, Stamp, Medal, Counter, Purse,) may be di-
stinguished into Dear: cheap.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 FARTHING, <i>Dodkin.</i> | 5 POUND. |
| 2 PENY. | 6 HUNDRED. |
| 3 SHILLING. <i>Dollar.</i> | 7 THOUSAND. |
| 4 ANGEL. <i>Ducat.</i> | |

V. Unto the Measure of TIME may be adjoyned for its affinity the V. TIME.
word which signifies the Permanency of any thing in its existence, from
its beginning to its end, DURATION, *abide, continue, persist, endure,*
hold out, last long, persevere, everlasting, survive.

Time is usually distributed by the Revolution of the heavenly Bodies,
or rather of the Earth and Moon, into such Spaces as are required to a
revolution of the

Earth in its Orb; according to the

Whole

1. YEAR, *Twelvemonth, Anniversary, Annual, Biennial, &c.*
Passed year. Present year. Future year. Half a year. Space of hundred years.

Parts; considerable as being the proper seasons for the

Growth and ripening of Vegetables.

2. SPRING, *Vernal.*

SUMMER.

Decaying of Vegetables, according to || a lesser: or greater degree.

3. AUTUMN, *Fall of the Leaf, Harvest.*

WINTER, *Hybernal, byemal.*

*Moon in its own proper course about the Earth: to which may be ad-
joyned the usual name given to the fourth part of this.*

4. MONTH, *Menstrual, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August.*

WEEK, *Sennight, Fortnight.*
September, October, November, December, Interclay month.

Earth about its Axis; according to the

Whole

5. DAY NATURAL, *Quotidian, Sunday, Munday, Tuesday, Wednesday.*

Parts; Friday, Saturday.

Greater;

Time while the Sun continues || above: or below the Horizon.

6. DAY ARTIFICIAL, *Diurnal.*

NIGHT, *Nocturnal, Pernoctation, lodge, Night-time.*

Part of the day artificial, || former: or later.

7. MORNING, *Mattins, early, dawning, betimes, midday, Noon.*

AFTERNOON, *Evening, Midnight.*

*Lesser parts of time; being each of them || the 24th part of a natu-
ral day, called an Hour: or the 60th part of an hour.*

8. HOUR, *Horary, Half an hour, Two hours.*

MINUTE.

VI. AGE.

VI. Life-time, or the AGE of LIVING Creatures, (as particularly applied to Men, to which there is something answerable in other Animals; to which may be adjoyned the word SECULUM, *Age, Estate, Generation,*) is, according to common use, distinguished by such Terms as do denote the gradual differences of it.

The first and most imperfect State, when || *destitute of the use of reason: or having but little use of it,* comprehending the two first ten years.

1. { INFANCY, *Babe, Child, Cub, Brood, Young.*

{ CHILDHOOD, *Boy, Girl, Wench, green years.*

The less imperfect Age, *subject to the sway of Passions;* || *either more, or less,* containing the third and fourth ten years.

2. { ADOLESCENCY, *adult, Lad, Springal, Stripling, Youth, Lass, Damsel, Wench.*

{ YOUTH, *Juvenile, Younger, Young.*

The perfect Age as to the Body: or the declining Age of the Body, but most perfect for the Mind, styled *vergens etas*, or the Age of Wisdom; the former comprehending the space betwixt the 4th and the 5th, and the latter containing the space betwixt the 5th and the 6th

3. { MANHOOD, *virile, middle age.*

(year.

{ DECLINING AGE, *elderly.*

The last and most imperfect Age, by reason of the decay of Vigor, which commonly happens both in *Body* and *Mind*, || *either according to the first and better part of it: or the last and worst part of this State, reaching from the 6th to the 7th, and from thence for the*

4. { SOLD AGE. *Old man, Old woman, Aged.*

(time after.

{ DECREPIDNESS, *Crone.*

CHAP. VIII.

Concerning the Predicament of Quality; the several Genus's belonging to it, namely, I. Natural Power. II. Habit. III. Manners. IV. Sensible quality. V. Disease; with the various Differences and Species under each of these.

Whether many of those things now called *Quality*, be not reducible to Motion and Figure, and the Situation of the parts of Bodies, is a question which I shall not at present consider. 'Tis sufficient that the particulars here specified are most commonly known and apprehended under that notion as they are here represented, and are still like to be called by the same names, whatever new Theory may be found out of the causes of them.

The several Genus's under this Predicament are such kinds of Quali-

{ Internal; whether

(ties as are either

{ Innate; NATURAL POWER.

{ Superinduced; considered more

{ Generally; styled by the common name of HABIT.

{ Specially; with respect to the customary Actions of men considered

{ External; denoting either

(as voluntary MANNERS.

{ Those more general affections of bodies which are the objects of SENSIBLE QUALITY. (sense.

{ Those special impotencies of living bodies, whereby they are disabled SICKNESS. (for their natural functions.

As

As for *Figure*, which by the common Theory is reduced under this Predicament, that, being a Qualification or *Modification of Quantity*, may more properly be referred thither.

OF NATURAL POWER.

Those kinds of *Natural innate Qualities*, whereby things are rendered able or unable to act or resist, according to their peculiar natures, are styled

{ NATURAL POWERS, *Faculty, Capacity, Endowment, Talent, Gift, Ability, Strength, Energy, Force, Virtue, may, can.*

{ IMPOTENCIES, *Disability, Incapacity, invalid, unable, weak, infirm, lame, dead.*

These Natural Powers may be distributed into such as are

{ More particular; viz. the Faculties that are

{ RATIONAL. I.

{ Sensitive.

{ INWARD. II.

{ OUTWARD. III.

{ More general; being either

{ SPIRITUAL. IV.

{ Corporeal; relating to the good of the

{ INDIVIDUUM. V.

{ SPECIES. VI.

I. Those Faculties whereby we are inabled to apprehend and compare the general natures of things as to Truth and Falshood, Good and Evil, and to demean our selves accordingly towards them, are styled

I. RATIONAL FACULTIES.

{ RATIONAL, *Reasonable, Ratiocination, Reason.*

{ IRRATIONAL, *Unreasonable, brutish.*

These may be distinguished into

{ Apprehensive; whereby we are rendered able or unable to

{ Know and apprehend knowable things, Generals as well as Particulars, respecting in them Truth and Falshood.

1. { UNDERSTANDING, *Intellect, Mind, mental, apprehend, comprehend, perceive, conceive, reach, resent, Sentiment. to Understand.*

{ IDIOTICALNESS, being as a natural Fool, Changeling, Innocent

{ Compound and compare Notions together, so as to make a right estimate of things and consequences.

2. { JUDGMENT, *Judicious.*

{ INJUDICIOUSNESS, *Simple, Silly.*

{ Apply general Principles to particular cases, being a kind of practical Judgment or Memory relating to matters of Duty.

3. { CONSCIENCE.

{ UNCONSCIONABLENESS, *Searedness, Profligateness, moral, Insensibility.*

{ Motive; whereby we do rationally follow any thing as good, or fly it as evil: or being without any such motion.

4. { WILL, *Desire, List, Option, Vote, Wish, Mind, Pleasure, covet, voluntary. to Be willing.*

{ LISTLESSNESS, *no mind to.*

II. INTERNAL SENSES.

II. INTERNAL SENSES are so styled, because they belong to the *interiour parts*, and are conversant about internal and *absent* as well as *present* things. Whether there be any such real Faculties in the Soul as are mentioned under this and the preceding Head, is not here to be debated. 'Tis sufficient that common experience doth acquaint us with such various operations of the Mind, and that general custom hath agreed upon such names for the expressing of them.

These are likewise distinguishable into

Apprehensive; whereby we are rendred *able* or *unable* for the *Receiving of impressions from the outward Senses*.

1. { COMMON SENSE, perceive, discern, apprehend, Sentiment, resent, conceive, discover, find.

{ STUPOR, Numness, amaze, astonish, narcotic, amuze, asleep, set on edge. Compounding and comparing what is communicated from the outward Senses.

2. { PHANSIE, Imagination, Conceit, fantastical, capricious, Phantasm. DOTAGE, Delirium, Dizzard, Sot, besot.

Retaining such impressions.

3. { MEMORY, recollect, re-call, commemorate, remember, call or come to mind, put in mind, suggest, record, recount, con over, getting by heart, by rote, without book, at ones fingers end, memorable, memorial, Memorandum, mindful.

{ FORGETFULNESS, Oblivion, Unmindfulness, overslip.

Motive; whereby, in order to our own Conservation, we follow or fly what is by the judgment of the Senses represented as good or evil.

4. { APPETITE, Desire, Inclination, Concupiscence, Stomach, Longing, Lust, having a mind to.

{ LOATHING, fulsome, nauseate, glut, cloy, go against, queasie, squeamish, wambling, qualm, detest.

III. EXTERNAL SENSES.

III. EXTERNAL SENSES are so styled, because they reside in the *exteriour parts* of the body, and do apprehend only external present things; which common opinion hath determined to the number of Five:

Commodious (amongst which some are said to be

For Discipline; whereby we discern

Light and Colour.

1. { SIGHT, Vision, View, ken, Optic, descry, discern, espie, spie, peep, prie, see, perceive, look upon, behold, Glimpse, Spectacle, Spectator, Inspection, Revise, Prospect, first blush, visible, conspicuous, to See.

{ BLINDNESS, Dimness, dark, poreblind, put out ones eyes, Blind.

Sounds.

2. { HEARING, attend, hearken, listen, give ear, audible, to hear.

{ DEAFNESS, surd, Deaf.

For the trial of our Food at a distance.

3. SMELL, Odor, Savour, Sent, Pomander, Perfume.

Necessary for the

Immediate trial of our Food.

4. TAST, Gust, Savour, Relish, Smack, Smatch, Tang, toothson.

Perception of tangible things.

5. { TOUCH, feel, contact, tactile, palpable, grope, Feeling.

{ NUMNESS, Stupor, dead, torpid, asleep.

Though common Language have not affixed particular names to the *impotencies* of some of these, yet they ought to be provided for as well as the rest.

IV. Those

IV. Those natural *Habitudes* of the Soul or Spirit which render it fit or unfit for its proper functions, are styled by that general name of TEMPER-ature, -ament, Disposition, Spirit, Genius, Fancy, Humor, Vein, Quality, Condition, Constitution, Nature.

IV. TEM-
PERS OF
SPIRIT.

These may be distinguished into such as are more

General; chiefly of moral disposition, denoting || the goodness: or badness of it.

1. SINGENUITY, Good nature, Candor, candid, free, liberal, clear.

DISINGENUITY, Ill nature, Perverseness, thwart, cross, froward, untoward, wayward, awkward, refractory, untractable, wilful, stubborn, sul-
len, dogged, sturdy, stiff, restif.

Particular; as to

Action; denoting

Ability, or disability; aptitude, or ineptitude for it.

2. SPRIGHTLINESS, Wit, Vivacity, ingenious, brisk, lively, quick,
acute, sharp, debonair, Mercurial, pregnant, presentness of mind.

DULNESS, Stupidity, gross-witted, hard-headed, torpid, soft, thick,
heavy, dazle, dolt, Block-head, Logger-head, Dunce, Sot, indocile,
dreaming.

Attention: or levity of mind in it.

3. SERIOUSNESS, earnest, grave, sober, staid, sad, substantial, so-
lemn.

WANTONNESS, lightness, airy, playward, gamesom, dallying
sportful, trifling, lascivious, giddy, petulant, skittish, toying, Ramp;
Gigg, Rigg, Gambol

Aptitude or Ineptitude to moderate the

Irascible appetite.

4. GENTLENESS, Tameness, Mildness, Meekness, Lenity, break,
reclaim, tame, come to hand.

FIERCENESS, Wildness, Haggard, Savage, barbarous, curstness,
surly, eager, furious, dire, fell, grim, rough, source, keen, un-
tamed.

Concupiscible appetite.

5. OPPOSITE TO RAPACITY, not rapacious.

RAPACITY, ravenous, voracious, greedy, Harpy, devour, preying.

Ability or disability to attempt or resist difficulties.

6. STOUTNESS, Boldness, manful, redoubted, daring, sturdy, stre-
nuous.

LAZINESS, sluggish, lither, lurdan, Drone, dull, soft, lazy, stoltish.

Action and Passion, denoting an ability or disability to endure and hold
out both in acting and suffering.

7. HARDINESS, Tolerance, strenuous, robust, stout, sturdy, indu-
strious, painful.

NICENESS, Softness, Tenderness, Delicateness, Curiosity, fine,
squeamish, effeminate, finical, dainty.

V. Those

V. TEM-
PERS OF
BODY FOR
THE INDI-
VIDUUM.

V. Those CORPOREAL HABITUDES, whereby things are rendered *able or unable to act or resist for the good of the INDIVIDUUM*, are usually styled by those general names of *Temper, Complexion, Frame, State, Constitution, Disposition, Nature*.

These are distinguishable into such as concern,

- The just number of the parts; || having all: or wanting some.
1. { WHOLENESS, *Intireness, perfect, safe and sound, tite, consolidate, of one piece.*
 { MUTILOUSNESS, *maimed, mangle, lame, lopped, crippled, Croon-backed.*
- The nature of the whole or parts; being either
- Negative or Positive of
- Corruption.
2. { SOUNDNESS, *Sanity, Healthiness, hail, heal, whole, clearness, Fresh.*
 { ROTTENNESS, *Putridness, Corruption, purulent, tainted, unsound, moulder, festered, addle, Matter, rankle, suppurate, putrefie, Carrion*
- Trouble to the sense of Feeling.
3. { INDOLENCE, *Ease, lenitive, relaxation, clearness, lighten.*
 { PAIN, *Ach, smart, ail, anguish, grief, ill at ease, sore, pang, thro, torment, torture, ake, excruciate, twing, twitch, fret, gripe, gird, racking.*
- Positive or Negative;
- General; relating to the state of the body, || good: or ill.
4. { VIGOR, *Vivacity, thriving, vegetous, flourishing, lusty, lively, sprightly, florid, quick, fresh, in heart, in good plight, in proof, pert, smart, crank, sturdy, revive.*
 { DECATING, *consume, wear, wast, drooping, fading, out of heart, flagging, languish, break, sail, going down, fall away, bring down or low, decline, impair, quail, abate, molder, pine, wither, perish, spend, corrupt. Perishing.*
- Special; respecting the
- Plight of the fleshy parts, || full: or sparing.
5. { FATNESS, *plump, pampered, burly, corpulent, gross, foggy, pursie, battle. Fat.*
 { LEANNESS, *macilent, meagre, Starveling, flue, poor, bare, spare, thin, lank, gaunt, Rascal, scraggy, ghastly, pine, emaciate, fall away, Carrion, skin and bone.*
- Figure and colour of the external parts, || right: or wrong.
6. { BEAUTY-fulness, *Handsomness, Pulchritude, Comeliness, Elegance, Decency, fair, goodly, well-favoured, seemly, polite, quaint, pretty, graceful, lovely, personable. Beautyful.*
 { DEFORMITY, *unhandsome, ill-favoured, ugly, uncomely, misbecoming, Indecorum, absurd, unseemly, mishapen, foul, squalid, Hagg, deface, disfigure.*
- Ability, or disability for Action or Passion.
7. { STRENGTH, *Force, Might, Validity, Puissance, robust, strenuous, stout, sturdy, in heart, main, corroborate, fortifie, recruit. Strong.*
 { WEAKNESS, *Feebleness, Debility, Imbecillity, Infirmary, disabled, faint, languid, dead, frail, out of heart, heartless, flagging, invalid, small, bring down or low, enervate, decline, enfeeble. Weak. Feeble.*

1. *Aptitude or ineptitude for Motion,*

In a place.

8. { *AGILITY*, Nimbleness, Activity, Lightness, Volubility, quick, dexterous, Mercurial, restive, handy, man of his hands.

{ *LUMPISHNESS*, Unweildiness, dulness, gross, heavy, purset, Lob, Lubber, Slugg, Lozel.

To a place.

9. { *SWIFTNESS*, Fleetness, Celerity, Speed, fast, apace, sodain, quick, rapid, hurry, accelerate, hasten, cursory, by, expedite, run, send, whisk, post. *Swift*.

{ *SLOWNESS*, Heaviness, slackness, dull, slug, tardy, leisurely, softly, dilatory, retard, fore-slow, delay, Lob, Lubber, lumpish, Lurdan, torpid, unwieldy, gingerly. *Slow*.

VI. *Such corporeal Habitudes as do concern the Propagation of the Species,* do refer either to the

VI. TEM-
PERS FOR
PROPAGA-
TION OF
THE SPE-
CIES.

Kinds of things apt for Propagation, according to the

General name.

1. *SEX*, Kind, Gender, Epicene, Hermaphrodite.

Particular distribution into || more, or less noble.

2. { *MALE*^x, masculine, Buck, Bore, Dog, Gib, Cock, Milter, He.

{ *FEMALE*^x, feminine, Doe, Sow, Bitch, Hen, Spawner, She.

Disposition of things || for, or against Propagation.

3. { *FRUITFULNESS*, fertile -ity, fœcund, prolifical, fructifie, rank, produce fruit. *Fruitful*.

{ *BARRENNESS*, Sterility, Unfruitfulness, infertile, blasting, blite. *Fruitless*.

State of things generated, when they || have attained the perfection they ought to have : or else are in a state of imperfection, by reason of excess, or defect.

4. { *RIPENESS*, Maturity, mellow, Precocity, stale, hatch. *Ripe*.

{ *OVER-RIPENESS*, fading, decaying, withering.

{ *UNRIPENESS*, immature, green. *Untipe*.

Of

OF HABIT.

§. II. **S**uch *superinduced Qualities*, whether infused or acquired, whereby the *natural Faculties* are perfected, and rendered more ready and vigorous in the exercise of their several Acts, according to the *more or less* perfect Degrees of them, are styled by the name of

§ **HABIT**, *Endowment, enure, qualifie, Gift, Talent.*

§ **DISPOSITION**, *Propensity, Proclivity, Promptitude, Proneness, Inclination, readiness, given to, addiction, fitness, aptitude.*

To the more general consideration of Habit may appertain

Those *States* or *Conditions* of life which either reward or enable men for virtuous Actions; comprehending the

§ **REWARDS OR REWARD OF VERTUE. I.**

§ **INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE. II.**

Those *Qualifications*, which, though they are not properly Vertues, yet do prepare for, and dispose unto, and, in other respects, circumstantiate Vertue it self, both in the *Habit* and *Operations* of it, and are therefore styled **AFFECTIONS OF VERTUE**, either

§ **INTELLECTUAL. III.**

§ **MORAL. IV.**

The *Kinds* of virtuous Habits, whether

§ **INFUSED**, both Intellectual and Moral. V.

§ **ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL. VI.**

I. RE-
WARDS
OF VER-
TUE.

I. Those things which are *due to the merit of* || *Vertue or Vice*, are styled
§ **REWARD**, *Guerdon, Meed, Prize, Recompence.*

§ **PUNISHMENT**, *Penalty, Penance, Judgment, Plague, Vengeance, inflict, suffer, impunity, scotfree.*

These may be distinguished into such as are either more

General; viz. that state wherein a thing enjoys as much perfection as it is capable of.

§ **HAPPINESS**, *Felicity, Bliss, Blessedness, Beatitude, good, weal, welfare.*

I. § **MISERY**, *Unhappiness, Infelicity, Extremity, Calamity, Woe, Distress, Disaster, Affliction, Tribulation, Trouble, Plague, Judgment, Caltiff, Wretch, poor, pitiful, deplorable. Wretched.*

Particular; relating to the reward of

Moral Vertue; in the enjoyment of those things that conduce to our *bene esse.*

External;

3. § **PROSPERITY**, *flourishing, thriving, auspicious, fortunate, happy, good luck, success, speed.*

§ **ADVERSITY**, *Affliction, distress, tribulation, cross, disaster, infelicity, suffering, persecution, duress, fall, pressure, mischance, mishap, misadventure, misfortune, unfortunate, unluckie, unprosperous, inauspicious, sinister, dismal, ill luck or success. Afflicted.*

Internal;

[Internal; || quiet, or *disquiet* of the Affections.

3. { **CONTENTATION**, *Tranquillity, Contentment, Serenity, Hearts-ease, Equanimity, Sedateness, Rest, be satisfied, acquiesce.*
 { **ANXIETY**, *Discontent, thought taking, dump, trouble, anguish, disquiet, vexation, perplexity, streight, pinch.*

[*Christian Vertues and Graces*; consisting in an everlasting Vision and Fruition of God.

4. { **SALVATION**, *Beatifical Vision, Heaven, Glory.*
 { **DAMNATION**, *Condemnation, Hell, perdition, a Damned.*

II. The INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE, commonly styled the *Goods of Fortune*, requisite to the due exercise of the Acts of many Vertues, and one kind of Reward belonging to it, do concern either

II. INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE.

[*Our Persons*, and the being at our own disposal.

- I. { **LIBERTY**, *Freedom, at large, deliver, release, inlarge, set free, rid, dispatch, ransom, redeem, manumise, emancipate, give one his head, scope, arbitrary, undetermin'd, unconfined, may, may chuse.*
 { **RESTRAINT**, *confine, streighten, repress.*

[*Our Possessions*; being either || sufficient, or insufficient, for our occasions and conveniencies, according to that rank and station wherein we are placed.

2. { **RICHES**, *Wealth, Opulence, Pelf, Means, Fortunes, Estate, thrive, Treasure, make, enrich, worth, well to pass. Richman. Rich.*
 { **POVERTY**, *Necessity, Penury, Indigence, Need, Want, poor, empowerish, ruine. Neediness.*

[The sutableness of the things which we have or do, and that satisfaction which we receive by them.

3. { **PLEASURE**, *Delight, Delectation, Enjoyment.*
 { **UNPLEASANTNESS**, *Grief, Trouble, displeasing.*

[*Our Names*, and the esteem we have amongst good men.

4. { **REPUTATION**, *Credit, Countenance, Applause, Name, Honour, Vogue, report, Fame, redoubted, of Note, Glory, Renown, well-sounding. Goodname.*
 { **INFAMY**, *Disgrace, discredit, dishonour, disparage, defame, discountenance, shame, ignominy, Stein, Blot, Blemish, Slur, inglorious, illiberal, ignoble, notorious, ill reflexion, or sound, or name. Evilname.*

[*Our Degrees*, and the quality of our Conditions in relation to others; being either considerably above them, or below them.

5. { **DIGNITY**, *Promotion, Preferment, Advancement, Honour, Worship, Greatness, State, Port, Title, preeminence, upper-hand, High place, raise, exalt, illustrious.*
 { **MEANNESS**, *Lowness, Obscurity, Baseness, Vileness, ignoble, plain, abase, debase, degrade, Abjectness.*

[*Our Ability* to protect our selves and others from injury, which is the usual result or consequent of the rest.

6. { **POWER**, *full, Potent-ate, Greatness, Interest, Strength, Might, Puissance, Mastery, Prevalence, Predominance, over-sway, rule-the-rost, bear a stroke. Allmightyness.*
 { **IMPOTENCE**, *weak, inconsiderable.*

III. AFFECTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL VERTUE.

III. AFFECTIONS of INTELLECTUAL VERTUE, may be distinguished by their reference to those two Faculties in the

Rational Soul, imployed for the gaining of Knowledge, viz.

Invention; which is || *rightly*, or *wrongly* disposed by

1. { *SAGACITY*, *Perspicacity*, *Sharpness*, *Subtilty*, *Dexterity*, *Wit*, *clear*, *quick*, *acute*, *searching*, *piercing*, *docil*, *towardly*, *apt*, *prompt*.
- { *DULNESS*, *Stupidity*, *Heaviness*, *gross-witted*, *indocil*, *dreaming*, *Dolt*, *Dunce*, *Blockhead*.

Judgment; which is || *well disposed*, by such a temper of mind as doth incline a man to assent unto things upon such evidence as is in it self sufficient: or *ill disposed*, by such a temper as inclines a man either to assent unto things upon such evidence as is *insufficient*, or not to assent upon such as is *sufficient*.

2. { *FAITH*, *Docility*, *Teachableness*, *Towardliness*, *Aptness*.
- { *SCREDULITY*, *Easiness*, *light or rash of belief*, *facil*.
- { *INCREDULITY*, *Unteachableness*, *Untowardliness*, *Scepticalness*, *Scrupulousness*, *Unbelief*.

Sensitive Soul, which are apt to hinder us from Knowledge:

Phancy; which is || *well*, or *ill* disposed by

3. { *SOBRIETY*, *discreet*, *grave*, *serious*, *staid*, *steddy*, *settled*, *sage*.
- { *CONCEITEDNESS*, *Affectation*, *Singularity*, *fantastical*, *vagary*, *wild*, *light*, *aiery*, *giddy*, *freakish*, *whimsical*, *hair-brain'd*, *brain-sick*, *Humorist*, *Opiniaster*.

Appetite; which is fitly regulated by our being concerned for any Truth according to a due measure; and not either *more* or *less* then the *evidence* and *importance* of it, doth require.

4. { *MODERATION*, *Temper*, *Measure*, *Gentleness*, *qualifie*, *reduce to reason*.

{ *SLIGHTNESS*, *Slackness*, *negligence*, *remissness*, *Neutrality*, *frigid*, *cold*, *indifferent*, *unconcerned*, *slatering*, *superficial*, *cursor*, *overly*, *perfunctory*, *faint*.

{ *FIERCENESS*, *Fanaticalness*, *vehemence*, *violence*, *eagerness*, *earnest*, *furios*, *heady*, *immoderate*, *dogmatical*, *Opiniaster*, *boisterous*, *rough*, *sour*, *keen*.

IV. AFFECTIONS OF MORAL AND HOMILETICAL VERTUE.

IV. The Affections of MORAL and HOMILETICAL Vertues, do concern either

The Temper and Frame of our Minds, as to their due

Attention;

For any kind of Advantage, or Expedient.

1. { *CONSIDERATION*, *Advisedness*, *deliberate*, *ruminate*, *fore-cast*, *of or on purpose*.
- { *CUNCTATION*, *Loitering*, *Delay*, *slack*, *trifling*, *linger*, *lag*, *while off*, *drive off*, *put off*.
- { *RASHNESS*, *Hastiness*, *Temerity*, *heady*, *hair-brain'd*, *fool-hardy*, *cursor*, *headlong*, *precipitate*, *unadvised*, *incogitancy*, *inconsiderateness*, *presumption*.

Against

Against any kind of Evil, Danger or Impediment.

2. { **HEEDFULNESS**, Wariness, Care, Cantelousness, Watchfulness, Attention, Intention, Caution, minding, circumspection, chary, vigilant, cautious, shie, advised, aware, beware, intend, look to or about, see to, take heed, be thoughtful, take thought, take warning, narrow-
 { **SCARKING**, Solitude, Anxiety, over-thoughtful. (ly.
 { **CARELESNESS**, Heedlessness, incogitancie, negligence, slatering, slightness, lightness, supineness, inconsiderate, oscitation, overly, perfunctory, superficial, secure, unwary, retchless, cursory, idle, slothful, sluggardly, slubbering, dissolute, uncircumspect, hand over head, not regard, overslip.

Freedom and Readiness of our Faculties about any thing.

3. { **ALACRITY**, Cheerfulness, readiness, forwardness, with all ones heart, with a good will, free, glad, promptness, propensity, rather.
 { **GRUDGING**, maunder, murmure, mutter, repine, regret, querulous, go against, with an ill will.

Reality of our Intentions, sutable to our outward Pretences.

4. { **SINCERITY**, Uprightness, reality, cordialness, heartiness, downright, honest, plain, simple, unfeigned, sound, clear, uncorrupt.
 { **HYPOCRISIE**, Dissimulation, double tongue or heart, hollow-hearted, feigning, false, counterfeit, sophistical, pretend.

The Vigorousness of our Endeavours in the prosecution of fitting means.

5. { **DILIGENCE**, Assiduity, Sedulity, Industry, Attention, Care, Labour, Study, instant, elaborate, ply, bestir, stickle, lay about him, earnest, indefatigable, take pains. Diligent.
 { **DOUBLE-DILIGENCE**, overdoing, busie, pragmatical, fain, meddling.
 { **SLOTH**, Idleness, laziness, carelessness, lister, loose, retchless, dreaming, Drone, Sluggard, Truant, loiter. Neglectfullness, Negligence. Negligent.

The Universality required to vertuous Actions, in respect of the Object.

6. { **INTEGRITY**, Honesty, intire, equal, impartial, incorrupt, upright.
 { **PARTIALITY**, unequal, making a difference, accepting of persons.

Time of continuance.

7. { **CONSTANCY**, Perseverance, Stability, Steadiness, stedfast, firm, fixed, sure, certain, resolute, inflexible, unchangeable, abide, persist, hold out, stand out, stay by, stick to, unwearied, indefatigable.
 { **PERTINACT**, Obstinacy, Contumacy, perrivacious, peremptory, stiff, wilful, inexorable, inflexible.
 { **LIGHTNESS**, Inconstancy, fickleness, levity, instability, mutability, uncertain, unsteddy, unstable, unstedfast, unsettled, unstead, wavering, divers, dodging, shittle, shuttle, slippery, variable, mutable, changeable, trifling, giddy, freakish, paltring, fast and loose.

V. INFUSED HABITS.

V. Those are styled **INFUSED HABITS**, to which the Divine favour and assistance is required after a more especial manner; which are therefore styled by the general name of **GRACE**, *Gift*.

To which may be opposed **UNGRACIOUSNESS**, *Impiety, graceless, ungodly, carnal, wicked, sinful*.

These are either

General; consisting in

A change of mind from evil to good.

1. { **REPENTANCE**, *Penitence, compunction, relent, remorse, contrition, rue, return, reclaim, renew, regeneration, penance.*

{ **IMPENITENCE**, *Obdurateness, Hard-heartedness.*

An habitual frame of mind, whereby we are fitted for vertuous actions, and more especially for the Duties of Religion.

2. { **HOLINESS**, *Sanctity, Godliness, Piety, Devotion, Righteousness, Sanctification, sacred, Pureness, Holy.*

{ **UNHOLINESS**, *Wickedness, Iniquity, Impiety, Ungodliness, Profaneness, Corruption, Sin, Miscreant, graceless, Caitiffe, Sinner.*

An enlargement of Soul, to desire and endeavour public general good, and taking it off from being immersed in narrow selfish designs.

3. { **SELF-DENIAL**, *Christian Magnanimity, Generosity, Public-spiritiveness, Greatness of mind, Resignation.*

{ **SELFISHNESS**, *Narrowness, Pedanticness, Littleness of mind, Worldling.*

Particular; styled Theological Vertues; respecting

Truth and Falshood; a readiness to yield an effectual assent unto revealed Truths upon such grounds as their natures are capable of, and such as are sufficient to prevail with any such prudent teachable man as is free from any affected Captiousness.

4. { **FAITH**, *Belief, Believer, Creed.*

{ **INFIDELITY**, *Unbelief, Miscreant.*

Good and Evil.

Future; being an acquiescence of the mind in the expectation of such Promises as are revealed.

5. { **SHOPE**, *Trust, Affiance, Reliance, Recumbency.*

{ **DESPAIR**, *Despondency, out of heart, forlorn, hopeless, past hope, deadness of heart.*

General; wishing well, and endeavouring to be helpful and serviceable unto all, according to the due proportion we are obliged to by natural or revealed Light.

6. { **SCHARITY**, *Love.*

{ **UNCHARIABLENESS**, *Maliciousness.*

VI. Those are styled **ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL HABITS** which may be gotten by Industry, and tend to the perfecting of the Mind or Understanding. They are distinguishable by their

VI. ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL HABITS.

Objects; being either

Speculative; furnishing the mind with due Notions and conceptions concerning the Nature of things, their Causes, Differences, Relations and Dependencies.

1. { **SCIENCE**, *Knowledge, Skill, Theory, Learning, Insight, to know.*
 { **SCURIOSITY**.
 { **IGNORANCE**, *rude, untaught.*

Active; denoting Skill in men and business, whereby we are enabled to judge what is fit and convenient, according to various cases and circumstances.

2. { **WISDOM**, *Prudence, Discretion, Sapience, wise, sage, politic.*
 { **CRAFT**, *Cunning, Subtilty, Shiness, Policy, Device, Quirk, Sleight, Fetch, Wile, Trick, sly, shrewd, Knave, Shark, Shift, come over one, over reach.*
 { **FOLLY**, *Foolishness, Simplicity, Silly-ness, Imprudence, Indiscretion, witless, unwise, absurd, shallow, Noddy, Ninny, Sot, infatuate, Foppery.*

Effective; implying Skill in those several Operations and Works which concern Humane life.

3. { **ART**, *Skill, Dexterity, Craft, Cunning, Insight, Knack, expert, well-seen in, good at, artificial, Workman, Artist.*
 { **UNSKILFULNESS**, *bungling, blundering, botching, fumbling, cobbling, slubber, smatter, ignorant, silly, rude, gross, jejune, inexperienced, inartificial, awkward, Freshman, Novice.*

The manner of acquiring them; whether by

Our own Observation, and repeated Trials.

4. { **EXPERIENCE**, *Practice, Exercise, Knowledge, conversant, versed, expert, Experiment, Empyric.*
 { **INEXPERIENCE**, *inexpert, raw, to seek, Puny, Novice, Freshman, unvers.*

The Teaching of others, either || vivâ voce, or ex scriptis.

5. { **LEARNING**, *Literature, Scholarship, scholastic, Liberal Science, Skill, indoctrinate, learned, lettered, Doctrine.*
 { **UNLEARNEDNESS**, *illiterate, unlettered, rude, simple.*

Of

OF MANNERS.

p. III.

The Customary and habitual Actions of men considered as voluntary, and as they are capable of Good or Evil, Reward or Punishment, are styled by the name of MANNERS, *Ethic, Moral-ity.*

To which may be adjoyned the general name of such customary Actions as are mutual betwixt man and man, styled CONVERSATION, Carriage, Demeanour, Comportment, homiletical, Communication, lead, life, living, sociable, behave.

The Vertues belonging to these do comprehend all those Habits which concern the regulating both of our Wills and Affections, and of our Conversations. They are distinguishable by the Faculties which they moderate, and the Objects they are conversant about, into such as do more immediately concern the regulating of our

Wills and Affections, and that Rectitude of mind which we are obliged unto with reference to our selves, considered more separately, according to those principal parts of which we consist, viz. Soul and Body, Reason and sense, together with the things we possess, being either

More GENERAL. I.

More Particular, relating to

Our BODIES. II.

Our ESTATES or DIGNITIES. III.

Conversations, or the right Demeanour of our selves considered as Members of Society, in our converse with others; the due managing of the common Affairs and Businesses of life, according to the relations wherein we stand towards those whom we are to deal with. These are commonly called Homiletical Vertues; being either

More GENERAL and Common. IV.

More Particular, towards

SUPERIORS. V.

INFERIORS. VI.

I. VERTUE.

I. Those kind of Moral habits which serve for the regulating of our Wills and Affections more General, are commonly styled by the name of VERTUE, *Honesty, Probity, Righteousness, brave*; denoting such Habits whereby we are inclined and inabled to observe a due Mediocrity in our Actions. To this is properly opposed the notion of VICE, *Sin, Crime, Dishonesty, Trespass, Transgression, Fault, Failing, Infirmary, Oversight, wicked, Improbability, Turpitude, unrighteous, unjust, bad, naught, vile, base, loose, evil, ill, corrupt, venial, heinous, debauched, lewd, lawless, licentious, foul, flagitious, enormous, profligate, Miscreant, Ruffian, Caitiff, Villain, Rakehell, Libertine, defile, pollute.* These may be distinguished into such as relate to the Inclination of our Minds, either

In Debitis; in such things as are due from us

By Law;

I. JUSTICE, *Righteousness, right, square dealing, upright dealing.*

INJUSTICE, *Unrighteousness, Wrong. Righteous.*

RIGOUR, *rigid, extreme, severity, overstrict.*

REMISSION, *Over-sparing, unrighteous.*

Right

Right Reason.

More general; respecting our Actions towards others, in such cases as the Law-giver (could he have foreseen) would have provided for; whereby a man is willing to recede from his own strict right, & the utmost extremities of things, and to take the most amicable way in the accommodating of Differences, supplying that by right Reason which is not provided for in the words of the written Law.

2. { EQUITY, Moderation, reasonable, conscionable, Chancery, fair dealing, in reason. (unequal.

{ SUMMUM JUS, Rigidness, sourness, unreasonableness, iniquity,

More particular; in our Thoughts concerning other mens words or actions, being ready to interpret every thing in the best sense, when there is no evident reason to the contrary.

3. { CANDOR, fair, ingenuous, candid, fair dealing.

{ CENSORIOUSNESS, Sinister suspicion, captiousness, controlling, (carping, find fault.

In Gratuitis; respecting chiefly the

Benefactor; being either

{ More general; denoting || a propension of mind to do good to others, together with external actions suitable thereto.

4. { GOODNESS, Benignity, benevolence, beneficence, kindness, good turn, beholding, gratifie.

{ MISCHIEVOUSNESS, Maleficence, ill turn.

More particular; respecting such as are in a state of misery.

5. { MERCY, tender-hearted, pitiful, propitious, soft.

{ CRUELTY, Immanity, inhumane, hard-hearted, pitiless, savage, dire, truculent, barbarous.

Beneficiary; namely, a propension of mind to put a just esteem upon the Favours we receive, and to take all occasions of acknowledging and requiting them.

6. { GRATITUDE, Thank-fulness, give or render thanks.

{ INGRATITUDE, Unthankfulness, ingrateful.

In arduis; whether things

{ Hard to be done; whereby we are made duly resolute against all such difficulties either of Fear or Discouragement as may hinder us in our duty.

7. { FORTITUDE, Valour, Courage, Manhood, Prowess, Puissance, stout, redoubted, undaunted, bold, daring, valiant, resolute, in heart, of spirit, manly, manful, sturdy.

{ RASHNESS, Temerity, fool-hardiness, audacity, desperate, heady, hair-brain'd, boisterous, precipitate.

{ COWARDISE, timorous, faint-hearted, fearful, soft, Craven, Dastard, Poltron, Recreant, out of heart, to flinch, to cow.

Hard to be suffered; in respect of

Pain.

8. { PATIENCE, Long-suffering, forbearance, abide, bear, brook, endure, sustain, tolerate, weather it out.

{ OBSTINACY, stubborn, sturdy, peremptory.

{ SOFTNESS, Tendernefs, Impatience, relent, mollifie.

Provocation to Anger and Revenge, in which we are to observe a due Mediocrity.

9. { MEEKNESS, Mildness, long-suffering, gentleness, clemency, lenity,

{ LENTITUDE, Stupor, Insensibility. (calm, put up.

{ RASH ANGER, curst, hasty, pettish, peevish, snappish, testy.

II. The

II. Vertues
relating to
our BODIES.

II. The more *special* Vertues for the regulating of our Wills and Affections in things relating to our BODIES, whose Object is *Jucundum* or *Utile*, are either.

Of a more *large extent*; denoting an Ability to withstand all such temptations of allurements whereby we may be hindered in our Duty.

1. { TEMPERANCE. *Sated, Fulsed.*
SENSUALITY, *Voluptuousness, Intemperance, debauched, dissolute, effeminate, Epicure.*

Of a *lesser extent*; concerning the Moderating of our natural Appetites towards things which concern the Preservation of the

Individuum; either

More necessary; as in

Meats.

2. { ABSTINENCE, *abstemious, fasting.*
MACERATION.
GLUTTONY, *Surfeit, voracity, gormandizing, pampering, ravenous, sated, Gully-gut.*

Drinks.

3. { SOBRIETY, *Abstemiousness.*
DRUNKENNESS, *Sot, besot, inebriate, heady, intoxicate, fox, carouse, overtaken, whittled, fuddled, tipsie, Tipler, Soaker, Pot-companion, Toss-pot. Drunk. Drunkard.*

Sleep.

4. { VIGILANCE, *Watchfulness.*
SLUGGARDLINESS, *Sloth, Drowsiness, Sleepiness.*

Less necessary; which concern

Refreshments from Labour.

5. { MODERATENESS IN RECREATION.
IMMODERATENESS IN RECREATION.

External Decorum and Ornament.

6. { CLEANLINESS, *Neatness, smug, terse.*
NICENESS, *Finicalness, Delicateness, Daintiness, Curiosity, dapper.*
SLOVENLINESS, *Uncleanness, Nastiness, sordid, filthy, squalid, foul, Sloven, Slut, slubber.*

Species; as *Venerary.*

7. { CHASTITY, *Continence, Honesty. Chast.*
UNCHASTITY, *Incontinence, Wantonness, lascivious, unclean, obscene, ribaldry, bawdy, lewd, light, dishonest, corrupt, defile, deflower, incest, rape, ravish, viciate.*

III. Vertues

III. Vertues relating to the due moderating of our Affections towards the things which concern our ESTATES and DIGNITIES, whose Object is *Profit or Esteem*, may be distinguished into such as do more particularly concern *Estates and Possessions*; being either

III. Vertues relating to our ESTATES and DIGNITIES.

More general; denoting a *Mediocrity* about getting, or keeping, or spending.

1. { LIBERALITY, Bounty, Munificence, open-handed, free, generous, frank, large.
 { PRODIGALITY, Profuseness, wastful, lavish, riotous, embezzil, lash out.
 { COVETOUSNESS, Avarice, Worldliness. (vock, run out.

More special; in

Getting.

2. { SPROVIDENCE.

- { SCRAPING, Rapacity, greedy, craving, griping, ravenous.
 { SLATERING, Improvidence.

Keeping.

3. { FRUGALITY, Parcimony, thriftiness, good-husbandry, saving, sparing, near.
 { PENURIOUSNESS, crib, hard, close-fisted, hide-bound, over-thrifty, tenacity, pinching, pinch-peny, Churle, Niggard, Miser, close, near.
 { SQUANDRING, flying-out, ill-husbandry, unthriftiness, spend-thrift, wast, embezzil, mis-spends.

Spending; distinguished by its Objects; either

The Public.

4. { GENEROSITY, Magnificence, Bounty, Grandeur, stately, pompous, sumptuous, brave, noble, heroic.
 { RIOTOUSNESS, Profuseness, Luxuriousness, blade-it, debauch, Roister.
 { SORDIDNESS, Baseness, unworthy, penurious.

The Poor; relieving the wants of others.

5. { ALMSGIVING, Charity, Dole, Alms, relieve, Pensioner, Bedes-man, Eleemosynary, Hospital.
 { CHURLISHNESS, uncharitable, rough, Niggard.

Strangers.

6. { HOSPITALITY, harbour, entertain, treat, open-house.
 { INHOSPITABLENESS.

Dignities and Esteem; in respect of the

Avoiding or suffering of Disgrace.

7. { MODESTY, Bashfulness.
 { SHEEPISHNESS, Shamefacedness, over-bashful, sneaking, softness.
 { IMPUDENCE, Shamelessness, Audacity, saucy, immodest.

Seeking or bearing of Honour; as putting a just value upon things, (having but a little esteem for little things,) as likewise upon himself, and his own merits; and not either

Less than he ought.

8. { MAGNANIMITY, brave, noble, heroic, generous, greatness of mind.
 { INSOLENCE, arrogance, haughtiness, presumption, vaunting, vaporizing.
 { PUSILLANIMITY, Baseness, sordid, pedantical.

More than he ought.

9. { MODESTY.
 { ABJECTNESS, Sneaking, narrowness and littleness of mind, base, ambition, Presumption, High-mindedness, Vain-glory, Arrogance, aspire, overweening, Rodomontade, affectation of Empire.

IV. HOMILETICAL
COMMON
Vertues.

IV. HOMILETICAL Vertues more COMMON, are such vertuous habits as are required in men of all degrees and conditions for the regulating of their mutual Conversations. Not that the other Vertues before specified, are not likewise necessary to this end: but that they do not so directly and immediately tend to it as these others do which are styled HOMILETICAL. To which may be opposed INSOCIABLENESS, *Barbarism*.

These are distinguishable into such as render our Conversation; either Profitable to each other: which may be considered according to the

Matter; such as tend to the preservation of Truth; either in our

Declarations or Assertions.

1. { VERACITY, Truth.

{ LYING, Leasing, { OVER-SAYING, Hyperbole, Boasting, Ostentation, vapor, crack, brag, vaunt, swagger, Rodomontade. Boaster, Braggart.
forge, fib, flam, {
false, perjury. {
Lye. Liar. to Lye. { UNDER-SAYING, Detraction, Diminution, disparage, traduce, depreciate.

Obligations or Promises.

2. { FIDELITY, trusty, true, loyal.

{ UNFAITHFULNESS, OFFICIOUSNESS, Fawning.

{ TREACHERY, perfidious, false, faithless, unfaithful, untrusty, disloyal, Recreant, Traitor, Ambodexter, betray, falter, undermine, prevaricate.

Peace.

3. { PEACEABLENESS, Quietness, Concord, Accord, Agreement, Union, appease, atone, pacify, reconcile, compose, take up, compromise, still, calm, set at peace, part a fray.

{ UNPEACEABLENESS.

{ CONTENTIOUSNESS, Strife, Dissension, Discord, Variance, Controversie, Difference, Broils, Contest, Combustion, Debate, Division, Bickering, litigious, quarrel, wrangle, clash, jarr, brabble, jangle, Garboil, Odds, Brangling, Conflict, Squabble, Brawling, Cavilling, captious, Incendiary, Barreter, Bontefew, Shrew, Scold. Contention. to Debate.

Manner; such as regulate our Carriage with a due respect of Things; in

Saying what is fit to be said.

4. { FRANKNESS, Freeness, plain, open-hearted.

{ TOO MUCH OPENNESS, Tell-tale, Blab,

{ RESERVEDNESS, shy, nice, coy, demure, staunch, wary, close.

Concealing what is fit to be concealed.

5. { TACITURNITY, staunch, close, still, counsel-keeping, secrecy, silence. to Be silent.

{ LOQUACITY, Babbling, Garrulity, talkative, babble, blab, chatter, gabbling, tattle, prate-ttle. ~~Idle talk.~~

Persons; in observing a just Decorum.

6. { GRAVITY, seriousness, sober, demure, sage, stayed, earnest, settled, solid.

{ VANITY, { FORMALNESS, Coxcomb, fond, foppish.

{ LIGHTNESS, flashy, Freak, Levity, Petulance.

Pleasant

{ Pleasant to each other ; serving to regulate

{ Our *Outward carriage* towards others, both Actions and Speeches, as to a Facility for Converse, together with our desires and endeavours by all honest wayes to please others, and care not to offend them.

7. { COURTESY, Comity, mannerlineſſ, civility, affability, kindneſſ, humanity, gentle, fair, humane, benign, tractable, ſmooth.

{ FAWNING, Aſſentation, Adulation, obſequious, ſmooth, glaving, gloze, cogg, cajole, curry favour, colloque, wheedle, crouch, creeping, ſcraping, flatter, ſooth, clawing, Blandiſhment, Paraſite, Sy-cophant, Claw-back. *Fawner, Flatterer.*

{ MOROSENESSE, curſt, crabbed, cynical, froward, churliſh, uncivil, boiſterous, rude, ſullen, ſurly, unmannerly, hard to pleaſe, humorſome, rough, harſh, ſour, teſty, ſnappiſh, dogged, curriſh, waſpiſh, tetchy, wayward, peeviſh, pettiſh.

{ Our Words and Speeches ; either in

{ More ſerious debates ; making due allowances to others, affording them juſt liberty.

8. { COMPLACENCY, Civility, ſmooth, ſoft, popular,

{ ASSENTATION, Flattery, glozing, ſoothing, fawning, mealy-mouth'd, trencher-friend.

{ MAGISTERIALNESSE, Arrogance, Imperiouſneſſ, Lordlineſſ, maſterly, pedantical, rough, over-bear, Roiſter.

{ Leſſ ſerious matters ; by ſuch honeſt mirth whereby Converſation is to be ſweetned.

9. { URBANITY, Facetiousneſſ, Raillery, Drollery, jocular, jocund, merry, Conceit, Jeſt, Squib, Clinch, Quibble, Wagg.

{ SCURRILITY, Buffoonry, Abusiſvenneſſ, Paſquil, Zany, Vice.

{ RUSTICITY, Clowniſhneſſ, boiſterous, blunt, barbarous, rough, rude, Kerne, home-bred, Slouch, uncivil, unmannerly, dirty. *Rugged fellow.*

V. HOMIL.
VERT. to-
wards SU-
PERIOURS.

V. HOMILETICAL VERTUES whereby we are to regulate our Demeanour towards our SUPERIOURS, may be distinguished into such as are

{ *More general*; denoting the Habit of behaving our selves as we ought towards all in a superiour relation.

1. { DUTIFULNESS, *submissive*.
{ UNDUTIFULNESS, *sturdiness, stiff, untoward, untractable*.

{ *More special*; *ex parte*

{ *Subiecti*; as *Inferiours*, and at a distance from them.

2. { HUMILITY, *Lowliness, abase, humble, gentle, submission, demisness*.
{ PRIDE, *Haughtiness, Loftiness, high-minded, Lordly, elate, stately, perk, self-conceit, arrogance, magisterialness, presumption, overween, puff up, look big*.

{ *Objecti*; as to *Superiours* in *Place*.

3. { REVERENCE, *Honour, regard, respect, veneration, awe, dread, Worship*.

{ IRREVERENCE, *Petulance, Sauciness, malapert, perk, presumptuous*.

{ *Gifts*.
4. { RESPECT, *Grace, Honour, deference, civility, esteem, observe, veil to*.

{ DISRESPECT, *Dishonour, neglect, slighting, undervaluing, disregard, vilifie*.

{ *Authority*;

{ *General*.

5. { SUBJECTION, *Homage, Loyalty, Allegiance, at ones command, serve under*.
{ REBELLION.

{ *Special*; as

{ *Governing*.

6. { LOYALTY, *Allegiance, Fealty, Homage*.
{ TREACHERY, *betray, Traitor, disloyal*.

{ *Commanding*.

7. { OBEDIENCE, *obsequious, observant, pliable, submissive, tractable, towardly, Conformity, follow, serve, be subject to*.
{ DISOBEDIENCE, *Contumacy, Obstinacy, refractory, self-willed, unruly, untoward, transgress, trespass, break, violate, take head, stiff-necked, wilful, masterless, restive*.

{ *Punishing*; submitting to Justice, and suing for Mercy, or contrá.

8. { SUBMISSION, *give place to, give way, yield, resign, surrender, at discretion of*.

{ CONTUMACY, *Obstinacy, Self-will, stubborn, sullen, stiff, untractable, wayward, stout, stiff-necked, refractory*.

VI. HOMILETICAL VERTUES whereby we are to regulate our Demeanour towards our INFERIORS, may be distinguished into such as are

VI. HOMIL. VERT. towards INFERIORS.

More general.

- I. { GRACIOUSNESS, *Favour, Indulgence, gentle, kind, mild, serene, soft, benign, propitious. Grace.*
 { HARSHNESS, *Ruggedness, sourness, roughness.*

More particular; ex parte

Subjecti; in respect of our Superiority, from which we are ready upon occasion to yield and stoop down.

2. { CONDESCENSION, *deign, vouchsafe, bear with, suffer.*
 { INSOLENCE, *Magisterialness, imperiousness, roughness, strictness, stately, domineer, insult, swagger, Roister, Ruffian.*

Objecti; as to Inferiors, in

Place or Gifts.

3. { AFFABILITY, *Courtesie, gentleness, facil, fair, demeanour.*
 { SUPERCILIOUSNESS, *roughness, stern, sour, scornful, stately, surly, arrogant.*

Authority; in

General; || preserving such in their just rights, or invading of them.

4. { PROTECTION, *Shelter, defence, guard, patronage, refuge.*
 { TYRANNY.

Special; as

Governing.

5. { GOOD GOVERNANCE, *Discipline, Regiment.*
 { MALE-ADMINISTRATION, *misgoverning, ill governance.*

Commanding.

6. { REASONABLENESS.
 { UNREASONABLENESS.

Punishing when one ought.

7. { SEVERITY, *strict.*
 { FONDNESS, *Indulgence, coddle, dote, make much of, tender, chary.*

Remitting, when there is just occasion.

8. { CLEMENCY, *Gentleness, favourableness, lenity, mildness.*
 { AUSTERITY, *stern, strict, inflexible, asperity, rigor, stiff, rigid, harsh, sharp, tart, rough, crabbed.*

Though several of the Vertues and Vices enumerated under this and the former Head, may be ascribed sometimes to persons in other capacities; yet they do primarily and originally appertain to the Relations of Superiours and Inferiours.

OF SENSIBLE QUALITY.

§. IV. BY SENSIBLE QUALITY is meant such kind of Quality as falls under our outward Senses, or the Affections of Bodies considered as they are the Objects of Sense: To which may be opposed the Notion of OCCULT QUALITY. These do relate either to the

- { Eye and things visible.
- { Primary, LIGHT. I.
- { Secondary, COLOUR. II.
- { Ear, SOUND. III.
- { TAST and SMELL. IV.
- { Touch; viz. such Qualities as are more
- { ACTIVE. V.
- { PASSIVE. VI.

In this distribution of Sensible Qualities, those that are *Visible* and *Tangible* are, both because of their Number and Variety, each of them reduced under double Differences. Whereas those that belong to the Senses of *Tast* and *Smell* are, for the contrary reason, contracted under one. The gradual Differences belonging to every one of these are so very numerous, that no Language doth, or indeed can, provide for them; but we are fain to denominate each of them from that subject in which it is most commonly found and known. And, for the farther help of the common defect of Languages as to such things, I have in the following Tables (where it could conveniently be done) reduced things to double Opposites, which, with the addition of the transcendental points of *Augmentative* and *Diminutive*, will much facilitate the expression of the several degrees of these things.

I. LIGHT.

I. That is styled PRIMARY VISIBLE, by the help of which we are inabled to see other things; being inherent chiefly either in

{ *The Air*; according to the more

{ *General Nature* of it; denoting the *intermediate* or *extremes*, the latter of which is properly a total Privation.

1. { TWILIGHT, *Dawning*.

{ LIGHT, *Lux, lightsome, illuminate, enlighten, glimmer, glimpse, flash.*
 { DARKNESS, *gloomy, close, dim, duskie, Eclipse, obscure, sad, swart, brown, Dark.*

{ *Particular Kind* or Degree; the Opposite to which doth suppose some secondary Light.

2. { LIGHT, *Lumen, lucid, Luminary, irradiate, Sunshine.*

{ SHADOW, *Shade, Umbrage, adumbrate, Screen, Canopy, Curtain.*

{ *The Superficies of solid Bodies*; from which a *strong* or *weak* reflexion is styled.

3. { BRIGHTNESS, *Lustre, splendor, refulgence, glister, glitter, dazzling, shine, coruscation, clear, fair, orient, polite, gloss, resplendent, illustrious, furbish, polish, burnish, irradiate. Bright.*

{ DIMNESS, *gloomy, cloudy, blink, Obscure. Dim.*

The Bulk and Solidity of Bodies ; according to their || capacity, or incapacity of conveying Light.

4. { TRANSPARENCY, *Perspicuity, pellucid, diaphanous, clear, thin;*
 { OPA^{limbo}CITY, *Thick.* ^{turbid}

Both the Superficies and Bulk of Bodies ; Signifying || a freedom from : or liableness unto, any single or interspersed impediment.

5. { SCLEARNESS, *fair, immaculate, unspotted, clarified.*

{ SPOTTEDNESS, *Blemish, Blot, Blur, Mote, Mole, Freckle, Speck, Stain, Soil.*

II. Secondary Visible Qualities, are by a general name styled CO-LOURS, *Tincture, Hue, Complexion, Stain, Tinge* ; by which are meant those various Appearances in the Superficies of Bodies which do more immediately affect the Eye.

They are distinguishable into those that are more

Simple ; and counted either

{ Primary ; whether || the intermediate, or the two extremes.

1. { GRAYNESS, *Freez, grisly, hoary, russet. Gray.*

{ WHITENESS, *blank, blanch, bleach. White.*

{ BLACKNESS, *fable, sad, swart, brown, Negro. Black.*

{ Secondary ; most considerable according to their order in the Rainbow : the usual Colour of

Blond : or of Gold.

2. { REDNESS, *Crimson, Vermilion, Scarlet, Stammel, ruddy, Murray, Gules. Red. Purple.*

{ YELLOWNESS, *Sallow, Tawny. Yellow.*

{ Vegetables : or the appearing Colour of the Heavens,

3. { GREENNESS, *Verdure. Green.*

{ BLEWNESS, *Azure, Watchet. Blew. Violet.*

{ Juice of the Fish Murex.

4. PURPLE.

Mixed ; according to the more

General names.

5. { VARIEGATEDNESS, *motly, pyed, particoloured, divers colours, embroider, inlay. Embroidery. Variegated by sowing. to Embroider.*

{ CHANGEABLENESS.

Particular kinds ; being made either by

Points : or Lines.

6. { SPECKLEDNESS, *Freckled.*

{ STRIATEDNESS, *brindled, streaked, striped.*

Roundles, or Squares,

{ DAPPLEDNESS.

7. { CHECQUEREDNESS.

III. SOUND. III. Sensible Quality perceptible by the Ear, together with the Privation of it, is styled by the name of

SOUND, *Noise, resound, Report, Coil, Rout, Racket, blow, loud, din, quetch, Echo, Euphony*. To which may be adjoyned those natural words (*fiditia à sono*) *bounce, buzz, chatter, chink, clack, clap, clash, clatter, click, clink, crash, crush, ferk, hum, hiss, jar, jingle, jerk, knock, rattle, ruffle, rumble, ruffle, clutter, lash, pipe, ring, scream, shriek, snap, squeak, squall, roar, thump, toot, twang, thwack, tinkle, wheez, whimper, whip, whine, whistle, yell.*

SILENCE, *stilness, hush, hold ones peace, mum, tacit, quash, quiet, whist, st.*

The several Notions belonging to this Head, to which different names are assigned, do concern either the

Causes of it; considered

Formally; according to which several Sounds are made; either by an *intermediate*, or a *stronger* and quicker: or *weaker* and slower percussion of the Air.

1. **MEAN**, *Tenor, Counter. tenor.*

2. **ACUTE**, *shrill, Treble, Canto.*

3. **GRAVE**, *low, Base, deep*

Materially; when it is made by things

Metalline, or other solid brittle bodies; either *clear*: or *interrupted* by some discontinuity of the parts.

1. **RINGING**, *jingle, tinkle, Bell, tole, chime, Peal, Knell.*

2. **JARRING**, *Clattering.*

Animal; being either.

More general to the more perfect *Animals*: or to *Man*.

1. **VOICE**, *vocal, call, cry, invoke, Tone.*

2. **ARTICULATE**, *Voice, speak, eloquution, pronounce,*

More special, and peculiar to some brute Creatures; which may likewise be imitated with artificial Instruments, by the forcible compression of Air through a rimule: or through an equable concavity.

3. **HISSING**, *Whizzing.*

4. **WHISTLING.**

Relations; as a

Single perfect Sound: or near *half more* or *less* then such a Sound.

1. **NOTE**, *Tone, Key.*

2. **SHARP.**

3. **FLAT.**

Perfect Series of Notes: or *aggregate of such Series.*

4. **TUNE**, *Lesson, Chime, Ayre, Strain.*

5. **CONSORT.**

Affections; either of

Single Notes; being either *full* and perfect: or *impedite* and imperfect.

6. **CLEARNESS**, *shrill.*

7. **HOARSNESS**, *Harshness.*

Notes together; in respect of their *agreement*: or *disagreement.*

8. **CONCORD**, *Symphony.*

9. **DISCORD**, *Dissonance, untunable*

Tunes together; in respect of their *agreement*: or *disagreement.*

10. **HARMONY**, *Melody, Music.*

11. **JANGLING**, *Tintamar,*

IV. The

IV. The *Sensible Qualities* belonging to the TAST and SMELL, are of so near affinity, that several Languages do assign to them the same names. IV. TAST
and SMELL.

They are distinguishable into the

More general and extreme, as to the || agreeableness: or disagreeableness of them to the Palate or Nose.

1. { SWEETNESS, Pleasant, luscious, toothsom, fragrant, odoriferous, Perfume. Sweet.

2. { UNSAVOURINESS, Stink, Stench, fetid, noisom, fulsom, rank.

More special and middle; from

Thin and warm matter, like that of Oil or Butter: or that of Pepper.

2. { FATTINESS, Oily, unctuous, gross, greasie.

3. { ACRIMONIOUSNESS, biting, keen, cutting.

Cooling and constringing matter, like that in Green fruit: or in Galls.

3. { AUSTERENESS, Harshness, sour, tart.

4. { ACERBITY, Astringency, styptic.

Penetrating vellicating matter, like that of Vinegar and Limons: or that of Aloes and Wormwood.

4. { ACIDITY, Sharpness, eager, hard. Acid.

5. { BITTERNESS. Bitter.

Matter of a moderate consistency: apt to corrode by its siccidity.

5. { SALTISHNESS, saline, brackish, briny, seasoned. Salty.

6. { FRESHNESS, unsalted, flashy.

The vividness: or decay of the Spirits in any thing.

6. { FRESHNESS, Smartness, brisk, quick, lively, spirituous.

7. { DEADNESS, vapid, decayed, insipid, wearish, flashy.

The beginning: or farther degree of Putrefaction.

7. { MUSTINESS, Moldiness, vinewed, fusty.

8. { ROTTENNESS, addle, putrid.

V. ACTIVE
TACTILE
QUALI-
TIES.

V. *Tactile Qualities* more ACTIVE are commonly distinguished by their being

Primary, from whence the others proceed; being either || the intermediate: or the extremes of that Quality, whereby

Homogeneous or Heterogeneous things are congregated, or separated.

1. { TEMPERATENESS, Warmness, Tepidness, lukewarm.
 { HEAT, hot, sultry, ardent, torrid, fervent, swelter, inflame,
 scald, Parch, Scorch. Warmth. Warm.
 { COLDNESS, bleak, piercing, biting, chill, cool, frigid, refrigerate.

A Body is easily || bounded by it self: or conformed to any other Body, wherein it may be contained.

2. { MOISTNESS, dank, damp. Moist.
 { WETNESS, Humidity, liquid, mash, slubber, daggles. Wet.
 { DRIENESS, Siccity, exsiccate, arid, sear, parch. Dry.

Secondary, such as are derived from the first; referring either to

The Texture of parts, as to || nearer: or farther distance.

3. { CLOSENESS, shrink, Constipation, consolidate, compact.
 { DENSITY, Crassitude, Thickness, Condensation, thronged, pressed.
 { RARITY, Thinness, attenuate, rare-ise. Porous.

Inclination to Motion || downwards: or upwards.

4. { WEIGHTINESS, massie.
 { GRAVITY, Ponderousness, Heaviness, lumpish, weighing, pressing
 down. Heavy.
 { LEVITY, Lightness. Light.

Aptitude or Ineptitude to Motion.

Common to Liquids and Solids.

5. { CONSISTENCY, congeal, stand.
 { HARDNESS, indurate, callous, branny. Solid.
 { FLUIDITY, liquid, flow, dissolve. Liquor. Liquid. Fluid.

Proper to Solids.

6. { FLEXIBLENES, Pliableness, pliant, bend, bow, stoop.
 { LIMBERNESS, supple, lank, lith, ling, gentle, pliant, pliable, slack, flagging.
 { STIFENESS, stark, tite, rigid, harsh, inflexible. Stiff.

VI. *Tactile Qualities* more PASSIVE, are distinguishable by their denoting either the

Giving way to: or resisting of the Touch.

1. { YIELDINGNESS, give place.
 { SOFTNESS, Tenderness, mollifie, relent, give. Soft.
 { HARDNESS, obdurate, indurate, callous. Hard.

Fabric of Bodies, as to their

Superficies; being || more: or less plain.

2. { EVENNESS, plain, level.
 { SMOOTHNESS, sleekness, glibbery, slippery, terse, polite, polish, burnish, Calender. Smooth.
 { ROUGHNESS, Asperity, Ruggedness, uneven, harsh, ruffle, rumple, puckered, cragged. Rough.

Bulk, being in its self, or in its parts, of || an *indifferent* : or of a greater or smaller magnitude.

3. { ORDINARINESS, of the most usual and common size.

{ COARSNESS, gross, thick, coarse.

{ FINENESS, Tenuity, Subtilty, thin, attenuate. Fine.

Adhesion of parts, in

Fluids.

4. { SLIMINESS, mucilaginous, roping.

{ CLAMMINESS, viscons, adhering, stick to, cling, cleaving, glutinous, Bird-lime.

{ UNCTUOUSNESS, slipperiness, Lubricity, glib, slippery.

Solids.

5. { FIRMNESS, Fastness, Firm.

{ TOUGHNESS, ductile, malleable, Tough.

{ BRITTLENESS, Friableness, crisp, short, frail, fragil. Brittle.

Ineptitude or aptitude to Local motion, chiefly in Solids.

6. { STEDDINESS, establish, Stability.

{ FASTNESS, Fixedness, Firmness, stedfast, wistly, set, settle, clenching, Rivet, stick in.

{ LOOSENESS, sleaze, Slackness, unfastned, unfixed, unsteddy, unstedfast, unsettled, Luxation.

OF SICKNESS.

Those kind of *Impotencies* of the Body, as to its natural Functions, which are usually accompanied with Pain, are styled by the common name of *SICKNESS*, *Disease*, *ill*, *Malady*, *Relapse*, *unhealthy*, *unwholsom*, *crazy*, *Distemper*, *Indisposition*, *ail*, *Fit*, *mortality*, *taken with*, *Spittle*. Sick.

¶ V.

To which is opposed *HEALTH*, *sanity*, *Soundness*, *heal*, *incurable*, *wholsom*, *recover*, *safe and sound*, *well*, *clear*, *how do you*. Healthy. Sound.

The principal Notions referring to this Head may be distinguished into such as signifie either

{ The more general CAUSES OF DISEASE. I.

{ The Diseases themselves ; whether

{ Common to the whole Body, and the various parts of it, in respect of

{ DISTEMPERS. II.

{ TUMORS. III.

{ Peculiar to some parts ; either the

{ HEAD, or ARISING THENCE. IV.

{ MIDDLE REGION, the Breast, or its parts, V.

{ LOWER BELLY or Bowels. VI.

Besides the Diseases enumerated in the following Tables, there are divers others not here provided for, because they may be otherwise sufficiently expressed : As for instance, those that belong to the *Appetite*, may be exprest by the notes of *Excess*, *Defect*, *Depravation*.

And thus likewise may it be with those other Functions of *Concoction*, *Sanguification*, *Nutrition*, *Augmentation*, &c.

Those that belong to the Organical parts, in respect of any Imperfection as to their just Number, Magnitude, Conformation, Site, Connexion, &c. may also be otherwise sufficiently expressed.

I. GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.

I. The GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE, may be distinguished into such as are either

- Extrinssecal*, and without the body ; whether from
- { *Other bodies* of a malignant dangerous quality , || either spreading their efficacy by insensible *Effluvia* : or such as being taken in a small quantity, prove destructive to life.
 - 1. { *CONTAGION*, *Infection*, *taint*, *catching*, *run*, *spread*, *diffuse*.
 - { *POISON*, *Venom*, *envenom*, *virulent*.
 - { *Violent motion* ; causing either || a dissolution of continuity : or too great a pressure upon the parts, when the skin is not cut.
 - 2. { *WOUND*, *Hurt*, *Sore*, *vulnerary*, *cut*, *break ones head*, *Scarr*.
 - { *BRUISE*, *Contusion*, *crush*, *batter*, *shatter*.
- Intrinssecal* ; with relation to the
- { *Humors* ; whether || as to the error of Excess : or bad disposition.
 - 3. { *SPLETHORA*, *Fulness*.
 - { *CACOCHYMIA*, *Ill humors*.
 - { *Qualities* ; || according to the general name, denoting Excess or Defect : or that particular *Indisposition* which is most frequent, namely, too much Heat.
 - 4. { *DISTEMPER*.
 - { *INFLAMMATION*.
 - { *Parts and Vessels* ; with respect to the
 - { *Stopping*, or *blowing* of them up.
 - 5. { *OBSTRUCTION*, *Oppilation*.
 - { *INFLATION*, *puffed up*, *flatulent*, *windy*.
 - { *Putrefying*, of them ; considered according to the usual
 - { *Antecedent*, or Cause ; || a Collection of putrid matter.
 - 6. { *ABSCESSUS*, *Aposteme*.
 - { *Consequent*, or Effect ; in relation to the
 - { *Aperture* or Cavity made by the Corrosion of this putrid matter ; being either || roundish, or oblong.
 - 7. { *SULCER*, *Sore*, *Botch*, *Canker*.
 - { *FISTULA*.
 - { *Defect of animal spirits*, whereby Sense and Motion is to be communicated, so as a part becomes cadaverous and mortified, according to a || lesser : or greater degree.
 - 8. { *GANGRENE*.
 - { *SPHACELUS*.

II. Diseases belonging to the whole Body, or the various parts of it, in respect of DISTEMPER, are distinguishable into such as do arise either From some putrid matter, causing a preternatural heat; being either

II. DISTEMPER
PERS. of
Body.

Not infectious; seated in the

Humors; whether || continuing: or intermitting, according to certain seasons.

1. { FEVER, Calenture.

{ AGUE, quotidian, tertian, quartan.

Habit of the Body, which is usually accompanied by a wasting away of the parts.

2. { HECTIC.

{ CONSUMPTION, tabid.

Infectious; by

Effluvia; being usually accompanied with

Spots in the skin, || according to a lesser: or greater degree of danger.

3. { MALIGNANT FEVER, Spotted fever, Purples.

{ PLAGUE, Pestilence, Pest, pestiferous, pestilential, the Sickness, Murrain.

Breakings out in the skin.

More dangerous; according to degrees greater: or lesser.

4. { POX.

{ MEASLES.

Less dangerous; accompanied with pain of itching and burning, from bilious matter; || either that which doth usually overspread the whole body: or that which is commonly only in some parts, being apt to diffuse it self gradually, being accompanied with redness and scurfiness.

5. { ITCH, Mange.

{ TETTER, Ring-worm, Shingles.

Roughness in the skin.

6. { LEPROSIE, Lazer, Leper.

{ SCURF, Morphem, Scald.

Contact in Venery.

7. LUES VENEREA, French-pox.

From some humor not in it self corrupted, but by its superfluity distending the inward membranes of the Bones, the Muscles or Nerves: or discolouring by Redness, and heating the outward skin; being a thin light matter that may be easily discussed.

8. { GOUT, Arthritis.

{ ERYSIPELAS, St. Anthony's fire.

III. Those

III. TUMORS.

III. Those Diseases by which the parts are swelled and distended beyond their due proportion, are styled TUMORS, *Rising, swell, turgid, node.*

These may be distinguished into such Tumors as are either in the Cuticle, or upper skin, *with little or no pain*; being || *small collections* of watery matter hindered from transpiring: to which may be adjoyned that which is *subsequent upon the drying of this* and such other putrid matter, causing a roughness upon the skin with little exulceration.

- I. { PUSTULE, *Wheal, Whelk, Pimple, Pussh, Sty.*
 { SCAB.

Skin it self and Flesh.

With purulent matter.

{ *Not poisonous*: either || *of a bigger magnitude*, and apt to pass from one part to another, of more difficult cure: or of *a lesser magnitude*, more frequent, and less dangerous.

2. { KING'S EVIL, *Scrophula, Struma.*

{ BOIL, *Blain, Sore, Whitlow, Ancome.*

{ *Poisonous* and corroding; being either || *hard and unequal*, discolouring the skin by paleness or blackness, with Veins about it resembling the Leg of a Crab, and exceeding difficult in the Cure: or else a *collection of thick putrid blood* violently hot, with fretting and malignity.

3. { CANCER, *Wolf.*

{ CARBUNCLE, *Sore, Plague-sore.*

Without purulent matter.

{ *Not discolouring the skin*; whether of a *Bigger magnitude*; either || *soft*: or *hard*.

4. { SWEN.

{ SCIRRHUS.

{ *Lesser magnitude*; being kinds of Plants rooted || *in the skin*: or *below it*.

5. { SWART

{ CORN.

Discolouring the skin with redness, and occasioned by Cold.

6. CHILDBLANE. *Kibe.*

Veins or Arteries immoderately distended.

7. { VARIX.

{ ANEURISMA.

Tendons.

8. GANGLION, *spavin.*

IV. The DISEASES belonging to the HEAD, or NERVES, or arising thence, may be distinguished into such as relate more IV. DISEASES of the HEAD and NERVES.
Immediately to the Brain it self, the seat and organ of the principal Faculties; either in regard of its

Substance; when it is indisposed for the

More principal and noble Faculties; either by || some *hot Vapour* or Humour diffused: or from some *particular Hurt* or Inflammation, causing a depravation of the Intellectuals, Fancy and Memory; either || *with a Fever*, or *without*.

1. { FRENZY, *Delirium, frantic, light-headed, phrenetic.*

{ MADNESS, *out of ones wits, raving, distraction, besides ones self, wood, brain-sick, crack-brained, crazed, lunatic.*

Less principal Faculties; by the

Superfluity of cold pituitous matter, causing || *excessive drowsiness*: or by crass crude vapours rising from the stomach, working a kind of *Suffocation in sleeping* by a sense of weight upon the Breast.

2. { VETERNUS, *Sopor.*

{ EPHALTES, *Night-mare, Incubus.*

Corruption of some crass phlegmatic humor, either || *in the Brain*, causing much *drowsiness* and *deliration*: or *in the Arteries* which should convey the spirits to the Brain, causing first a *giddiness*, and then an *abolition of Sense and Motion*.

3. { LETHARGY.

{ APOPLEXY.

Defluxion of Humours (which are sometimes salt or sharp) either || *on the Lungs*: or *other parts of the Body*, Limbs, or Joints.

4. { CATARRH, *Distillation, Rheum, Defluxion.*

{ RHEUMATISM.

Ventricles; || *when any hot Vapour* doth agitate and disturb the motion of the spirits, so as objects seem to turn round: or *when any cold phlegmatic humor* doth obstruct their motion, causing a privation of Sense, with *convulsive motions* in several parts.

5. { VERTIGO, *Giddiness, Swimming in the head, Dizziness, Scotomy.*

{ EPILEPSY, *Falling-sickness.*

Mediately to the

Nerves; which may be either

Obstructed; whether || the *greater Nerves*, and for a longer continuance: or the *lesser Branches*, for a shorter space, whereby Sense and Motion is hindered.

6. { SPALSIE, *paralytic.*

{ NUMNESS, *Stupor, asleep.*

Contracted more generally: or *distended* in some particular part.

7. { CONVULSION.

{ CRAMP, *Stitch.*

Oppressed with *superfluous moisture*, causing an unequal growth of the parts, specially the Head and Joints.

8. RICKETS, *Rachitis.*

Throat; by such an inward Swelling and Inflammation as doth hinder Swallowing and Respiration.

9. SQUINANCY, *Quinsie.*

V. The

V. DISEASES of the MIDDLE REGION.

V. *The Diseases* belonging to the MIDDLE REGION and its parts, may refer either to the

Lungs; in their being
 { Obstructed by some crass phlegmatic matter adhering to the sides of the Pipes, from whence follows

{ Too frequent Respiration.
 1. SHORTNESS OF BREATH, *Anhelatio, Panting, Pursiness.*
 { Difficulty of Breathing, according to || a lesser, or greater degree: by the latter of which men cannot fetch their breath, unless in an upright (posture.

2. { ASTHMA, *Tissick, broken-winded, wheeze.*
 { ORTHOPNOEA.

{ Ulcerated, and by degrees putrefying; from whence sometimes doth proceed much purulent matter to fill up the cavity of the Thorax.

3. { CONSUMPTION, *Phthisis.*
 { EMPYEMA.

Heart; by some noxious vapours or humours, which do either
 { Provoke to too frequent and vehement motion for the freeing it self (from them.

4. PALPITATION. *Shaking of the heart.*
 { Hinder the motion of it; according to || a lesser: or greater degree.

5. { FAINTING, *Failing, languish, Qualm.*
 { SWOUNING, *Swound, Leipothymia.*

Side; from some Inflammation within the Membranes covering the inside of the Ribs, causing difficulty of breathing, and provocation to coughing, upon which great pain follows, accompanied with a Fever.

6. PLEURISIE.

VI. DISEASES of the BOWELS.

VI. *Diseases* belonging to the LOWER BELLY or Bowels, may be distinguished into such as do concern the

Stomach; by sharp humors corroding the mouth of it, causing sometimes Fainting and cold Sweats.

1. CARDIALGIA, *Heart-burning.*
Liver and Gall; being caused by some impotence in them for the doing of their Functions, in not digesting & distributing the humors belonging to them; causing either || Paleness of colour, Faintness, Indisposition to stir: or Yellowness and Swarthiness of colour, accompanied with faintness and nauseousness.

2. { GREEN-SICKNESS, *Cachexie.*
 { JAUNDISE, *Yellow-jaundise, Black-jaundise.*

Stomach and Liver, and other Bowels jointly; which, being defective in the works of Concoction and Distribution, do occasion a superfluity of serous matter distending the skin of the belly and other parts of the body, accompanied with some wind: and sometimes a windy vapour, accompanied with some watery humors, stretching the belly.

3. { DROPSY, *hydropical.*
 { TYMPANY.

Spleen; by its dispersing sour and feculent humors: or noxious vapors, into other parts of the body; the former of which is usually accompanied with faintness, weariness, looseness of teeth, spots on the body, and specially on the legs.

4. { SCURVY, *Scorbute.*
 { HYPOCHONDRIACAL VAPOURS, *Splenetic.*

Guts;

Guts; || from some sharp humor that corrodes, or vapor that distends the Colon: or from some hardened excrement, or some other like matter, stopping the *Ilia* or smaller Guts.

5. { COLIC, Belly-ach.
 { ILIAC PASSION.

Faculties of excretion; whether by

{ Stool; either as to the excess of this: or the voiding of blood.

6. { DIARRHÆA, Lax, Looseness, Flux.
 { DISENTERY, Bloody flux.

Urine; either by some stony concretion in the Kidneys or Bladder: or a continual involuntary urining by drops.

7. { STONE.
 { STRANGURY.

Lower part of the belly or Scrotum; || by a breach of the internal Membranes, or too much distention of it, or by superfluity of waterish or windy matter: or in the Veins about the Fundament.

8. { RUPTURE, Hernia, Burst, Broken-belly.
 { HÆMORROIDS, Piles.

Mother or Womb; by || causing convulsive motions: or stopping of the Breath.

9. { HYSTERICAL PASSION, Mother.
 { SUFFOCATION.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning the Predicament of Action; the several kinds of it.

I. Spiritual. II. Corporeal. III. Motion. IV. Operation.

NExt to the Predicament of Quality may succeed that of *Action*; the several kinds of which may be distributed into such as have for their Agent a

{ Spirit, or spiritual faculty, called SPIRITUAL ACTION.

{ Body, or material substance, respecting chiefly either the

{ Actions of Animate bodies, called here CORPOREAL ACTION.

{ Passage of bodies from one place to another, styled MOTION.

{ Sundry kinds of works, about which men of several callings use to employ themselves, styled OPERATION.

SPIRITUAL ACTION.

THe Genus of SPIRITUAL ACTIONS, may be distributed into p. I.
 such as do belong other to

{ GOD. I.

{ The Soul, with reference to the

{ Understanding.

{ SPECULATIVE. II.

{ PRACTICAL. III.

{ WILL. IV.

{ Fancy or Appetite; the Actions of which are styled Affections or Passions, and may be distinguished into such as are either more

{ SIMPLE. V.

{ MIXED. VI.

G g

I. By

I. ACTIONS
OF GOD.

I. By ACTIONS OF GOD in this place, are meant only his *transient* Actions, which are terminated in the Creatures. As for his *immanent* Actions, because we can frame no other conceptions of these but such as are futable to the acts of our own minds, therefore *may* they be sufficiently expressed by those that follow in the next Differences. These *transient* Acts here enumerated, do *primarily belong to the Divine Nature*; though some of them may in a *secondary manner*, and by way of allusion and participation, be sometimes ascribed to other things: To which may be annexed upon the account of Affinity the general name of those Actions which do exceed all Natural power, MIRACLE, Wonder, supernatural.

These are distinguishable into such as do concern either the

Putting of things into their first being: or reducing them to nothing.

1. { CREATION, Making, Creator, Creature,
ANNIHILATION, Annul, disannul, abolish, extinguish, bring to nought,
Government or disposal of things; (call in, cancel, put out.

More general; whereby he doth most freely and wisely take care of, and provide for all things: To which may be opposed by some Analogy such a necessary Concatenation and unalterable order amongst things as doth not admit of any liberty: or such a blind contingency of things as excludes all wisdom, expressed usually by the words,

2. { PROVIDENCE, Fore-sight, Fore-cast. God's will.

{ FATE, Destiny.

{ FORTUNE, Chance, Accident, Venture, Adventure, casual, Hap, Luck, Hazard, fortuitous, a Hit, peradventure, perhaps. Ill Luck.

More special; belonging either to

Animate Creatures; by

Contributing to their || well: or ill being.

3. { BLESSING, Beatitude, Benediction. God's gift. God's help. Forgiveness of God.
CURSING, accurse, ban, Malediction, Execration. Punishment of God.

Continuing them in their particular kinds of Being: or depriving them of it.

4. { PRESERVATION, Conservation, Protection, Keeping, maintain, save, Saviour, shelter, guard, keep, cherish.
DESTRUCTION, Perdition, Confusion, Bane, Devastation, Loss, pernicious, subvert, undo, ruin, confound, extirpate, abolish, bring to naught, stroy, destroy, cast away, perish, cut off, waste, consume, dissolve, exterminate, extinguish, fall, gone.

Keeping or taking them from any evil felt or feared: or leaving them to it.

5. { DELIVERANCE, Rescue, Save-iour, Salvation, free, quit, rid, clear, exempt.

{ DERELICTION, destitute, forlorn, deserting, give up, relinquish, cast off, deliver up, forsake, leave, forgo.

Rational Creatures; as to their

Minds; by discovering to them, or impressing upon them, in an extraordinary way, such Truths or Inclinations as humane industry could not of it self attain to.

6. { REVELATION, open, disclose, discover, Vision, Enthusiasm, Fanatic, Oracle.
INSPIRATION, infuse.

States, by delivering them from a condition of servitude & misery.

7. REDEMPTION, deliver, save, ransom, rescue.

II. ACTI-

II. ACTIONS of the UNDERSTANDING and Judgment SPECULATIVE, Contemplation, Theory, are such as do concern the various exercise of our Understandings about the Truth and Falshood of things, with respect either to Understanding; being either (the

II. SPECULATIVE ACTIONS of the Understanding;

Preparative; in the first Objectization of a thing: or the reflexive Thought about it, together with what else one knows of that kind.

1. { THINKING, Cogitation, bethink, deem, imagin, esteem Conceit, Notion, Thought-ful, pensive, mind it, suggest, put in ones head, to Think.

{ MEDITATING, Study, considering, cast about in ones mind, muse, contemplate, Elucubration, think, fore think, premeditate, ponder, extempore.

Operative; in || the comparing of things to find out what is Truth: or the Thought resulting from such comparison.

{ INQUISITION, Examination, Search, Scrutiny, exploration, investigate,

2. { Disquisition, seek, discuss, hunt, canvase, cast water, Quest, Inquest.

{ DISCOVERY, detect, find, perceive, sift out, pick out, Invention, excogitate, Author, Inventor, tell, inkling, 'tis out.

Judgment;

Primary; in judging such discovery || agreeable to Truth: or disagreeable.

{ More general.

3. { ASSENT, Consent, accord, agree, concurr, allow, acknowledge, yield, suffrage, Voice, Vote, of the same mind, think good.

{ DISSENT, differ, disagree, of another mind, Discord.

More special; according to its arguments; as

{ Proceeding from Causes

{ Extrinsecal; Testimony || sufficient: or insufficient.

4. { BELIEVING, Credit, credible, Faith, Trust, Belief.

{ DISBELIEVING, Discredit, incredible, Distrust.

{ Intrinsecal in the thing it self; that it is || conclusive: or not so conclusive but that it may be otherwise.

5. { KNOWING, Cognition, conscious, wist, witting, aware, privy, Intelligence, learn, inform, acquaint, cognizance, notice, inkling, pre-science, omniscient. to Know. Know. Unknow.

{ DOUBTING, misdoubt, mistrust, distrust, suspence, hanging, staggering, hesitate, pendulous, dubious, ambiguous, at a stand, stick at, Quandary, Scruple, Sceptic, uncertain, Apocryphal, 'tis a question.

{ Productive of these Effects in || higher, or lower degrees.

6. { CERTAINTY, Assurance, sure, evince, convince, demonstrate, evidence, undoubted, out of doubt, without doubt, doubtless, infallible.

{ OPINION, Conceit, Judgment, Sentiment, Mind, Tenet, think, suppose, surmise, ween, overween, unanimous, likely, probable, prejudice, apprehend, fancy, repute, deem, Verdict, Sentence, shoot ones bolt.

Secondary; judging of Truth found, as to the

{ Consequence of it, in respect of other things to be concluded from it, or to follow upon it; in Thesis: or in Hypothesis.

7. { REASONING, Discussing, Arguing, Ratiocination, Logic.

{ CONJECTURING, Guessing, surmise, divine, mind gives, conceit, Pre-Importance: or frivolousness of it. (sumption, probable.

8. { ESTEEMING, accounting, prizing, valuing, rating, regard, respect, repute, count of, care for, think well of, set by, stand upon, credit, prefer.

{ CONTEMNING, despising, slighting, undervaluing, disregarding, set at nought, scorn, disdain, abjectness, despicable, vilifie, disesteem, neglect, set light by, make nothing of, I pass not for it, Nickname, pish.

III. PRACTICAL
ACTIONS
of the Under-
standing.

III. ACTIONS of the UNDERSTANDING and Judgment PRACTICAL, do concern the enquiry after and taking notice of the Nature of things, with reference to their Goodness or Fitness to any purpose. They are distinguishable, as the former, by their respect to the

Understanding; being either

Preparative, in the first Objectization of a business: or the reflexive Thought about it, together with what else one knows of that kind.

1. { DELIBERATING, ponder, weigh, forecast.

{ OBSERVING, advert, animadvert, give ear, attend to, heed, regard, give ones mind to, look to, mark, note, mind, pry, peep, watch, take notice, notable, remarkable, oversee, overlook.

Operative, in || the comparing of means to find which is expedient: or the Thought resulting from such comparison.

2. { CONSIDERATION, revolve, scan, advise, forecast, recognize, premeditate, ponder, peruse, study, recount, reflect, review, revise, weigh, bethink, consult, cast in ones mind, retrospection, ruminate.

{ INVENTION, devising, excogitate, find out, make, Author.

Judgment;

Primary; in judging the thing found to be || agreeable to its end: or disagreeable.

More general.

3. { APPROVING, liking, allowing, think good, take well, fancy him, find a Bill, currant.

{ DISAPPROVING, disliking, disallowing, disavow, mislike, condemn, explode, reprobate.

More special; according to its motives; as

Proceeding from Causes

Extrinfecal; Warranty || sufficient: or insufficient.

4. { TRUST, Confidence, betrust, entrust, rely, repose, enfeoff, recommend, credit, charge, rest upon.

{ DISTRUST, Mistrust, Diffidence, Suspicion, Surmize, Jealousie, Umbrage, call in question, misgive.

Intrinfecal in the means it self; || conclusive that it is so: or not so conclusive but that it may be otherwise.

5. { SATISFACTION, Content, acquiesce, resolve.

{ SCRUPLE, Doubt, dissatisfie.

Productive of these Effects; in || higher: or lower degrees.

6. { ASSURANCE, Confidence, sure, certain, resolved, secure, confirm.

{ PERSWASION, think, believe.

Secondary; in judging of expedients found, || as to the use of them, how they are to be ordered and managed: or what is like to be the event of them.

7. { CONTRIVING, projecting frame, machinate, plot, forecast, cast about, or in ones mind, find a way, devise, Conveyance.

{ EXPECTING, look for, wait, gaping after, mind gives me, make account, stay for, watch for.

IV. ACTIONS OF
THE
WILL.

IV. ACTIONS OF THE WILL. Under this Head are to be considered the

Kinds of such Actions; belonging either to the

End as future; comprehending Acts more

Simple;

Imperfect and diminute; || for: or against one thing rather than another,

1. { INCLINATION, Propensity, Proclivity, Proneness, Forwardness, hankering, having a mind to, Prejudice for, bent, addicted.

{ AVERSION, Prejudice against, unwillingness, coyness, stand off.

Impedite

Impedite and conditional; || for: or against a thing, if left to it self.

2. { **VELLEITY**, *Wouling, Wishing, Desire, List, Vote, Will, Mind,*
Option, rather. to Be willing.

{ **NOLLEITY**, *Backwardness, go against, grudge, loth, Regret, Reluctancy, think much, rather not, unwilling. with an ill will. to Be not willing.*

Perfect; denoting || the determining of it self to do, or not to do: or the taking of farther time to consider.

3. { **PURPOSING**, *Intention, Decree, destine, determine, appoint, design, resolve, ordain, mean, nonce, bent, minded, set himself, set ones mind, predestinate, preordain.*

{ **DEMURRING**, *hesitating, hanging, suspense, stick at, Quandary.*

Complicate; towards an object considered as difficult, signifying || the purpose of doing it notwithstanding such Difficulties: or doubting because of such Difficulties.

4. { **RESOLUTION**, *Fixedness, determined.*

{ **WAVERING**, *fluctuate, hanging, suspense, irresolute, staggering.*

Means;

Antecedently; determining what to || take: or leave.

5. { **ELECTION**, *chusing, select, Choice, cull, picking, prefer, set aside, Option, Pre election, predestinate, rather.*

{ **REJECTION**, *refuse, Preterition, pass by, cast off, cast aside, cast away, reprobate, repudiate, renounce, explode, out-cast;*

Consequently; || continuing in the purpose of using such means: or ceasing such purpose.

6. { **PROSECUTING**, *persevere, persist, hold on.*

{ **DESISTING**, *giving off, leaving, cease, surcease, end, terminate, determin, stay, rest, pause, forbear, withdraw, falter, supersede, break off, go out, give over, lay aside, or down.*

End obtained; as to the || resting: or not resting of the Will in it as good.

7. { **DELECTATION**, *Fruition, Rejoycing, Joy, Gladness, Delight, Comfort, Complacence, Pleasure, Solace, Satisfaction, Content, placid, please, affect, acceptable, delicious, sweet, welcome.*

{ **DISPLACENCE**, *Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort, unpleasant, irksom, grievous, Offence-ive, Disgust, Dislike, Distast, stomach, unacceptable grating, malecontent.*

Affections; either of the

Will it self in its actings; consisting in || its having a power of applying it self to the doing or not doing this or that: or not having such power.

8. { **LIBERTY**, *arbitrary, free, may, may chuse.*

{ **DETERMINATION TO ONE**, *must, cannot chuse but, limit, Necessity.*

Actions of the Will; denoting || the doing of things according to the free inclinations of our own minds: or the being necessitated by some external impediments to do any thing against such inclinations.

9. { **SPONTANEITY**, *of ones own accord, freely, willing, voluntary, with a good will, unbidden, gratis, ready.*

{ **COACTION**, *Compulsion, Constraint, Force; enforce, Violence, unwillingness, manure, perforce, extort, wrench, wrest, in spight, will or nill, driving, pressing, bear down, over-awe.*

V. SIMPLE
PASSIONS,

V. *Acts of the Sensitive part, namely of the Fancy, and chiefly of the Appetite, whereby the mind is moved and disturbed with the apprehensions of things, are styled PASSIONS, Affection, Perturbation, pathetic.*

Those amongst these are called *more SIMPLE* which consist onely of one single Act. They are distinguishable into such as concern things under the notion of

New unexpected surprizing: or else things over-common and too much repeated; without respect to the good or evil of them, being chiefly a disturbance of the Fancy; styled

1. { *ADMIRATION, marvel, wonder, amaze, astonish. Wonder. Marvelleous.*
 { *TÆDIUM, glut, loathing, cloy, dawl, nauseate.*

Good or Evil which we

Wish to happen to them.

2. { *FAVOUR, Benevolence, Benignity, Grace, Good will, kind propiti-
 ous, ingratiate, Favorite, Dilling, Well-wisher, make much of.*
 { *MALIGNITT, Malice, Spite, Pique, Grudge, Prejudice, Despite,
 Discourtesie, Disfavour, sinister, virulent, malevolent, ill will, ill
 minded. Malicious.*

Apprehend to be in them; whether

Absolute; flowing from || our general apprehensions of the Worth of things, and our need of them: or the Evil, and our being hurt by them.

3. { *LOVE, Affection, inamour, dote on, smitten, amiable, besotted,
 amorous, dear, endear, Darling, Minion, Paramour, well-belo-
 ved, Likings, Fancy, Philtre. to Love.*
 { *HATRED, Malice, Rancour, Spite, Virulence, odious, abhor, abo-
 minate, detest, cannot endure, Grudge, Pique, Heart-burning, can-
 kered, exulcerate. to Hate.*

Relative to different notions concerning

Both Good and Evil; considered as

Present.

4. { *MIRTH, Glee, Solace, Chearfulness, Sport, blithe, blissom,
 buxom, frolick, jolly, jocund, jovial, merry, exhilarate,
 glad, crank, debonair, comical, pleasant, sanguin, Jubile. Joy.*
 { *GRIEF, Sadness, Sorrow, Melancholy, Heaviness, doleful, de-
 plorable, disconsolate, bitter, pensive, dejected, tragical, ruful,
 amort, moan, bemoan, wail, bewail, lament, Dump, cast
 down, vex, trouble, cut, take on, whimper, pule, woe, agony,
 anguish, mourn, Plaint, Cry, take heavily. Mourning.*

Absent and possible.

5. { *DESIRE, Affection, covet, crave, fain, long for, lust, greedy,
 Inclination to, hankering, wish, Concupiscence, eager, earn-
 est, importunate, thirst after, have a mind to, to Desire.*
 { *AVERSATION, Antipathy, Regret, Relustancy, Distast, irksom,
 eschew, shun, avoid, abhor, loath, execrate, cannot endure,
 or abide,*

Absent

Absent and probable; as to

The nature of the Act.

6. { HOPE, Trust, Recumbency, Affiance, Rely.

{ FEAR, Awe, Dread, Terrour, Horrour, Consternation, hideous, dismal, afraid, agast, formidable, horrible, terrible, fright, fray, terrifie, scare, startle, daunt, deterr, dismay, amate, appale, dare not, terrible, Bugbear, Hobgoblin. to Fear.

The greater: or lesser degree of this Probability.

7. { CONFIDENCE, Affiance, Trust, build upon, rest upon, rely, repose, secure, pert, in heart, dare, presume, take to.

{ DIFFIDENCE, Suspicion, Jealousie, Mistrust, Distrust, out of heart, faint-hearted, cast down, heartless, misdoubt, misgive.

The issue and event; which as it is represented to have Difficulties in it || either superable: or insuperable; so it excites.

8. { BOLDNESS, Courage, Audacity, daring, sturdy, hardy, stout, venturous, pert, malapert, embolden, presume. to Dare.

{ DESPAIR, Despondency, forlorn, hopeles, dash, cast down, deadnes of heart, heartless, past hope.

Evil alone, or opposition from others, wherein there is contempt: to which may be annexed by way of affinity (though it be not properly a simple Passion) that particular desire of making such actions whereby others have been injurious to us, to become hurtful to themselves, so as they may be sensible of it.

9. { ANGER, Ire, Passion-ate, Wrath, Sharpness, Rage, Outrage, Pett, Choler, Gall, fume, storm, fret, pelt, chafe, vex, take on, inflame, kindle, irritate, inrage, exasperate, incense, provoke, move, sullen, hasty, furious, outrageous, mad, look big, placable, appease, stomach, Animosity, heart-burning, irascible, rough, hot, curst, snappish, snarle, snuffle.

{ REVENGE, avenge, Vengeance, vindictive, wreak.

VI. MIXED
PASSIONS.

VI. MIXED PASSIONS, are such as do not consist of any single Act, but are made up of more then one, to be distinguished by the Object they are conversant about, and by the Simple Passions of which they consist, into such

Determined either to Good or Evil; with respect to (as are

The particular interest of *Repute*; being conversant about

Good, which we apprehend to be in it self honourable and worthy, implying || *Confidence and Love* in the promoting of it: or *Confidence and Joy* in the owning of it.

1. { *ZEAL*, ardent, Devotion, earnest, fervent, hot, warm, intent, eager, Zealot.
{ *GLORYING*, Triumph, Exultation, boast brag, Bravado, Redomontado, Thraſonical, crack, crow, vapor, vaunt, Ostentation, swagger, vain-glory, flourishing, take a pride.

Evil, which we apprehend to be in it self dishonourable and unworthy; implying || a mixture of *Hatred and Aversation* against the committing of it: or *Sorrow and Diffidence* for the committing of it.

2. { *SCORN*, set light by, slight, despise, contemn.
{ *SHAME* -faced-full-less, abash, bashful, ashamed, out of countenance, confound, quash, dash, Impudence, Turpitude, put to shame.

The more general interests belonging to

Our selves; respecting either

Good that is dear to us, implying a || mixture of *Love, Anger, and Hope*, that we may excel others in it: or a mixture of *Love, Anger, and Fear*, lest we should by others be deprived of it.

3. { *SEMULATION*, vy, strive, struggle.
{ *JEALOUSIE*, Suspicion, surmize.

Evil; whether as done

By our selves; being either || a mixture of *Sorrow and Fear* upon dissatisfaction in having committed it: or *Sorrow and Desire*, as wishing it had not been committed.

4. { *REMORSE*, Compunction, Contrition, relent, beshrew, trouble of
{ *REPENTANCE*, Penitence, rue. (mind.

By others; || either a vile thing by any person, or any evil by a vile person; implying a mixture of *Anger and Hatred*: or of *Anger and Aversation*.

5. { *SINDIGNATION*, Scorn, dudgeon, fume, murmur. (tion.
{ *DISDAIN*, Scorn.

Others; in respect of the

Good befalling them, (as we think) || worthily, or unworthily; implying a mixture of *Love and Joy*: or *Hate and Grief*.

6. { *JOY FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS*, Gratulation, congratulate, Sympathy.

{ *ENVY*, Spite-full, invidious, grudge, repine, malign.

Evil befalling them, (as we think) || worthily, or unworthily; implying a mixture of *Hate and Joy*: or of *Love and Grief*.

7. { *ΕΠΙΧΑΙΡΕΚΑΚΙΑ*, Joy for the evil of others.

{ *PITTY*, Compassion, commiserate, condole, relent, ruthless, tender, woful, yearn, Bowels bemoan, bewail, lament, deplore, Sympathy, fellow-feeling.

Indetermined either as to Good or Evil, but concerning both consisting in a distraction of the Mind by a conflict of any two contrary Passions: to which may be opposed (though not so proper to this place) the transport of the

8. { *SAGONY*. (Mind, being wholly possess'd with one Passion: styled
{ *EXTASIE*, Transport, Amazement, Consternation, Maze, Traunce, Rapture, ravish, astonish, extatical. COR-

CORPOREAL ACTION.

BY CORPOREAL ACTIONS are meant such Actions whose Agent is a *Body* or Material substance. They are distinguishable into such as are

More peculiar to Living creatures; either more

{ Absolute; belonging to
 { VEGETATIVES. I.
 { SENSITIVES. II.
 { RATIONALS. III.

{ Relative to the

{ Outward SIGNS OF PASSION. IV.

{ GENERAL Notions belonging to DEMEANOUR. V.

{ Common with them to other things, to which by Analogy they are ascribed, the different kinds of GESTURE. VI.

I. Corporeal ACTIONS belonging chiefly to VEGETATIVE Bodies, may be distinguished into such as are either.

I. AC-
TIONS;
VEGE-
TA-
TIVE.

{ Primary and more general; denoting the *making*: or *unmaking* of a thing; the *motion towards a new form*: or *from the precedent form*; styled

1. { GENERATION, *get, beget, procreate, propagate, breeding, engender, Gene-*
 { CORRUPTION, *Dissolution, consumption.* (sis.

{ Secondary and more particular; relating unto the

{ Conveying, or receiving in that first matter which is to be formed into an animate Body.

2. { IMPREGNATION, *beget, pregnant, breeding, teeming, conceived, get*
 { with child, *big, great with child, or egg.*
 { CONCEPTION, *with child, Superfetation.* (soon.

{ Bringing forth what hath been thus conceived; either in due time: or too

3. { PARTURITION, *Bearing, Birth, Nativity, bringing forth, travail,*
 { *groning, in labour, lying in, Child-birth, eaning, farrowing, kindling,*
 { *soling, whelping, deliver, Midwife, brought to bed, cry out, lay egg.*
 { ABORTION, *miscarry, Mischance, cast young, Castling, untimely birth,*
 { *Slink, still-born.*

{ Improvement of what is thus brought forth; either

{ Peculiar to the Young; implying that more then ordinary tenderness to be used towards things in that state, || whether more general: or that which is proper to viviparous Animals.

4. { FOTION, *cherishing, foster, foment, brood, Incubation, hatching.*
 { LACTATION, *giving suck, suckle,*

{ Common to Young and Old;

{ Antecedent; || the taking in of sutable and sufficient aliment: or the fitting of this aliment by fermentation.

5. { FEEDING, *living upon, Aliment, Food.*
 { DIGESTING, *Concoction, put over.*

{ Consequent from the

{ Union of the Aliment to the body: and its improving thereby.

6. { NOURISHING, *Nutrition, maintain, Nutriment.*

{ GROWING, *come up, increase, improve, thrive, Spring, Proficient*
 { Union: or disunion, of the Body and Soul.

7. { LIVING, *Life, quick, alive, enliven, vivifie, revive, survive.*
 { vital, *Resurrection, to Live, Living.*

{ DYING, *Death, dead-ly, mortal, fatal, dy, decease, depart, expire,*
 { *give up the ghost, defunct, kill, slay, mortifie, dispatch, Slaughter,*
 { *Mortality, capital, to Die, Dead.* H h II. Cor-

II. AC-
TIONS
SENSI-
TIVE.

II. Corporeal ACTIONS belonging to SENSITIVE Bodies; may be distinguished into such as are either

More principal and natural; denoting the kinds of natural Appetite, together with such Actions as tend to the satisfying of them; relating to the Preservation of the Individuum, as to the desire of

Nourishment, for the supply of Decays; and that either by

Food: or Meat.

1. { HUNGER, Appetite, Stomach, eager, greedy, ravenous, Famine,

sharp-set. Hungry.

{ EATING, devour, gorging, fall to, Meal, Repast, Refection, Food, Meat, Aliment, edible, Viands, Victuals, fall to ones Meat. *to Eat.*

Liquor.

2. { THIRST, dry. *Thirsty.*

{ DRINKING, Potion, potulent, potable, quaff, sop, soaking, lap, swill, carouse, sip, tippie, bibble, guzzle, Draught, Drench, Water, Butler, Buttery, Cellar. *to Drink.*

Rest and refreshment after labour and weariness; comprehending the Appetite or inclination after this: or the Satisfaction of such Appetite, consisting in a cessation from all Actions of the outward Senses, by a relaxation of the Nerves.

{ DROWSINESS, Heaviness.

3. { SLEEPING, asleep, dormant, a Nap, lull, Slumber, narcotic, roost *to Sleep.*

State supposed, belonging to this Appetite, or the Satisfaction of it, denoting the general Action of the Senses: or the working of the Fancy in sleep.

{ WAKING, awake, watch, Reveiles, raise from sleep.

4. { DREAMING.

Propagation of the Species.

5. { LUST, Salacity, Lechery, Venery, Concupiscence, libidinous, carnal, fleshly, blissom, clicket, proud.

{ COITION, coupling, gendring, lie with, know carnally, Copulation, rutting, tread, venery.

Less principal and preternatural; referring to several affections of the Touch, and different kinds of Pain; being either

Proper to the Skin and outward parts; caused by an agitation of some thin Vapours stopped in their expiration, which is remedied by such a kind of affriction with an edge as doth open the Pores, that the Vapors may transpire.

6. { ITCHING.

{ SCRATCHING, Scraping, clawing, Scalping-iron.

Common to other parts; and caused by

Distention or compression of the parts: or sharpness of humours.

{ Aching, Ach.

7. { PRICKING, Crick, pungent, sharp, Stitch.

Dissipation of the Spirits in the softer parts by a light touch: or corrosion of the membranous parts.

8. { TICKLING, Titillation.

{ SMARTING, piercing.

Obstruction either in the Nerves or Muscles; causing || some vellications in the Nerves: or a hot pungent pain in the Muscles.

9. { SWITCHING, Vellication, Pinching.

{ TINGLING.

III. The

III. The Corporeal ACTIONS peculiar to Men, or the several wayes of expressing their mental Conceptions, are either by
 Articulate sounds; considered according to

III. ACTI-
ONS PECU-
LIAR TO
MEN.

The general name, together with the privation of it.

1. { SPEAKING, *talk, utter-ance, mentioning, Elocution, pronounce, express, deliver, Prolation, Spokes-man, effable, voluble, fluent, say, tell, mutter, mumble, jabber, jargon, vein, Grammar, Rhetoric, Oratory, Eloquence, Prolocutor, nuncupative, by word of mouth. Saying.*
 { MUTENESS, *dumb, speechless, silent, blank, tongue-tied. Silence.*

The defects of speaking, as to || the continuity of speech: or the prolation of some particular letters.

2. { STUTTERING, *Stammering, falter, hammer.*
 { LISPING.

The degrees of loudness in speaking; either || without any vocal sound: or with much noise.

3. { WHISPERING, *mutter, round in the ear.*
 { EXCLAMATION, *Acclamation, hollow, hoot, hoop, shout, bawl, clamor, cry, Lure, Out-cry, roar, screech, scream, squeak, squeal, loud, lift up ones voice, set out ones throat.*

The particular kinds of speaking; referring

To such words as we see before us; either || more perfect: or imperfect.

4. { READING, *Lecture, Lesson, legible, peruse. to Read.*
 { SPELLING.

To the manner of ordering our voice according to musical Tunes; either || the more perfect: or the more imperfect attempt.

5. { SINGING, *Song, Ditty, Ballad, Carol, Canticle, Lay, Ode, Madrigal, Eclogue, canorous, Modulation, chant, Chorister, Quire.*
 { CHIRPING, *questing, quittle.*

The several relations of speaking; when we say that to another which we expect should be || repeated: or written by him.

6. { DICTATING, *prompting, suggest.*
 { ENDITING.

Figures representing either words or things, and made either || immediately by mens hands: or by the impression of Types.

7. { WRITING, *penning, drawing, engrossing, Hand, Manuscript, subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, transcribe, Postscript, interline, indorse, scrawle, scribe, rude draught, Pen-man, Scribe, Writer, Scrivener, Secretary, Clerk, Note, Ticket, Docket, Short-hand, Tachygraphy, Brachygraphy, Cryptography, set ones hand, set down, take or put in writing, enter into book, write out fair: Delineation, Drawing, to Delineate, to Write.*

{ PRINTING, *Imprint, Impression, typographical, Type, Press, put in Print. Printed letters.*

IV. SIGNS
OF PASSIONS.

IV. The OUTWARD SIGNS OF our inward PASSIONS, are either

More peculiar to some single Passions; as to

Admiration: or *Sating*; *Straining the* || *eyes*: or *the brows*.

1. { STARING.

1. { MOVING THE BROWS.

Love: or *Hate*; *expansion*: or *contraction of the Muscles of the Face*.

2. { SMILING, *smirking*, *snearing*, *simper*.

2. { LOWRING, *powting*, *scowling*, *frowning*, *grinning*, *look fowre*.

Mirth: or *Sorrow*.

3. { LAUGHING, *deride*, *ridiculous*, *giggle*, *chuckle*, *tibi*, *flicker*, *to laugh*.

3. { WEeping, *mourn*, *cry*, *Tears*, *wailing*, *Plaint*, *bemoan*, *bewail*, *lament*, *blubber*, *shed tears*, *whining*, *to Weep*.

Desire: or *Aversation*; *scrwing the body*: or *wagging the head*.

4. { WRIGLING.

4. { MOVING THE HEAD, *Nodd*.

Hope: or *Fear*; expressed either by the

Body or parts of it; being || *moved once and quick*: or *oft and continuedly*: or *deprived of motion*.

5. { STARTING, *flinching*.

5. { TREMBLING, *quaking*, *shaking*, *shudering*, *Trepidation*, *quivering*, *shiver*, *quaver*, *chatter*.

{ RIGOR, *Horror*, *Stifness*.

Breath; || *emitted short and quick*: or *emitted slow and long*: or *sucked up suddenly*.

6. { HUFFING, *snuff*, *puff*.

6. { SIGHING, *Sobbing*.

{ SUCKING up the breath, *sniff*.

Confidence and Diffidence: or *Boldness and Despair*; *setting the hands against the sides*: or *heaving up the shoulders*.

7. { KEMBOING.

7. { SPANISH SHRUG.

Anger: or *Revenge*; by *emission of the breath*; either || *vocal*, but not *articulate*: or *articulate*, but not *distinctly intelligible*.

8. { GRONING.

8. { GRUMBLING.

More common to several Passions; by *discolouring the countenance* || *with a greater degree of Redness* then doth belong to the *natural hue*; appertaining either to *Joy*, *Love*, *Desire*, but chiefly to *Shame*: or else *with Whiteness*; belonging to those more violent perturbations of *Grief*, *Anger*, &c. but chiefly to *Fear*.

9. { BLUSHING, *flush*.

9. { PALENESS, *wan*, *ghastly*, *pallid*, *appale*.

V. The general notions belonging to DEMEANOUR, *Carriage, Comportment, Deportment, Garb, behave*, or the manner of our *conversing* towards one another in respect of such Corporeal Actions as either custom or common opinion hath put a decency and fitness upon, are considerable; either according to the

V. DEMEANOUR.

More general kinds; denoting

The endeavour to express our respect to others, by || going to them: or staying by them or for them.

1. VISITING, go to see.

WAITING, Attend-ance, serve, Retinue, Train, Valet, Page, Lacquey, stay for, tarry for, tend.

The congress or meeting of others, in respect of || our applying our selves to them: or their receiving or using of us.

2. ADDRESSING, accost.

ENTERTAINING, treat, entreat, usage, reception, welcome.

The kinds of gesture, or words, signifying respect.

3. SALUTATION, caressing, accost, greet, hail, commendations.

More special kinds; consisting in

Gestures.

At a distance; by bowing of the || Body: or Knees.

4. CONGEEING, cringe, duck, make a leg, crouch.

CURCHEEING, Genuflexion.

Near; either more

Rustic.

5. CLAPPING. Knocking on the ribs.

SHAKING HANDS.

Gentile; by joyning of the || Body: or Face.

6. EMBRACING, clasping, clip, coll, grasp, hug, twine.

KISSING, Smack, Kiss, Buss. to Kiss.

Words; whereby we express

Our || esteem of others: or our business with them.

7. COMPLEMENTING, Courtlineß, Caressing.

CONFERRING, commune, parley, talk, treat, speak with, Dialogue.

Our good wishes to others; either at our || first meeting: or parting.

8. SALVEDICTION, accost, greet, hail.

VALEDICTION, adieu, farwell, take leave.

VI. GE-
STURE.

VI. GESTURE, *Action, Behaviour, Gesticulation, Mimic*, doth denote *such an Animal action or motion as alters the situation of the whole or parts of the body*: To which the word POSTURE, *Position*, may be annexed by way of affinity; signifying the *situation in which such motion is determined*. The several kinds of these Gestures and Postures (which are applicable likewise to inanimate things) do refer either to the weights being incumbent upon something.

Below it: And these are distinguished according to the imaginary progress of that body or the parts of it,

Upward; either more

Direct.

1. { RISING, *arise, raise, rouse, ly up, sit up, stand up, rear, elevate, lift up, erect, exalt, Resurrection*

{ STANDING, *Station-ary, Footing, Perch, Rampant, to Stand.*

Oblique.

{ Keeping the height, and

{ Inlarging the terms.

2. { STRETCHING, *retching, extending, Distention, Expansion, produce, sprein, strein, draw out.*

{ SPREAD, *square.*

{ Narrowing the terms.

3. { SHRINKING, *contracting, Coarctation, couch, gather up.*

{ CRUMPLE, *snudge.*

{ Altering the height, by motion of the

{ Trunk.

4. { STOOPING, *crouch, bow, bend, cowering.*

{ LEANING, *lolling, Recumbency, stay or rest upon:*

{ Lower Limbs.

{ Hips.

5. { SITTING, *set, sedentary, seat. to Sit.*

{ SATE, *squat.*

{ Knees.

6. { KNEELING, *Genuflexion, fall on knees.*

{ ON KNEES.

Downward; either more

Direct.

7. { FALLING, *fell, cast down, sink.*

{ LYING, *Prostration, groveling, lay, along, all along, flat, level, couch, to lie.*

Oblique.

8. { TURNING.

{ REVERSE, *inverted.*

Above it; whether || partly: or wholly; each of which is either motion or rest.

9. { SCLINGING.

{ HANGING, *pendent, suspended, dangling.*

MOTION.

MOTION.

THat Action whereby things do pass from one place to another is styled §. III.
MOTION, *move, remove, stir, wag, shake, quetch, shog, jog, start, jerk, budge, dislodge, flitting, shuffle, shuttle, rummage, agitation, going, passing, transferr, place, make a stirr.*

REST, *Quiet, still, unmoved, repose, sedate, settle, stand, stay, stand or ly still, Requiem, ease, Pause, acquiesce, settle, sit, lodge, lull, Sabbath, dead of the night, take rest. Restful: Unquiet. Restless.*

By the word *Motion* here is meant Local Motion, which doth alwayes accompany Corporeal Action, upon which account many of the Species under this Head might, if there were convenient room for them, be reckoned under the former; but their places here may serve sufficiently to expresse and distinguish them. This Local Motion of bodies may be distinguished into

Natural.

Of the *whole*; more

General, respecting the Kinds of Animal PROGRESSIVE MOTION. I.

Particular, referring to the VARIOUS NOTIONS OF GOING. II.

Of the *parts*; considered

More largely; as belonging to ANIMAL ACTION IN COMMON. III

As restrained to the Acts of

PURGATION. IV.

EXERCISE. V.

VIOLENT MOTION according to the several kinds of it. VI.

I. Kinds of ANIMAL PROGRESSION, may refer either to

I. ANI-
MAL
PRO-
GRES-
SION.

Beasts; more || perfect: or imperfect.

1. GOING, *gressive, a Step, Pace, Gate.*

HALTING, *Cripple, lame, limp, hobble, foundred.*

Birds; in the

Air; by the motion of the wings: to which may be annexed that other kind of Motion of the wings whereby Birds use to keep themselves up in the same place with little or no Progression.

2. FLYING, *fluttering, soar, volatile, toure. to Fly.*

HOVERING.

Water; either || upon it: or into and under it.

FLOATING.

3. DIVING, *duck, plunge.*

Fish; either || more generally within the water: or more specially down-

4. SWIMMING, *launch. to Swim.*

SINKING. (wards into it)

Insects; as

Grashoppers and Fleas, &c. the more || perfect: or imperfect.

5. LEAPING, *skipping, jump, frisk, spring, caper, curvet, bound.*

HOPPING.

Ants: or *Worms*, &c.

6. CREEPING, *crawl, sprawl, reptile.*

WRIGLING, *insinuate, scrue or wind himself in.*

Though each of these Motions do principally belong to such kinds of living Creatures, yet are they not so to be restrained to them but that they may be truly ascribed to others.

II. The

II.
MODES
OF GO-
ING.

II. The several MODES OF GOING, may be distinguished into
The Self-motion or Ition of Animals;

On an ordinary Plain or declivity; according to the

Lesser: or greater degrees of Velocity.

1. { WALKING, Ambulation, Procession, Perambulation, go, wade, Ford, waddle, Lacquey, Path, foot it, trip along. (man.

{ RUNNING, galloping, Career, Course, Race, start, Goal, outstrip, Foot- Different Motion of the four legs; || when either those of one side move together: or when they move cross and diagonally.

2. { AMBLING, pacing, thorough-paced.

{ TROTTING, prancing.

Different Extensions || of the body according to height: or of the legs ac-

3. { STALKING, jetting, strutt, portly going. (cording to wideness.

{ STRADLING, stride, a-stride, divaricate.

Different Modes, whether more || regular: or irregular.

4. { STEDDY.

{ STAGGERING, reeling, Vacillation, Tottering.

On a very smooth Plain.

5. { SLIDING, glide, slipping.

{ STUMBLING, Titubation, blunder, falter, lapse, slip, trip.

On a difficult Declivity, || upwards: or downwards.

6. { CLIMBING, clambering, scaling.

{ TUMBLING.

The being carried by something else; on || the Land: or Water.

7. { RIDING, being horsed or mounted, taking horse, Postilion, to Ride on horseback.

{ SAILING, Navigation, Voyage, launch, take water or ship, embark, waft

III. MO-
TIONS
OF
THE
PARTS.

III. Animal MOTIONS belonging to the various parts, are either

More principal;

{ Of the Heart originally, and from thence of the Blood in the Arteries: to which may be adjoyned the Motion of the Guts.

1. { PULSE, throb, beat.

{ PERISTALTIC.

{ Of the Lungs, || more general, or the Sound made by some impediment of breathing through the Nose.

2. { RESPIRATION, breathing, fetch wind, draw breath, take breath.

{ SNORTING, snoring.

Less principal; of the

Mouth and Thorax; by the forcible || emission, or attraction of Breath. Breath.

3. { BLOWING, puffing, blast.

{ SUCTION, supping, sip, soop, drawing, emulgent, snuff up.

Diaphragm or Stomach; agitated by a convulsive Motion || upwards, or

4. { SOBBING. (downwards.

{ HICCOUGH, Tex.

Jaws; by a

{ Repeated Motion in the || first, or second preparation of Food.

5. { MASTICATION, chewing, champ, gnawing, browsing, mumble.

{ RUMINATION, chewing the cud.

{ Single Motion; to which may be annexed that Motion of the musculous parts of the body, caused by some flatulent vapours.

6. { YAWNING, gape, Oscitation, gasp.

{ PANDICULATION, retching, stretching.

Tongue

{ Tongue, or Throat.

7. { SLICKING, lap, flap.

{ SWALLOWING, gulp, ingurgitate, devour, pouch, gobble.

IV. Those kinds of *Actions* whereby several *Animals* do cast off such excrementitious parts as are offensive to nature are styled PURGATION, voiding, evacuating, Excrement fluxing: to which may be opposed the Notion of BINDING, costive, styptic, restraining, astringent.

IV. PURGATION.

These Motions may be distinguished by the kinds of parts so amoved; either the more

Vaporous and windy; from the

Head.

1. { SNEEZING, neeze, Sternutation.

Stomach upwards, or Guts downwards.

2. { BELCHING, parbreak, breaking wind upwards.

{ FARTING, breaking wind downwards, Scape.

Serous and watry; from the

Whole habit of the body.

3. { SWEATING, Exudation, diaphoretic, sudorific, all in a water. Sweat.

{ TRANSPARATION, breathing, Evaporation, Effluvium, Perspiration.

Head.

4. { SPITTING, Salivate-ion, Spittle, bespit, spawl, bespawl, slaver, drivel, Flux.

{ BLOWING THE NOSE, mucous, Snivel, Snot.

Lungs and Chest.

5. { COUGHING, Cough.

{ EXCREATION, haking, hemming.

Greater or lesser Veins.

6. { BLEEDING, opening a Vein, Phlebotomy, let blood, draw blood, Lances.

{ SCARIFYING, lance.

Skin.

7. { BLISTERING, Vesication, caustic.

{ CUPPING.

Bladder.

8. URINING, piss, make water, hold ones water, stale, diuretic, Diabetes, Dysury-urine.

Consistent and gross parts; from the || Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards.

{ VOMITING, speewing, casting, disgorging, puke, regurgitate, retching.

{ DUNGING, purging by siege, going to stool, scour, Draught, Lask, laxative, Loosness, muting, soluble, solutive, Muck, Ordure, Siege, Stool, Sir-reverence, excrement, easment, ease the belly, Jakes, Privy, House of office. Dung.

V. By RECREATION, Diversion, Pastime, Sport, Exercise, are meant those several kinds of *Actions* which are used for divertisement or Exercise: to which may be annexed the word GAME, Play, Prize, signifying such kind of Exercises, wherein there is an endeavour for Mastery. These are either of the

V. RECREATION.

Mind; depending upon

Chance onely; according to || the more general name: or that particular kind which is most frequent by marked Cubes.

1. { SLOT, Sortition, Cuts, Ballot, cast or draw Lots.

{ DICE, a Dy, cock-all, rifle.

Chance and Skill.

2. { CHARTS.

{ TABLES.

Skill onely.

3. { CHESS.

{ DRAUGHTS.

Body; in respect of

The whole; requiring

Strength and Skill.

4. { BOWLING.

{ BALLING, Tennis, Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Sto-Ball. Pel-mel.

Agility and Skill.

5. { DANCING, Masking, Revels, a Ball, Morice, Mumming. Tune for Dancing.

{ VAULTING.

Strength, Agility and Skill.

6. { WRESTLING, grappling, struggling, striving, handy gripes, strike up ones heels.

{ FENCING, Gladiator, Tilting, Tournament, juggling, play at weapon or foils.

The Eye, or the Ear.

7. { SIGHTS, Shews, Theatre, Amphitheatre, Pageants, Spectacle.

{ MUSIC, Serenade, strein, aer, tune, prelude, Waits, Crowd, Fiddle-er, Minstrel, play on an Instrument.

Tune for Music.

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VI. The

VI. VIOLENT
MOTION.

VI. The general kinds of VIOLENT MOTION, may be distributed according to the effects upon the thing moved, into such as denote

Translation into a new place; comprehending

Motion together; when the Mover sustains the thing moved: to which may be annexed by way of affinity that other Action, by which one thing sustains, or hinders the falling of another.

1. { CARRYING, bring, convey, bear, serve, import, waft, weare about one, portable, portage, porter, baggage, vehicle, fare, beer, packhorse.

{ BEARING, supporting, sustain, hold up, prop, shore up, stay up, uphold, carry, stand under, shoulder up, bolster up. *Holding up. Hold upright.*

Amotion, when the Mover and Moved do at the beginning cease to be contiguous: or Admotion, when the thing moved doth end in a contiguity of something else.

2. { CASTING, throwing, sling, hurl, project, inject, eject, ding, pelt, toss, *Shooting to Shoot. (coit, sling.*

{ CATCHING, apprehend, lay hold, snatch, lay hands on, grapple, graspe, scramble.

Often returns into the same place; according to || greater or less degrees.

3. { SWINGING, Vibration, waving, brandish, agitate, exagitate, to and fro flourish, rock, sway, dangling, pendulous, wield.

{ SHAKING, Quassation, Concussion, jogging, agitate, dandle, wag, swag, sway, jolt, totter, flutter, shatter, waving.

Some impression from the Mover; according to the more

General name: or that which is from an obtuse hard body.

4. { STRIKING, Percussion, smite, bang, beat, bast, buffet, cuff, dash, hit, swinge, thump, thwack, Blow, Stripe, slap, flap, rap, tap, kick, wince,

{ spurn, bob, box, fillip, whirret, yerke, pummel, punch, rebuff, repercussion, collision, gnash, skittish, interfere, let fly at,

{ KNOCKING, beating Blow, butt, Mallet, battering, jobbing, Ramm.

Particular kind; by the end of a thing, more || obtuse, or acute.

5. { POUNDING, braying, Contusion, stamp.

{ PECKING, Mattock, Pick-ax.

Dissolution of Union in the same body; according to

The Stiffness, or Limberness of the body wherein it is made.

6. { BREAKING, Fracture, Rupture, burst, Crack, Crash, Squash, Dash, Flaw, Shatter, shiver, crumble.

{ TEARING torn, dilacerate, rend, rent, ragged, tattered, flittered, jagged, pull in pieces.

The Figure of the body by which it is made; either || an edge, or a point.

7. { CUTTING, Incision, gash, slash, hack, hew, chop, rip, chip, snip, slice, section, segment, carve, dissect, whittle, barb, pare, top, lop, curtail,

{ dock, sharpe, keen, Hatchet, Pole-ax. *to Cut.*

{ PRICKING, stabbing, Goad, pungent, runn in, thrust in, goar.

O P E R A T I O N.

THe sundry kinds of *works about which men of several Callings use to imploy themselves*, are usually styled by the name of

p. IV.

OPERATION, *Labor-ious, Pains, Travail, Toil, moil, Turmoile, drudg, droil, work, handy-work, Ply, cooperate, take pains, lay about him. Task.*

PLAY, *Sport, lufury, dally.*

These are either

{ More *Common* and general; relating to

{ **MECHANICAL FACULTIES. I.**

{ **MIXED MECHANICAL Operations. II.**

{ More *Particular*; belonging to the providing of

{ Food, **AGRICULTURE. III.**

{ Houses, or Utenfils, **FABRILE Arts. IV.**

{ Clothing, **SARTORIAN Trades. V.**

{ Physic, **CHYMICAL, Pharmaceutical Operations. VI.**

I. OPERATIONS belonging to the **MECHANICAL** Faculties, are either such as do refer to the

I. MECHANICAL OPERATIONS.

Lever; for the forcible motion of a thing || *upwards, or downwards.*

1. { **LIFTING**, *heave, hoise, advance, elevate, exalt, Lever, Crow, Crane.*

{ **DEPRESSING**, *strein, stress, weigh down.*

Balance; for || *trial of the weight of things, or the preponderating of one*

2. { **LIBRATING**, *balancing.*

{ **BIASSING**, *preponderate.*

Wedge; for the *dividing of hard tough bodies*; to which may be opposed the *thrusting of them close together.*

3. { **CLEAVING**, *rive, slit, split, Cleft, Chink, Chap, Crevise.*

{ **COMPRESSING**, *crib, gripe, pinching, press, squeezing, straining, wring, nip, twing, throng, crowd, crush, Constipation, bulge.*

Pully; when the mover and moved continue their Contiguity in || *ad-motion, or amotion.*

4. { **PULLING**, *pluck, tow, tug, lugg, twing, twitch, draw, drag, Draught, hale, Revulsion, vellication, distract.*

{ **THRUSTING**, *push, shove, drive, rush, juttle, repell, extrude, intrude, press, throng, crowd, cramm, farce, wedge in, vennie, run at, soin at.*

Wheel; by || *continued turning about, or rolling backward or forward.*

5. { **VERTIGINATING**, *turning round, Revolution, wheeling, Rotation, twirl, whirl, spinn, role round.*

{ **VOLUTATION**, *tumbling, rolling, wallow, welter, rock, trundle, waddle.*

Screw; to which may be adjoyned for some affinity the *action of that concave Instrument used for the projection of water.*

6. { **SCREWING**, *Winch.*

{ **SYRINGING**, *squirting, spirt, spouting.*

Spring; wherein there is a motion of restitution: to which may be annexed for its affinity the *forcible putting a thing out of its natural tension and posture.*

7. { **SPRINGING**, *elastical, fillip.*

{ **BENDING**, *bow, warp, crooke.*

I i z

II. Those

II. MIXED
MECHANICAL
OPERATIONS.

II. Those are styled MIXED MECHANICAL OPERATIONS, which are not appropriate to any one kind of Art, but are general and common to many. These do concern the.

Uniting or separating of several bodies; considered more Simply.

1. { BINDING, gird, Band, Bond, Bundle, Packet, Fardle, sheafe, faggot, tack, lace, swaddle, swathing, trussing, girt, surcingle.

{ LOOSENING, unbind, undoe, solve, lax, slack, relaxation. Dissolving.

Relatively to the affections of binding; viz. fastning of the bond || by a knot, or confused kinds of knots.

2. { TYING, Knot, Node, bracing, buckling, coupling fastning, knit, furling.

{ TANGLING, entangle, hamper, ravel, perplex, snarled, selter, intricate, involved, Intrigues, extricate, complicate, insnare, Labyrinth.

Concealing, or manifesting; either more

Common.

3. { COVERING, heal, Veil, shroud, hide, whelm, stop, Canopy, Hood, Lid, palliate, cloake, overlay, overrun, overshadow. to cover. to wrap in.

{ UNCOVERING, open, expose, discover, shew, reveal, naked, unmask, unveil.

Special; relating to Containing bodies.

4. { SHUTTING, stop, close, inclosing, immure, exclude, seclude, recluse, obstruct, Wink, fold up, pinn up, sowe up, seal up, corke up, lute up, lock up, put to the door.

{ OPENING, breaking up, disclose, display, Expansion, gap, Slade, Aperture, unstop, expose, lay or set open.

Putting of things || nearer together, or farther asunder; either

More general.

5. { GATHERING, Collect-ion, assemble, convene, compile, levy, raise men or money, Receiver, rake or scrape together, rally, glean, pick up.

{ SCATTERING, discuss, disperse, dissipate, sprinkle, strew, insperision.

More particular; with reference to the

Capacity of

Consistent bodies, and such as are not supposed to be contained.

6. { HEAPING, accumulate, amass, lay up, stow, pile, Stack, Mow, Cock, Rick, Shock, Drift, Dunghill, mixen. Heap. Bale, Packet.

{ SPREADING, diffuse, Expansion, display, Suffusion, strew, run, plash, lay cloth.

Fluid Bodies, and such as are supposed to be contained in something.

7. { FILLING, replenish, Repletion, full, plenary, sated, stow, cram, stuff, farse, recruit.

{ EMPTYING, evacuate, vacant, Vacuity, rid, void, exhaust, Chasm, clear, lanke, lave, draw dry. Empty.

Motion of bodies, chiefly fluids; according to || the more general name: or that which is involuntary, and besides intention:

8. { SPOURING, Effusion, Infusion, gush, guggling, yewer, Tunnel.

{ SPILLING, shedding, run out, seeth over.

III OPERA-

III. OPERATIONS belonging to AGRICULTURE, do concern either ^{Tillage.} III. AGRI-
CULTURE.

The Ground, or Land; in respect of

Loosning it; either || by single persons: or by the help of drawing Beasts.

1. { DIGGING, delve, break up, spit, spade.

{ PLOWING, tilling, breaking up, coulter, share.

Breaking the clods, and smoothing the surface.

2. { HARROWING.

{ ROLLING.

Helping or directing the Fertility of the ground, by || adding some new matter, or removing the impediments of noxious Plants.

3. { MANURING, cultivate, dunging, marling, soiling, Tith, culture.

{ WEEDING.

The Grane or Seed, chiefly of Herbs; in respect of

Putting it into the ground, or taking it off from the ground upon its maturity.

4. { SOWING, seminate.

{ REAPING, mowing, Crop, Harvest, Sithe, Sickle, stubble, swarth.

Seperating of it from || the straw, or lesser husks:

5. { THRESHING, Flail.

{ WINNOWING, Fan, Ventilation.

The Propagation of Trees or Shrubs chiefly, by

Putting the Root of the Plant in the ground; to which may be adjoyned the putting of Grain segregately into the ground, which is sometimes used for Pulse.

6. { PLANTING, implant.

{ SETTING.

Joyning a part of one Plant to another; either || to the top of the body, or some branch being cut, or to the sides of the body.

7. { GRAFTING, ingraft, Imp.

{ INOCULATING.

Cutting off superfluous Branches; to which may be adjoyned the cutting down of the whole.

8. { PRUNING, dressing, cutting, coping.

{ FELLING, grubb, wood-fall.

1. Hunting. Chase. Venery.

IV. By

IV. FABRILE OPERATIONS.

IV. By FABRILE OPERATIONS, (*Smith, Carpenter, Mason, &c.*) are meant all such kind of works as do primarily concern our Houses or Utensils, whether for necessity, or ornament: to which may be adjoyned those Operations which concern the making of Earthen ware, styled FIGULATORY, *Potter*. These are distinguishable into such as denote

Dissolution of Continuity; either by

Seperating of some thin parts from the surface of a body by rubbing with an edge: or breaking the body it self into minute parts by percussion with some obtuse body.

1. { SHAVING, *scraping, raze, razour.*

{ CONTUSION, *bruising, pounding, stamping, braying, mortar, pestle;*

Dividing from a body some small parts; either || by affriction upon a stone, or with an iron instrument.

2. { GRINDING, *attrition, Grist, Querne, Mill.*

{ FILING, *Raspe.*

Dividing the parts of a body, by cutting it, either || in roundish cavities, or in oblong scissures.

3. { BORING, *perforate, foraminate, pierce, Bodkin, Dril, Awle, Gimlet,*

Wimble, Trepann, Awgre.

{ SAWING, *Saw, whipsaw, &c.*

Uniting either of metalline or other bodies by some third body adhering.

4. { SODERING, *Cement, luting.*

{ GLUING, *cementing, glutinous, conglutinate. Glue.*

Shaping of bodies into particular figures; either by

Hammering, or melting.

5. { FORGING.

{ CASTING, *melt, founding, fusile, molde.*

Cutting, either || a solid and bulky, or a flat figure.

6. { CARVING, *Sculpture.*

{ GRAVING, *ingrave, etching.*

Compressing of a soft body; or circumagitating either a soft: or hard body.

7. { KNEADING, *moulding, plastic.*

{ TURNING, *Lath.*

Adorning the surface of the body; either by || variety of colours: or adding an external lustre to it.

8. { PAINTING, *limn, draw, enamel, fucus, pensil.*

{ VARNISHING, *size.*

V. SARTORIAN OPERATIONS do concern either the

Preparation of stuffs; by

Making several vegetable or animal substances into Thred.

1. { TWISTING, *tortion, wreath, writhing, twine, winding.*
SPINNING, *spinster, Rock, Distaff.*

Joyning such Threds together into Cloth.

2. { WEAVING, *Texture, Contexture, Loom, Web, braid, woven, Hur-*
dle, Shuttle, Wicker, Matt. Weaving together. to Weave between.
KNITTING.

Thickning and colouring such Cloth.

3. { FULLING, *milling, Fuller.*
DYING, *stain, Tincture, tinge, in grain.*

Making of Stuffs into Vests; either by

Uniting necessary, and cutting off unnecessary parts.

4. { SOWING, *Stitch, Seam-ster, Suture, Welt, Needle, dearn, quilt,*
draw cloth, rip.
CLIPPING, *Scissors, shear, shorn, cut.*

Placing together the parts in || greater, or lesser plicatures.

5. { FOLDING, *wrap, lap, pleit, clinching, clutching, doubling, envelop.*
CURLING, *crisping, frizzling, furling. Curled.*

Preserving of such Stuffs or Vests clean; common likewise to other things.

By the help of Water or liquor; either when

Things are put into, and agitated in the water; to which may be opposed the putting upon them other bodies of a more gross consistence; styled

6. { WASHING, *scouring, Lotion, rince, Laver, Laundress, gargling.*
SMEARING, *daubing, anoint, ointment, Unction, grease,*
chrism; and many with [be] as bespaul, spit, spue, sprinkle.

Water is imbibed and communicated to the thing; to which may be adjoyned, for its affinity, the putting of things into liquor, in order to the communicating of some new quality to such liquor.

7. { SOAKING, *steeping, embrewing, macerating, watering Land, &c.*
bathing, imbibe, sinke, sop, brewis, embrew.
INFUSION, *watering Fish, &c. macerate, Decoction, impregnate.*

By external Motion of or upon them, || more, or less violent.

8. { RUBBING, *scrape, Friction, Frication, scrub, chafe, Attrition;*
fret, gall, scowr, taw, grate.
WIPING, *stroke, terse, handkerchief, towel, napkin.*

By Instruments to seperate those minuter bodies which adhere to the superficies.

9. { BRUSHING, *sweeping, Beesom, Whisk, Brush, Broom, Mankin.*
COMBING, *carding, currying. Comb.*

VI. CHYMICAL OPERATIONS.

VI. By CHYMICAL OPERATIONS are meant such kind of works as tend to the *changing* of bodies, with respect to the *Position and Figure* of their *minuter parts*. By this, amongst other ends, Medicaments are usually prepared; for which reason, those kind of Operations styled PHARMACEUTICAL, belonging to the Apothecary, may be hereunto annexed.

The Operations belonging to this Head, do concern the changing and preparing of Bodies; either by

Instruments, for the reduction of them into minute parts; || by *compression and affrication* betwixt two hard bodies: or by *separating the parts so reduced, through a porous Plain*.

§ GRINDING.

1. § SIFTING, *bolting, Sieve, fiercing, ranging.*

Liquors; either

Changing the Consistence of bodies; by reducing them into || a more liquid: or a more dry consistence.

2. § DISSOLUTION, *melt, liquefie, dissolve, thaw, fusil, flux, run about.*

§ COAGULATION, *congealing, Clod, Curd, Gelly, Clot-tered, Gore, Concretion, grumous.*

Dividing hard bodies into minute parts; || by an acid liquor, through which such parts are dispersed: or the sinking down of such parts to the bottom, by the mixture of some other liquor.

3. § CORROSION, *eating, fretting, gnawing, caustic.*

§ PRECIPITATION, *settling.*

Separating of these parts from the liquor; by passing them through a porous body; either || downward: or both upward and downward.

4. § STRAINING, *Percolation, squeeze, Colender.*

§ FILTRATION, *filtre.*

Heat; applicable chiefly either to

Liquid bodies; which being kept for some considerable time in a gentle heat, upon this usually follows; either the

Loosning the inward parts of such bodies, so as by agitation they work one upon another; Ityled

§ DIGESTION.

5. § FERMENTATION, *work, fret, Leven, Yeast, Barm, Rennet.*

Separating of the finer parts, by raising them up in the form of a Liquor: or the farther separating of the more spirituous from the watery parts of this liquor.

6. § DISTILLATION, *Still, Limbeck, cohobation.*

§ RECTIFYING.

Hard and solid bodies; either by

Driving away the more watery and volatil parts, and leaving the more solid: or raising the volatil parts in the form of a Salt.

7. § CHARRING, *chark, Tinder.*

§ SUBLIMING, *Sublimation.*

Burning away the combustible parts of a body: or turning the parts remaining after such burning into a liquor.

8. § CALCINATION.

§ LIXIVIATION, *deliquiate, Lye, Buck.*

C H A P. X.

Concerning Relation more private, namely, I. Oeconomical or Family Relation, together with the several kinds of things relating to those in that capacity, either as, II. Possessions; or, III. Provisions.

THE Species of Relation are the most numerous amongst the Tables of Accidents, by reason of their mixed natures, comprehending both Substances, Qualities and Actions, as they are circumstantiated by some peculiar respects, according to which they are here considered.

More private Relation may be distinguished into such as denote; either
 { Those Personal respects or Actions, which belong to the first kind of Association of Men into Families; called OECONOMICAL RELATION.
 { Those things which are necessary to the well being of Families, either as
 { POSSESSIONS.
 { PROVISIONS.

OECONOMICAL RELATION.

THat respect wherein one man may stand to another, according to the ϕ . I. first and most natural kind of association of men into Families, is styled OECONOMICAL RELATION, *Family, Household, domestic, menial, House, Home.*

The Notions belonging to this Head, may be distinguished into such as signify
 { Personal Relations, of (nise; either
 { CONSANGUINITY. I. { SUPERIORITY, or Inferiority. III.
 { AFFINITY. II. { EQUALITY. IV.
 { Oeconomical Duties referring to Education; consisting either in
 { WORDS. V.
 { DEEDS. VI.

I. Those who partake of the same Bloud, are styled Relations of CON-
 SANGUINITY, *Kin, kindred, Bloud, House, Stem, Stock.* Kinsman. Kinswoman.

I. CON-
SANGUI-
NITY.

These are distinguishable into such as are; either more

{ General; denoting such as have || preceded, or succeeded.
 { 1. { PROGENITOR, *Ancestor, Forefather, Extraction, Parentage, Elders,*
 { Pedegree, Genealogy.
 { DESCENDANT, *Lineage, Off-spring, Race, Issue, Progeny, Generation, Po-*
 { sterity, *Stock, Breed, Kind, Extraction, Stem, spring from.*
 { Special; whether
 { Direct; || ascending, or Descending.
 { 2. { PARENT, *Sire, Father, Mother, Dam, paternal, maternal, Grandfire,*
 { &c. *Orphan, Grandfather, Grandmother, Great grand father, Great grand mother, Step father, Step mother.*
 { CHILD, *Issue, Son, Daughter, Brood, Litter, filial, adopt, Posthume, Children.*
 { Lateral; either ||
 { Ascending, or descending.
 { 3. { UNCLE, *Aunt, Fathers brother, Fathers sister, Mothers brother, Mothers sister,*
 { NEPHEW, *Niece, Fathers elder brother, Fathers elder sister, Fathers younger brother, Fathers younger sister,*
 { *Son of the elder sister, Son of the younger sister, Brothers son, Sisters daughter.*
 { Equal.

{ Immediate; whether || by both Parents, or by one

{ 4. { BROTHER, *Sister-hood, Sister, Elder brother, Elder sister, younger brother, younger sister,*
 { HALF BROTHER, *Half sister, Wifes elder brother, younger brother, elder sister, younger sister,*
 { *Husbands brother, Husbands sister, Brothers wife, Husbands.*
 { Mediate; either || Brothers Children, or their Descendants.

{ 5. { FIRST COSIN, *- German, by the father, by the mother.*
 { COSIN.

K k

II. Those

VI. AFFINITY.

II. Those respects which do either refer unto or arise from a state of Marriage, whereby persons are mutually ingaged to Fidelity and Constancy, are styled Relations of AFFINITY, *Alliance, Kindred.*

These are distinguishable into such as do concern either

That state preceding whereby persons are rendred capable of it as to their || *not being married* : or *not having coupled with any other person.*

1. { COELEBS, *Single life, Bachelour, Damofel, Maid.*
1. { VIRGIN, *Maid.*

The endeavour after Marriage ; wherein, if several persons stand in competition, there doth thence arise this double Relation.

2. { SLITER, *Paramor, Sweet-heart, Mistress, Servant, woo, canvase court,*
2. { RIVAL, *Corrival, Competitor.* (make love)

The first beginning of this Affiance, by a mutual Promise in order to the consummating of it.

3. BETROTHED, *contracted, Sponse, espouse, Affiance, sure. Betrothing.*

The full completing of it by all its Solemnities.

4. MARRIED, *Matrimony, Wed-ding, Match, Mate, nuptial, conjugal, Husband, Wife, Yoke-fellow, Sponse, Bride-groom, Bains, Dower, Bygamy, Polygamy, Hymen, Epithalamium, Father in law, Mother in law, Bride, Son in law, Daughter in law, Son wife, Daughter in law, Concubine, Bed-fellow.*

The state resulting from a dissolution of it by Death.

5. WIDOWER, *Dowager, Relict, Jointer. Widow.*

III. SUPERIORITY.

III. Relations of SUPERIORITY, *Betters*, and INFERIORITY, *Underlings*, do originally belong to Families, in which was the first kind of Government, and from thence are derived all the secondary Relations which follow ; respecting either

Minors ; as to their

Souls and Religion.

1. { GODFATHER, *Godmother, Gossip, stand for.*
1. { GODCHILD.

Bodies ; in respect of || *nourishing* : or *being nourished.*

2. { FOSTERER, *Nurse, educate.*
2. { NURSLING.

Minds ; || *instructing* : or *being instructed* in any Science or Art.

3. { TEACHER, *Master, Tutor, institute, instruct, inform, indoctrinate, Doctrine, Document, docil, Lecture, Lesson, train, discipline, enter, read to, Rabbi, to Teach. Instructor.*

{ LEARNER, *Apprentice, Disciple, Pupil, Scholar, Puny, Neophyte, young beginner, Student, to learn. The Scholar.*

Estates.

4. { GUARDIAN, *Tutor, Tuition.*
4. { PUPIL, *Minority, Wardship, under age, non-age.*

Majors or Minors ; in respect of

Habitation ; as *supreme* or *subordinate* ; whether in a Relation

More fixed.

5. { MASTER OF THE FAMILY, *House-wife, Good man of the house. Householder.*
5. { DOMESTIC, *of the household, menial. Groom of the house. House-maid.*

More occasional.

6. { HOST, *Landlord, board, tabling, sojourn, entertain, Inn, Hospitality, Inholder.*
6. { GUEST, *Boarder, Sojourner, quarter, lodge, lie, tabling, at livery.*

Power

| Power to command: or Duty to obey.

7. { MASTER, Lord, Sir, Mistress, Dame, Madam, Lady.
SERVANT, Servitor, Minister, Man, Maid, Handmaid, servile, ad-
minister, Hind, Journeyman, Prentice, Waiter, Lacquey, Footman,
Page, Livery. Man-servant. Maid-servant.

Benefits || conferred: or received.

8. { BENEFACTOR, Courtesie, Kindness, Favour, Service, Good turn,
Pleasure, gratifie, oblige, ingage, good office, Patron.
BENEFICIARY, beholding, bound, obliged, ingaged humble Servant.

General obligation of || protecting others: or being under such Protection.

9. { PATRON-age, support, dedicate.
DEPENDANT, Retainer, Cadet, Client, Follower, Retinue, wait.

IV. Relations of EQUALITY or Fellowship (as was said concerning IV. EQUALI-
those of the former Difference) do originally belong to persons in an TY.
Oeconomical capacity; though they are not in the strictest sense to be
so confined, but they are likewise applicable to persons upon other con-
siderations.

These are founded; either upon

Mutual Love: or Hatred, which should be chiefly upon the account of
Vertue: or Vice.

1. { FRIEND-ship, Confident, Privado, intimate, all one, being in with,
^{She Friend.} Amity, amicable, befriend, great with, strike in with kind, at one.
ENEMY, Adversary, Foe, Antagonist, Opposite, Opponent, Feud, Hostility,
Olds, Spite, Enmity, being out with, fall out with, adverse party. Fiend.

Conversation with others, chiefly upon the account of Pleasure; or Se-
gregation from others.

2. { COMPANION, Compeer, Associate, Fellow, Match, Mate, Consort, So-
ciety, Sociable-ness, Comrade, Colleague, Complice, Concomitant, Gossip,
associate, accompany, Crew, Gang, keep company with.
SOLITARY, lonesom, a'one, onely, recluse, sole, single, Solitude, by it self,
retired, desolate, several, aside.

Near: or remote Habitation.

3. { NEIGHBOUR, adjacent, vicinity. Dweller, Inhabitant. Neighbourhood.
FOREIGNER, Alien, exotic, extraneous, peregrine, outlandish. Foreign.

Particular Knowledge: or Ignorance of others.

4. { ACQUAINTANCE, Familiar-ity, conversant.
STRANGER, strange, alienate, unacquainted, uncouth, alien. strange.

Dealings with others.

{ Jointly; as one party.

5. PARTNER, Copartner, Partizan, Sharer, impart, joyn, commu-
nicate, Communion, halves, joynt-stock, partake.

{ Mutually; as party and party.

6. CUSTOMER.

V. EDUCATION specially relating to WORDS.

V. The chief Oeconomical Duties (which are likewise applicable to other Relations) are those which concern the due Government of persons in this capacity, chiefly of the inferiour and younger sort, styled by the general name of EDUCATION, *institute, train, breed, bring up, seminary.*

Education Duties consisting in WORDS do respect either

A thing to be done, or forbore; expressing to others our Desires, or their Duties.

Simply; to persons

Inferior; || for it: or against it.

1. { COMMAND, require, bid, impose, charge, injoin, exact, appoint, prescribe, Mandate, Precept, Injunction, Commandment, Imperative, Warrant, will.

FORBID, Prohibition, interdict, inhibit, barr, contraband, countermand.

Equal; || for it: or against it.

2. { PERSUADE, exhort, suafory, move, press, win, cajole, Motive, Inducement, ductile, exorable, pliable, flexible, draw in, Eloquence.

DISSUADE, dehort.

Superior; || for it: or against it.

3. { INTREAT, beseech, pray, desire, crave, ask, petition, supplicate, Postulation, invite, implore, Obtestation, Obsecration, request, sue, supplicate, solicit, press, urge, instant, Importunity, conjure, exorable, inexorable. Supplication.

DEPRECATE.

Argumentatively; (i.) with reasons representing it chiefly as

Honest: or dishonest.

4. { ADVISE, counsel, consult, wish one.

WARN, admonish, Monition, advertise, Caution, Item, Precaution, premonish, notifie, Proviso, Caveat, forewarn. Admonishment.

Pleasant: or unpleasant.

5. { ALLURE, tempt, tice, entice, till, drill, inveigle, move, draw, lull, lure, lead, tole, train, egg on, win, trepan, bait, stale.

DETErr, dishearten, fright.

Profitable: or hurtful.

6. { PROMISE.

THREATEN, Commination, menace, denounce.

A thing already done; expressing our || liking: or dislike of it; whether

To themselves, in their presence.

7. { COMMEND, applaud, extoll, magnifie, hem, recommend.

REPREHEND, reprove, rebuke, chide, blame, check, snib, quip, rate, rattle, controll, take up, shent, find fault, shrive, Redargution, culpable, Satyr, scold.

To others, in their absence.

8. { PRAISE, Fame, Glory, Renown, Encomium, extol, exalt, laudable, plausible, applaud, commend, Doxology, Panegyric.

DISPRAISE, discommend.

VI. Oeconomical Duties of EDUCATION consisting chiefly in VI. EDUCA-
DEEDS, may be distinguished into such as are either TION
DEEDS.

Precedent ; signifying the || assisting : or hindring another in the

Way of doing

1. { DIRECT, steer, guide, lead, govern.

{ SEDUCE, tempt, err-or, astray, mislead, deceive, delude, pervert, be-
guile, debauch, inveigle, Mistake, Oversight, Fallacy, Sophistry, draw
in, lead aside, Fools Paradise.

Will of doing.

2. { INCOURAGE, animate, hearten, comfort, solace, abett, back, cheer,
cherish, countenance, set on, stand by, patronize, quicken, excite.

{ DISCOURAGE, dishearten, disanimate, weaken, discomfort, baulk,
daunt, droop, quail, out of heart, crest-faln, exanimate.

Concomitant ; supporting against Evil.

Past : or present.

3. { COMFORT, consolation, solace.

{ DISCOMFORT, disconsolate, uncomfortable.

Present, or future ; whether of

Want ; either || in whole : or in part.

4. { MAINTAIN, sustain, support, find, keep, provide for, Subsistence,
Livelihood.

{ STIPENDATE, Allowance, Exhibition, Pension, Annuity, Scho-
larship.

Danger.

5. { DEFENDING, standing to or by one, guard, ward, preserve,
shelter, protect, save, fence, keep, tutelary.

{ DESERTING, leave, destitute, forsake, quit, flinch, relinquish.

Consequent ; relating to the

Persons ; || endeavouring to better them by punishments while there is
hope : or ceasing to punish them as being past hope.

6. { CORRECTING, chastising, discipline, inflict.

{ GIVING OVER, leave.

Event of such dealings ; by making them || better : or worse.

7. { REFORM, reclaiming, mend, convert, correct.

{ HARDEN, incorrigible, indurate, obdurate, seared.

OECONOMICAL POSSESSIONS.

Q. II. BY OECONOMICAL POSSESSIONS, *Estate, Goods, Substance, Stock, Ability, Chattels, hold, injoy, seized of, occupy, indow, in hand, enter upon,* are intended such kinds of things as are necessary upon several accounts for the use, preservation, and well-being of a *Family*. And though divers of these things, as *Land, Buildings, &c.* be common as well to Political and Ecclesiastical Bodies, yet do they (as was said before) originally belong to *Families*, to which all other Associations were subsequent, and in which they were founded. To this may be adjoyned that other Notion signifying the benefit accruing to us by our Possessions, styled *REVENUE, Income, Intrado, Patrimony, Rent, Profit, Endowment, Steward, Fee, Vails, Perqui-*

These Possessions do refer either to things (*sites, the proceed, Exchequer.*)

{ Natural, as LAND. I.

{ Artificial; whether

{ Buildings, considered according to their

{ KINDS. II.

{ Parts.

{ GREATER. III.

{ LESSER. IV.

{ Things serviceable for

{ CARRIAGE. V.

{ FURNITURE, Utensils. VI.

I. Possessions of LANDS.

I. That part of the *Earth* wherein any man hath a propriety, is styled *LAND, Earth*. And if he commonly resides upon it, 'tis called his *DWELLING, Habitation, Mansion, Home, inhabit, reside, Inmate, Desert, Wilderness, Solitude, abide, settle, stay. Untilled field. Inhabited land. Abiding-place.*

The several Notions belonging to this, may be distinguished into such as signifie

{ Both Land and Habitation, || sufficient for one Family: or a small aggregate of such.

I. { FARM, *Grange, Mesnage, Tenement, Tenant, Copyhold, Country-house.*
 { MANOR, *Lordship, Village, Thorp, Homage, Tithing, Liberty.*

Land alone; according to the

{ General name: or the name denoting a larger extent of it.

2. { FIELD, *Grounds, Croft. Corn-field. Standing corn. Unplanted field.*

{ FORREST, *Chase, Verderer, Purliem.*

Particular kinds; distinguishable according to their

{ Uses; either for ||

{ Herbs: or Fruit-Trees.

3. { GARDEN.

{ ORCHARD, *Nursery. Vineyard.*

Corn: or Hay.

4. { ARABLE, *tilled Land, ear Land, Fallow, Lay Land. Corn-field.*

{ MEADOW, *Mead.*

Tame Beasts: or wild Beasts.

5. { PASTURE, *Down, Lawn, Herbage, Hayward, Lease, Panage.*

{ PARK, *Warren, Paddock, Keeper.*

Fish: or Fowl.

6. { POND, *Stew.*

{ DECOY.

Fewel;

Fewel; || greater : or less.

7. { **WOODS**, *Sylvan, Thicket, Cops, Grove.*
 { **HEATH**.

Qualities; being either of

{ *Equal wetness*; || *from fresh*: or *from salt Water*.

8. { **FEN**.
 { **MARSH**.

{ *Unequal wetness*; whereof the excess is either || *on the surface*:
 or *under the surface*, within the Land.

9. { **MOOR**, *plashy, slabb.*
 { **BOGG**, *Quagmire, Slough, Fastness.*

II. Those kinds of *Helps* or *Contrivances* whereby men preserve the Places of their abode from the Injuries of Weather, and other Inconveniences, are styled by the common name of **BUILDINGS**, *Edifice, Structure, Fabric, erect, Architecture, Superstructure, Substruction.* II. BUILDINGS.

To which may be opposed the Notion of *buildings decayed*, called **RUINS**, *dilapidate, demolish, raze, Dissolution, Wrack, Rubble, Rubbish, fall, break, subvert, throw down, lay wast.*

These may be distinguished, according to their Uses, into such as are for *Ordinary habitation*; whether || *immoveable*: or *moveable*.

1. { **HOUSE**, *Mansion, Mesnage, Cote, Cottage, Hut, Shed, Hovel, Lodge,*
Place, domestic, Ining. Storehouse. House with stories. Stone-house. Tent-house.
 { **TENT**, *Tabernacle, Pavilion, Booth, Bowre. Shop. Barn, Corn-house.*

Grandeur: or *Strength*.

2. { **PALACE**, *Seraglio, Court of a prince, Hall. Great palace. Little palace.*
 { **CASTLE**, *Cittadel.*

Height and beauty; either with || *a flat*: or *sharp top*.

3. { **TOWER**, *Turret. Belfrey.*
 { **STEEPLE**, *Pinnacle, Shaft, Spire.*

Religious worship; for *Invocation* or *Preaching*: or for *Sacrifice*.

4. { **TEMPLE**, *Church, Chappel, Sanctuary, Synagogue, Mosque, Cathedral, Chancel, Quire. House of God. Hall of the ancestors.*
 { **ALTAR**.

Warmth, Cleanliness or *Health*; whether by || *warm Air*: or *Water*.

5. { **STOVE**, *Hot-house. Kitchen.*
 { **BATH**, *Stew, Bain, drencht.*

Passage; either

{ *Above ground*; || *over the Water*: or *over dry Land*.

6. { **BRIDGE**, *Pontage.*
 { **SCAFFOLD**, *Stage.*

{ *Upon the ground*; denoting || *a paved passage betwixt Buildings*: to which may be annexed the more general term of the passage place.

7. { **STREET**, *Piazza, Lane, Ally.*
 { **WAY**, *Rode, Causeway, Course, Avenue, convey, egress, Ally, Path, Passage. Byway. By side turning way. Cross-way, Forked way. Highway.*

Under ground.

- { *For Persons.*
 { 8. **VAULT**, *Grott.*

{ *For Water*; || *useful*: or *superfluous*.

9. { **AQUÆDUCT**, *Conduit, Water-course.*
 { **SINK**, *Sewer, Kennel.*

III. To

Place. Market. Inn, lodging. Common Inn. Tavern, Victualling-house. Tol-booth, Custom-house. Skambles.

III. Greater
parts of
BUILD-
INGS.

III. To the GREATER PARTS OF which BUILDINGS do consist, and into which they may be distributed, may be adjoyned that usual kind of division styled BAY.

These are either

More general; concerning the

Main design of the Timber-work: or the dividing part.

1. { FRAME, Compages, Skeleton.
PARTITION, Wall.

Principal places; whether || segregate: or aggregate.

2. { ROOM, Chamber, Cabin, Cell, Hall, Parlour, &c. Kennel, Stg,
Stable, &c. Lobby, Loft, &c. Cellar, Cave, Hay-loft.
APARTMENT.

Vacancies or Passages; || without: or within.

3. { COURT, Yard, Back-side.
ENTRY, Passage, enter.

More particular; distinguished according to their Uses and Situations; (being either for

Support,
Intern.

Lower; whether || erect: or transverse.

4. { FOUNDATION, Ground-work, Substruction, Base, Bottom,
fundamental, underpinning, ground-pinning.
FLOOR, Ground, Deck, Contignation, Pavement.

Higher; || erect: or transverse.

Oblong and narrow.

5. { PILLAR, Column, Post, Jambe, Pile, Pillester.
BEAM, Sparr, Rafter, Mantle, Transom, Summer.
Flat: or Curve.

6. { WALL, Sepiment, immure, countermure, mural. Stone-wall.
ARCH, Vault, embowed.

Extern; || put to: or built to the part which it supports.

7. { PROP, till, support, uphold, stay up, shore up, shoulder up, under-
prop, under-set. to sustain.
BUTTRESS, Stay, to Retain, Hold back.

Covering; whether || highest: or subordinate.

8. { ROOF, Covering, Tilt, Penthouse, Leads, Thatch, Tiling, Slate,
SIELING. (Shingles.

Warmth; either || Simple: or with a Tube to it for passage of the Smoke.

9. { HEARTH, Oven.
CHIMNEY, Tunnel, Mantle.

IV. Lesser
parts of
BUILD-
INGS.

IV. LESSER PARTS OF BUILDINGS are distinguishable into such as are serviceable; either for

Passage upwards and downwards; being either || immoveable: or moveable.

1. { STAIRS, Stair-case, Step.
LADDER, Scale.

Passage in and out; either of || Persons: or fresh Air; considered according

2. { DOOR, Gate, Port-er, Wicket, Postern, Hatch, Porch, Portal.
WINDOW, Casement, Balcony, Lattice.

Parts relating to a Door chiefly; or Window.

Without it; || above: or below.

3. { THRESHOLD, Sill, Groundsill.
LINTEL.

Upon

{ Upon it ; for the

{ Opening and shutting of it.

{ More artificial ; || the fixed : or loose part.

{ 4. { LOCK, Padlock.

{ KEY.

{ More simple ; to open || from within onely : or both wayes.

{ 5. { BOLT, Barr, Sparr.

{ LATCH.

{ Motion of it ; || concave : or convex.

{ 6. { SHINGE.

{ STAPLE, Hook.

V. By CARRIAGE is meant the Conveyance of things from one place to another ; to which may be annexed by way of affinity the Notion of **CARRIAGE**. V. Things for
the Heavy thing to be carried, BURTHEN, (Load, lade, onerate, Fare, Freight, charge, surcharge, Luggage, Lumber, disburthen, exonerate, overcharge, The provisions of this kind do relate to things considered as (overload.)
Whole ; being used for the Carriage either of Persons or Goods, and

moving either

{ With Wheels ;

{ Four Wheels ; either || the more elegant : or the more plain.

{ 1. { COACH, Chariot.

{ WAIN, Waggon.

{ Two Wheels ; either || the more elegant : or the more plain.

{ 2. { CHARIOT.

{ CART ; Carr, Dray, Tumbrel.

{ Without Wheels ; being either to be

{ Carried between the Movers ; either || the more elegant : or the more plain.

{ 3. { SEDAN, Litter.

{ BARROW.

{ Drawn along after them.

{ 4. { SLED.

{ WELSH CART.

Parts of the thing upon which the weight is drawn or carried ; serving either for

{ Fastning to the Animals which draw or carry ; used either || double : or

{ 5. { SHAFT, Thills.

{ POLE. (single.)

{ Motion ; being for figure and situation ||

{ Round and erect : or oblong and transverse.

{ 6. { WHEEL, Truckle, Trundle.

{ AXIS, Spindle.

{ The central : or semidiametral parts of the Wheel.

{ 7. { NAVE.

{ SPOKE, Fellow.

Furniture of the Animals which draw or carry ; either for

{ Supporting of || the Trunc : or the Feet of the burthen.

{ 8. { SADDLE, Pack-saddle, Pad, Pannel, Pillion. Girth of the Saddle.

{ STIRRUP.

{ Directing the Motion ; by the || Head : or Sides.

{ 9. { BRIDLE, Rein, Headstall, Curb, Snaffle, Bit, Stapon the bridle. Halter.

{ TRACE.

VI. FURNITURE.

VI. By FURNITURE (*Utenfils, Implements, Household-stuff, Moveables, Goods, furnish, fit, provide, procure, ready,*) is meant those *moveable things* of various kinds *requisite to the several uses of a Family*. There are either *More simple*, intended chiefly for Action, according to

{ The general name.

1. INSTRUMENT^x; *Implement, Tool, belonging to trades^x*

{ Some special kinds of Instruments; || *for cutting: or for knocking.*

2. { KNIFE, *Razor, Ax, Hatchet, Scissors.*

{ HAMMER, *Sledge, Mallet, malleable, ductile, Beetle, Poleax, Anvil.*

Less simple, being made up of several parts joyned together; according to

{ The general name: or that kind used for the drawing up of water.

3. { JUGAMENT^x; *Frame.*

{ PUMP.

{ Some special kinds; being used for

{ Putting things upon; being either || *moveable: or fixed.*

4. { TABLE, *Stall, Dresser, Bord, Cupbord.*

{ SHELF.

Sitting upon onely; to which may be annexed by way of affinity, that other Utenfil intended for the ease and softness of sitting or lying.

5. { STOOL, *Seat, Fourm, Bench.*

{ CUSHION, *Pillow, Bousster, Pillion. Feather-cushion.*

Sitting and leaning: or sitting and lying upon.

6. { CHAIR, *Throne, Settle.*

{ COUCH.

Lying and sleeping upon; to which that may be annexed of the same affinity as in the Fifth.

7. { BEDSTED, *Settle, Cradle, Testor, Sleep-bench.*

{ BED, *Pallet, Hammock, Mattress, Nest, Kennel, Litter, Upholster.*

More complicate, by reason of the mixture with Wheels or Screws, &c. according to

{ The general name: or that particular kind used for the taking of Animals.

8. { MACHIN^x; *Engine, Frame, Gin.*

{ TRAP, *Gin, Springe, Pitfal, Toyle, Weare, Weele, Buck, Net, In-*

snare. { Some special kinds; for || *grinding of Corn, &c. or distinguishing of*

9. { MILL, *Querne.*

{ CLOCK, *Watch.*

3. *Plow, Plough, Fan, Ballance, Scales, Spindle, Distaff, Spinning-wheel, Weaver's-loom.*

4. *Mortar, Pestle, Fish-hook.*

10. Musical Instruments^x { *Fiddle, Violin, Fiddle-string.*

PROVISIONS.

Q. III.

Under this Head of PROVISIONS (*Accommodations, Equipage, furnish, provide, procure, purvey,*) are comprehended some of the same kinds of things as under the former, with this peculiar Difference, That several of the particulars under this are more occasional and transient, and

and not of such continual usefulness as those under the other. These are distinguishable into such as

Provision for a journey.

Have particular references, either to

Food, as to

The kinds of it.

ORDINARY. I.

EXTRAORDINARY. II.

The manner of PREPARING it. III.

CLOTHING. IV.

VESSELS. V.

Are of a COMMON MIXED Nature. VI.

I. By SUSTENTATION ORDINARY (*Commons, Fare, Cheer, Diet, Meat, Viands, sustenance, Victuals, Manciple, Caterer, Pantry,*) is intended such kind of Food as is usual for ordinary persons, and ordinary times; either according to the *Drink.*

I SUSTENTATION ORDINARY.

General name; whether || greater, more stated, constant and usual: or less, and more occasional.

1. MEAL, Dinner, Supper, Refectory.

REFECTION, Bait, Bever, Break-fast, Collation, Repast, Nunchion.

Particular kinds; distinguishable according to the matter; whether

Solid and consistent; being made either of

Grain or some Vegetable, || baked in a drier substance without any considerable mixture, of all other the most common and necessary: or else being made up and mixed with some other eatable substance.

BREAD, Loaf, Manchet, Cake, Dough, Bisket, Past, Batch, Pantry,

2. Pantler. Meal, ground corn. Boiled rice.

PUDDING, Haggis, Sausage, Dumpling, Link.

Milk || condensed in the finer part: or of Milk coagulated and pressed.

BUTTER. Fluid butter.

3. CHEESE.

Animal musculary substance; either || alone: or put into some bread substance, which is likewise capable of some other ingredients.

FLESH. Fat flesh. Lean flesh. Fresh flesh. Old flesh. Salted flesh. Smoked flesh.

4. PIE, Pasty, Tart, Custard, Flawn, Past, Pastry, Pastler, Roasted fish, Stamped fish.

Liquid; either for

Eating; consisting of

Water boiled with some other ingredients, || for the strengthening of it for Food: or for the coagulating of it.

5. BROTH, Pottage, Porridge, Caudle, Cullice, Grout, Gruel, Pandoc, Possjet, Ptisane, Frumenty, Hogwash, Potherbe.

GELLY, congeal.

Fatty juice of several Vegetables, and sometimes of Animals; eaten with other things, and useful for Medicine; to which may be adjoyned the watery juice of dressed Flesh.

6. SOIL. Oil of olives.

GRAVY, Juice.

Drinking; the infusion of Barly or some other Grain first macerated; either || without Hopps: or with Hopps.

7. SALE, Whort, Brew. Whig of meal.

BEER, Drink, Whort, Brew.

II. SUSTENTATION EXTRAORDINARY.

II. SUSTENTATION EXTRAORDINARY (*Cates, Delicates, Dainties, Liccorous,*) may be considered according to the

General name; signifying abundance, variety and delicacy; either of || more (substantial Meats: or of Sweet-meats.

I. { FEAST, Gaudy.

1. { BANQUET, *Juncket, Sweet-meat, Desert.*

Particular kinds; used for

Eating; comprehending

{ Common requisites, for the better relishing of other Food; to which may be adjoyned the various mixtures of things, to render them grateful (to the Palate.

2. { SAUCE, *Sallet.*

{ CONFECTION, *Conserve, Comfit, Sucket.*

Usual ingredients of Sauce; being either for the Taste

Sweet; viz. the juice of the sweet Cane, || concreted: or deliquiated or

3. { SUGAR. *Sugar-candy.* (dissolved into a liquor of a thick consistence.

{ SYRUP.

Of hot and savory Gust and Smell.

4. { SPICE, *Aromatic, Grocery.*

Sour; || the juice of Grapes, or infusion of Barly being eager: or the

{ VINEGAR.

5. { VER JUICE.

Drinking; whether more

{ Natural; being either || more simple: or the juice of Fruits, chiefly Grapes: or other drinks made by mixture.

6. { WINE, *Sider, Perry, Stum, Must, Vintage, Vintner, Sack, Claret, &c.*

{ BEVERAGE, *Syllabub, Mede, Wassal.*

Artificial, by distillation with fire; according to || the more general name:

{ SPIRITS.

7. { BRANDY. *Milk-brandy.*

III. PREPARATION OF FOOD.

III. Actions relating to the PREPARATION OF FOOD (*dressing, crude, raw,*) are either

General and antecedaneous; signifying either || the killing and dividing of Beasts for Food: or the more common notion of fitting both Flesh and other proper Materials, in order to their being eaten.

I. { BUTCHERING, *Shambles, Slaughterhouse.*

1. { COOKING, *dressing, Kitchen, Scullion, dress Meat.* Cook. Raw.

Special and subsequent; denoting the several kinds of Cookery; either

More principal; the preparing and dressing things.

Wet; in a || wider, or closer vessel; in a greater, or lesser quantity.

2. { BOILING, *Decoction, Seething, sod, Ebullition, parboil, poach.*

{ STEWING.

Dry; || by holding it to, or turning it about near the Fire: or by laying it on a hot Hearth, or in some close heated Cavity.

3. { ROASTING, *Tosting, Spit, Broach, Jack.* to Roast.

{ BAKING, *Baker, Oven, Pastry, Batch.*

Mixed, part being wet and part dry; either || in an open broad vessel:

4. { FRYING, *Fricace, Fritter, Steak.* to Fry. (or by laying it on the Fire.

{ BROILING, *Carbonadoing, Grilliade, Gridiron, Rasher.*

Less principal; relating to the

Preparing of it; by

Cutting,

{ Into; *punctim* or *cazim*, pointwise or edgewise.

{ PINKING, *Pouncing, Pricking.*

5. { SLASHING, *gashing, bashing, carbonado, jagg.*

Through;

Through; either in || laminated : or more minute particles.

6. { SLICING, Collop, Hash.

{ MINCING, shred, chop, cut small.

Application of other things ; either || wet : or dry.

7. { BASTING, Dripping, sprinkle, Insersion.

{ FLOWRING, powdering, corning, spicing.

Mixed, (i.) both cutting and application.

8. { STRATIFY, Lair, interlacing, interlard, lay in.

{ LARD, prick in, stick in, interlarding.

Preserving ; either || in wet : or in dry.

9. { SPICKLING, soucing.

(Mummy.

{ CONDITING, preserving, embalming, candying, seasoning,

IV. CLOTH-
ING.

IV. Such things as are requisite for the covering of our nakedness, and the preserving of us from the injuries of weather, are styled by the name of **CLOTHING**, *Vest, Apparel, attire, Array, Garment, Raiment, Habit, Garb, Stole, Robe, Weed, accoutred, clad, dight, dressing, make ready, wear, invest, Livery, put on or off, naked, stript, bare, Taylour, Wardrobe.* to clothe. Dress. Cloth.

To which may be adjoyned, for its affinity, the usual name of those other things of the like use amongst men upon particular occasions, and more generally required for labouring beasts ; **ARMAMENT**, *Harness, Tackle, Array, Habiliment, Trappings, accoutred, Furniture, Traces.*

The several particulars under this Head may refer ; either to

The matter of which Vests are made ; which is either) *Kinds of stuffs?*

some Animal substance ; either of

Beasts.

The hairy parts.

1. { SWOLLEN, *Cloth of wool. Camlet.*

{ HAIRY, *stuff, Sackcloth.*

The Skins of Beasts prepared.

2. LEATHER, *Buff, Cheverel, &c. Tann, Curry. Cordovan. Sole-leather.*

Insects, viz. the Silk-worm.

3. SILK, *Mercer, Sattin, Velvet, Plush, Taffety, &c. Silken cloth.*

Some Vegetable substance ; either || the Rind of Plants, as *Hemp, Flax, Nettle, &c. or growing upon Trees.* *Bast-Mat. Net.*

4. { LINEN, *Canvase, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, &c. Linnen cloth.*

{ COTTON, *Bombast, Fustian. Cloth of cotton.*

The use and fashion ; either for

Ornament onely ; being elegantly distinguished with Apertures and

5. { LACE, *garded, galloon, &c.*

(Intercisions.

{ PURLE.

Ornament and binding ; being a

Long Lamin ; || narrower : or broader.

6. { RIBBAND, *Fillet, Tape, Favor, Knot, Hairlace.*

{ SCARF, *Garter. Hanging vayle.*

Long Pin ; || slenderer : or thicker.

7. { THRED, *Line, Wire, Tarn, Packthred.*

{ CORD, *String, Halter, Rope, Slip, Line, Rein,*

Lamin ; specially of Leather : or Loop and Pin.

8. { THONG, *Latchet, Strap. Thong for hunting.*

{ BUCKLE.

Ornament and covering of || the outside : or the inside.

9. { FACING.

{ LINING.

V. Such

Vests and Garments, Cap, Hat, Coat, Jerkin, Waistcoat, Shirt, Shift, Breeches, Stockin, Hose.

Boot, Shoo, Slipper, Pantofle, Gown, Cloak, Pelt-garment, Glove, Night-gown, Boot of pelt.

Girdle, Garters, Apron, Snow-shoo, Callock, Upper-garment.

V. VES-
SELS.

V. Such kind of *Utensils* as serve to contain other things, are usually called **VESSELS**, *Cask, Receptacle, Pan, Plate, &c.* Earthen vessel. Golden vessel.

These are distinguishable by their Matter, Shapes and Uses, into such as serve Keeping and carriage of things; being either (for the

Pliable to the things they contain; whether || more loose: or more close.

1. { **BAG**, *Sack, Budget, Pocket, Pouch, Purse, Sachet, Scrip, Wallet, Poke, Male, Knapsack, Portmantue, Cloak-bag. Fob.*

{ **CASE**, *Sheath, Scabbard, Shrine, Covering, Quiver, Tike, Pillowbear.*

Stiff; for

Arid; being made either of || bords: or twigs.

2. { **BOX**, *Chest, Trunk, Ark, Coffin, Cabinet, Casket, Bin, Clapper, Cupbord, Hutch, Locker, Safe, Spence, Press, Pyx, Coffin, Sumpter, Desk, Flash, Till, Drawer, Cap-case. Wooden chest. Dust-box.*

{ **BASKET**, *Flask-et, Maund, Frail, Hamper, Pannier, Scuttle, Weel, Dorser.*

Liquids; in

Greater quantities; either || closed at both ends: or open at one.

3. { **BARREL**, *Cask, Fat, Firkin, Keg, Hogshead, Kilderkin, Pipe, Tun, Butt, Rundlet, Cooper.*

{ **TUB**, *Bucket, Coul, Vate, Cistern, Pale, Piggitt.*

Less quantities; whether

Shallow; being made either of || Metal: or other materials, Wood, (Earth, &c.

4. { **DISH**, *Platter, Pan, Charger, Volder, Bason, Laver, Patin, Plate, Por-*

{ **TRAY**, *Pan, Boul, Trough.* (ringer, Saucer.

Deep; of || a bigger: or lesser aperture.

5. { **POT**, *Flagon, Tankard, Jack, Jar, Pitcher, Jugg, Mugg, Noggin,*

{ **BOTTLE**, *Cremet, Jugg, Cruse. Glass-bottle. Flain.* (Postnet, Urne.

Dressing or boiling of Meat; either || without: or with feet.

6. { **KETTLE**, *Caldron, Copper, Furnace. Little Caldron.*

{ **SKILLET**, *Pipkin. Trevet-pot.*

Spending; either by

Taking out, the Tube of effusion: to which may be adjoyned the instrument

7. { **FAUCET**, *Spout.*

{ **TAP**, *Spiggot, Stopple.*

(for stopping it.

Receiving in; whether || of a roundish: or oblong Cavity.

8. { **SPOON**, *Ladle, Scummer.*

{ **SCOOP**, *Shovel, laving.*

Laying on of Meat: or pouring out of Drink.

9. { **TRENCHER**, *Plate. Wooden Platter.*

{ **CUP**, *Boul, Goblet, Beaker, Cann, Chalice, Mazer, Glass. Cup of porcelane.*

for Fire. 10. **Furnace.** *Fire-pan. Chater. Censer.*

VI. COM-
MON
MIXED
MATERI-
ALS.

VI. The last Head of **COMMON MIXED** Materials, must be acknowledged to be a very Heterogeneous heap. But the several particulars under it being very necessary in their kinds, and not reducible to any of the other Heads, I am forced to put them together here, not knowing at present how to reduce them more properly. They are distinguishable by their Ends or Uses; being such Provisions as concern

Food for Cattel; either || of dried Grass: or dried stems of Grain.

1. { **HAY**, *Fodder.* (Corn for bread: Pulse: Pot-herb: Odoriferous herb.

{ **STRAW**, *Fodder, Halm, Litter, Thatch.*

Warmth, and preparing of Food for men.

2. **FEWEL**, *Firing, Logg, Collier, Woodmonger. Dead cole. Live cole. (Chole,*

Giving of Light; being made either || of the dried Fat of Animals: or of Oil.

3. { **CANDLE**, *Link, Taper, Torch, Light, Lanthorn. Wax-candle. Candle-stick.*

{ **LAMP.** *Snuffers. Tallow-candle.*

Curing

Curing of Wounds or Sores by outward application, being a Confection of Medicaments, which is sometimes spread upon some Vest matter.

4. { *SALVE, Unguent, Ointment.*

Medecin, Remedy.

4. { *PLASTER, Cataplasme, Serecloth, Poultis.*

Poison.

Cleansing or Stiffening of Clothes.

5. { *SOPE.*

5. { *STARCH.*

Communication by Writing; denoting either the

(Instrument: or Liquor to write with.

6. { *SPEN. Pencil.*

6. { *INK. Ink of China. Standish, Inkhorn.*

Matter to write on; considered either || simply in its nature: or as it is compacted in Aggregates.

7. { *PAPER, Parchment, Vellum, Schedule, Bill-et, Ticket, Stationer, Leaf of paper.*

7. { *BOOK, ^{Paper of china.} Volume, Tome, Treatise, Manuel, compile, compose, Library, ^{Cards to play with.} Tract, Pamphlet, Manuscript, Stationer.*

Ornament; by representation of the likeness of things || in plain: or in solid.

8. { *PICTURE, Pourtraiture, Effigies, Draught, Map, Chart, Landscap, Emblem, Image, Projection, Scheme, Diagram, Analem, Arras, Enammcl.*

8. { *IMAGE, Statue, Puppert, Idol, Coloss, Crucifix.*

Mirrouer, Looking-glass. Prospective-glass.

CHAP. XI.

Concerning Relation more public, whether I. Civil. II. Judiciary.
III. Military. IV. Naval. V. Ecclesiastical.

More publick relation may be distributed into such as do concern those several respects, *Actions and Things*; belonging either to

{ Several Families associated under Government, **CIVIL RELATION.**

{ Courts of Judicature, and matters of Law, **JUDICIAL RELATION.**

{ A state of Warr, **MILITARY RELATION.**

{ Mens Affairs and Traffique on the Water, **NAVAL RELATION.**

{ Matters of Religion and Worship, **ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION.**

CIVIL RELATION.

That Relation arising from the associating of Families under Government for mutual benefit and defence, is styled *Political* or **CIVIL, Republic, Commonwealth, State, political, secular.** §. I.

To which may be opposed **ANARCHY, Confusion.**

The Notions belonging to this do refer either to

{ *Persons in a political capacity, considered according to their*

{ *DEGREES. I.*

{ *PROFESSIONS or Vocations. II.*

{ *CONVENTIONS. III.*

{ *Things or businesses, relating to*

{ *RIGHTS. IV.*

{ *CONTRACTS for the Alienation of our Rights. V.*

{ *OBLIGATIONS for the Confirmation of Contracts. VI.*

I. Those

I. DEGREES
OF MEN.

I. Those differences whereby men under a Political Relation, are distinguished from one another, according to their several ranks, are styled, **DEGREES**, *Place, Quality, Rank, Order, Scutcheon, Coat of Arms, Herald.* To which may be opposed the word **PARITY**, *Levelling.*

These are either

More general; according to the first common Difference of || governing, namely such to whom doth belong the power and care of directing others in their duty, and rewarding or punishing them accordingly: or *governed*, namely such as are under this Power.

I. { **MAGISTRATE**, *Rector, Governour, Regent, Rule-er, Dominion, Sway, Consul, President, Provost, Warden, Head, Territory, Seignior, Major, Baylis, Syndic, States, Jurisdiction.*

{ **SUBJECT-ion**, *Vassal, submit, Homage, Liegeman, Private person, truckle, Underling, Vassalage. Tenant in fee.*

More particular; relating to

{ *Kinds of principal Magistrates*; which have great variety of Titles in several Countries, not necessary to be distinctly provided for here, excepting onely such as are either; || *Sovereign*: or *Homagers* to some other.

2. { **KING**, *Sovereign, Emperor, Imperial, Monarch, Queen, regal, royal, Majesty, reign, Kingdom, Lord, Dynasty, Sultan, Cham, Liege Lord, Regent, Realm, Diadem, Crown, Coronation, Scepter, Throne, enthrone, Viceroy, Sovereignty, Governing by himself. Empress.*

{ **PRINCE**, *Potentate. ~~Princes. Prince's son. Prince's daughter.~~*

Orders of Subjects.

Higher.

{ *More general*; comprehending the || greater: or lesser Nobility.

3. { **LORD**, *Peer, Nobleman, honourable, Patrician, Duke, Marquess, Earl, Count, Viscount, Baron. Great man, Noble officer.*

{ **GENTLEMAN**, *Gentry, Knight, Esquire, Sir, Madam, Worship-ful, Gentil-ity, Wellborn, Honoured man.*

{ *More special*; with relation to the Degrees in liberal Professions; either || perfect: or inchoate.

4. { **GRADUATE**, *commence, Degree, Doctor, Master, Rabbi.*

{ **CANDIDATE**, *Batchelor, Inceptor, canvas, sue, stand for.*

Middle; considered

{ *Aggregately.*

5. { **PEOPLE**, *Folk, Commonalty, Community, mean, obscure, ignoble, Plebeian, Populacie, popular, populous.*

{ *Segregately*; as they are *Inhabitants* either in || *Cities*: or the *Countrey*

6. { **CITIZEN**, *Free-man, enfranchise, Denizon, Townsman.*

{ **YEOMAN**. *Vagabonds, Coyterer.*

Lower sort; considered

{ *Aggregately.*

7. { **RABBLE**, *Vulgus, Tag-rag, base, mob.*

{ *Segregately*; according to their want of || *Dignity*: or *Wealth*.

8. { **VILLAIN**, *Varlet, Rascal, Peasant, Boor, servile, Sirrah, Vassal, base.*

{ **BEGGAR**, *Rogue, Mendicant, Shake-ragg.*

Conditions of men; as having || a right to dispose of themselves: or not.

9. { **FREE-MAN**, *liberal, enfranchise, Burges,*

{ **SLAVE**, *emancipate, manumit, servile, illiberal, Bondman, Bondage, Thraldom, enthrall, enslave, serve, Droyl, Drudge, Bondwoman.*

Title of honour?

II. That

Sign of Dignity.
Crown.

II. That course of life about which one is usually employed, and to which he applies himself for the getting of a Subsistence, is styled his **PROFESSION**, *Vocation, Calling, Trade, Function, Occupation, Course of life, Craft, Mystery.*

To which may be adjoyned the word denoting the actual Use of such Callings, **PRACTICE**, *Exercise, Use, follow, put in ure.*

These may be distinguished, into such as are either

More necessary and beneficial to humane life; whether

Liberal Professions, such as become free and generous men; relating either to Things. (ther to

Sacred; as || *discovered by revelation*: or as the knowledge of them is *attainable by nature*.

1. { **DIVINE**, *Theology, Clerk, Schoolman.* Religious Sect^x
 { **PHILOSOPHER**. Philosophical Sect^x

Civil and political; namely, || *the more generally received Laws and Constitutions*: or those belonging to a particular Nation.

2. { **CIVIL LAWYER**. Political Sect^x
 { **COMMON LAWYER**, Pettifogger.

Natural; with particular reference to the diseases of mens bodies and their cure; either || *by direction*: or by manual operation.

3. { **PHYSICIAN**, *Medicine, Patient, Empiric, Mountebank,*
 { *Quack-salver, Farrier, Leach, Receipt.*
 { **CHIRURGION**, dress a wound.

Words or Language: or the ornaments of discourse.

4. { **PHILOLOGER**, *Critic. Linguist.*
 { **POET**-ry, *Poem, Bard, Muse.*

Illiberal; belonging more peculiarly

To a Town; consisting of *Trades of exchange*: or *manufacture*.

5. { **MERCHANT**, *Market, Pedler, Huckster, Bodger, Hawker, Regra-*
 { *ter, Shopkeeper, Traffic, Dealing, Merchandize, Fair, Mart.*
 { **MECHANIC**, *Handicraft, Artificer, Manufacture, Artizan,*
 { *Work-house.*

To the Country; relating to the most ancient Professions of

Tilling the ground: or *feeding of Cattel*.

6. { **HUSBANDMAN**, *georgic, Hinde, Agriculture, Tillage, Bayliffe.*
 { **HERDSMAN**, *Shepherd, Pastor, Cow-herd, Hog-herd.*
 { *Catching of wild Animals.*

7. **HUNTSMAN**, *Hunter, Fowler, Fisher, chase, trace, course, Venison, Game, Pocher.*

Both to Town and Country; for the carriage of things by || *Water*: or *Land*.

8. { **SMARINER**,
 { **CARRIER**, *Ripier, Cargo.* Water-horse:

Not necessary; comprehending those several Professions which tend to the *diversion* of others; || *by acting or personating some particular Story or Fiction*: or by *amusing of men by the Agility of body or hand*.

9. { **PLAYER**, *Actor, Comedian, Tragedian, Play, Stage, Theatre,*
 { *Enterlude, Personate.*
 { **PRESTIGIATOR**, *Shewer of tricks, juggle, Legerdemain,*
 { *Hocas pocas, Tumbler, Dancer on the ropes, &c. Mountebank.*

III. CON-
VENTION

III. The several Aggregates of men under Political Government, are usually styled either by that more general: or special name.

{ CONVENTION, *Assembly, Meeting, Congregation, Convocation, Company, Rendezvous, Concourse, Confluence, Quire, Chapter, Committee, Club, Hall, convene, Conventicle, Sessions, Assize, flock or gather together.*
{ SOCIETY, *Gyld, Gang, Tribe, Clan, Fraternity, Club, Knot, Crew, Fellowship, Company.*

These are either such as have the same

{ General inducements; in respect of

{ Language and supreme Government; whether || primitively: or derivatively.

1. { NATION -al, *epidemical, naturalize, People, Country, vernacular, Patriot.*

{ COLONY, *Plantation.*

{ Place of Habitation; considered according to the

{ General name; denoting such as inhabit || more dispersedly in the open fields: or more close together, usually within fenced places.

2. { COUNTRY, *rural, rustic, Peasant, Boor, Hinde, Kern, Swain, Clown, Tike.*

{ TOWN, *Burrough. Little Town. Market-town.*

{ Special kinds; signifying all that part of a Nation under the same

{ Subordinate Government; || dwelling more at large: or such as dwell close together, with peculiar Liberties and Priviledges in common amongst them.

3. { SPROVINCE, *Circuit, District, Goveynement.*

{ CITY, *Suburbs, Metropolis, See, Borough, municipal.*

City of the first order. Town of the second order. Borough of the third order.
{ Lowest Government; whether || with: or without jurisdiction.

4. { SHIRE, *County, Tribe, District, Riding.*

{ PARISH, *parochial, Parson, Vicar, Thorpe, Village.*

{ Special inducements; for ||

{ Attendance on Governours: or advice in the Government.

5. { COURT -ier, *aulical.*

{ COUNCIL, *Senate, Parliament, Diet, Conclave, Consistory, Sanhedrim, Synod, Committee.*

{ Education in Learning; either || of the Adult, with a power to license them for the Liberal professions: or onely of Children or young beginners.

6. { UNIVERSITY, *Academy, School.*

{ SCHOOL.

{ Regulating the affairs of some || Trade: or Profession; especially if they cohabit for those ends in a kind of Political family.

7. { CORPORATION, *Gyld, Brotherhood, Fraternity, Company, Society, community, municipal, incorporate.*

{ COLLEGE -iate, *Fellow.*

{ Driving on of some design; || in general: or with particular reference to the opposing of what is legally established.

8. { LEAGUE, *Confederacy, Combination, Alliance, Complice, Partisan, Party, side with, joyn, hold together, Pack, compact.*

{ FACTION, *Seet, Juncto, Gang, conspire, side with, combine, Party-zan, Oligarchy.*

Title of place^x

IV. The

IV. The things which in Justice or Equity do belong to persons, are IV. RIGHTS.
called RIGHTS, Title, Interest, Estate, Tenure Holding, Freehold, Gift, Col-
lation, Reversion, Landlord, Paramount, endow, enfeoff. To which may be
adjoyned the word LIBERTIES, denoting whatsoever is permitted, or
not forbidden to them.

These are considerable according to their

Original; being either

Primary and unwritten.

Not voluntary; but according to || the condition of its first being: or
common practice and continuance.

NATURE.

1. { CUSTOM, accustom, Use, Wont, Guise, Fashion, Rite, Usage, usual,
currant, common, ordinary, ure, enure, Habit, Practice, Haunt, pre-
scribe, unusual, obsolete, familiar, received, conversant, Habit,
manner, course, Hank, Exercise, Prescription, Desuetude.

Voluntary; according to the || choice of the Will: or a determined order.

SELECTION, choice.

2. { SUCCESSION, devolve, follow, Place.

Secondary and written.

General; whether || perpetual: or temporal.

3. { LAW, Act, Statute, Decree, Sanction, Constitution, Canon, Rule, legal,
legitimate, enact, ordain, order, abrogate, repeal, prescribe, Legislator.
EDICT, Ordinance, Proclamation, Order, Breve, Bull, Act, Rule,
Sanction, Rescript.

Special; conferring || Right to have: or Right to do.

PATENT, Charter, Brief, Letters Patents, Placard.

4. { COMMISSION, Brief.

Parts; consisting in

Power over that which is

One's own; either || totally: or as to the use of it.

5. { PROPRIETY, Concern, Owner, Proprietary.
USUS-FRUCTUS.

Another's; either as to || his person: or his affairs.

6. { AUTHORITY, Power, Dominion, Prefect, President, Head, Pro-
vost, Master, Plenipotentiary, authentic, classic, govern, ratifie,
Rule, sway, inspection, dispose, Precinct, Territory. Principal officer.
OFFICE, Place, Cure, overlook, officiate, superintend, surveigh,
oversight, charge, conduct, Commissary, Prefect, Colleague, Groom.

Liberty; with respect to

Advantages by special Law; either || of the supreme Magistrate: or of
some particular rank of Subjects.

7. { PREROGATIVE, Royalty.
PRIVILEGE, Franchise, enfranchise, freedom, Grace, preeminence.

Remission or exemption from the rigour of a general Law, in its ||
Commanding: or prohibiting.

DISPENSATION.

8. { LICENCE, Permission, Sufferance, Leave, allowance, Faculty,
Connivence, Placard, Prattick, let, may, suffer, admit, dispence,
Pass-port, Safe conduct, Letters of Mart.

Punishing: or imposing burthens.

9. { TOLERATION, Connivence, suffer, let alone, Quarter.
IMMUNITY, free, Discharge, Exemption, Quarter, scot-free.

M m 2

V. The

Title of office. General. Admiral. Colonel. Captain.

V. CON-
TRACT.

V. The *mutual negotiating betwixt men* in their ordinary converse with one another is styled **CONTRACT**, *Commerce, Entercourse, Traffic, Trade, Negotiation*: to which may be annexed for affinity the most general occasion for such Intercourse, namely, the *parting with one thing for the getting of another*, called **EXCHANGE**, *barter, chaffer, cope, (wap, truck, chop, Commutation, Scourfing, Bargain, Match.* *Fair, market.*

The principal matters belonging to this Head do either refer to

Actions;

General; whether

Absolute; transferring a thing from one to another; whether || for his use to whom it is transferred: or for his use that transfers.

1. { **ASSIGNING**, *consigning, conveying, resigning, deliver, put over.*
 { **DEPOSITING**, *Trustee, Feoffee, enfeoff, charge, commend, recommend, entrust, commit, Fiduciary, Sequestration.*

Conditional; || giving: or having right to an Estate after the death of him who disposeth of it.

2. { **BEQUEATHING**, *devising, Legacy, Testament, Will, Executor, Intestate.*
 { **INHERITING**, *Heir, hereditary, Heritage, Patrimony, Fee-simple, Entail, disherit, Hereditament, Portion, Primogeniture.*

Special; either by

Parting with: or procuring propriety in any thing, upon the consideration for something else to be taken or given in exchange.

3. { **SELLING**, *vent, utter, Ware, Commodity, Sale-able, venal, vendible, staple, put off, retail, afford, handsel, monopoly, make money of, serve one with.*
 { **BUYING**, *purchase, Cater, Chapman, Customer, engrossing, ransom, redeem, regrate, forestal, interlope, preemption, the refusing.*

Parting with: or procuring the temporary use of something belonging to (another: according to

The more general name.

4. { **LENDING**, *Loan, Creditor, prostitute, trust.*
 { **BORROWING**, *take up.* *(given.*

The particular kind; relating to some temporary reward to be || taken, and

5. { **DEMISING**, *let, let out, let to farm, lease, Lessor, Landlord, Broker, Rent, Principal, Interest, put to use.*

{ **HIRING**, *farming, backney, mercenary, prostitute, Tenant, Lessee, Lease, Rent, Interest, Use, at livery, Gratis.*

Bestowing skill or labour about any business: or compensating of it.

6. { **EARNING**, *Merit, Desert, Meed, Demerit, supererogate.*

{ **WAGES**, *Fee, Salary, Pension, Stipend, Vails, fare, freight, gratis.*

Things; whether more

Private; to be exhibited by the

Buyer; either || the whole value: or a part of it, for assurance of the rest.

7. { **PRICE**, *Rate, Value, Worth, Ransom, stand in, cost, cheap, dear, precious, sumptuous, rich, inhaunce, depreciate. Preciousness.*
 { **EARNEST**, *Gage, Pledge.*

Seller; either || the thing bought: or some part, for security of the whole.

8. { **BARGAIN**, *Ware, Commodity.*

{ **SEISIN**, *Livery, install, admit, Entry, inthrone, inaugurate, invest.*

Public; towards defraying the charge of Government; whether || ordinary: or occasional.

9. { **TRIBUTE**, *Custom, Annates, Gabel, Excise, Toll, Impost, Publicane.*

{ **TAX**, *Rate, Contribution, Collection, assess, Publicane, Subsidy, Tunnage, pontage, pannage, Pole, Collector, Scot, Sessment.*

VI. Those

VI. Those several kinds of Assurances which men offer concerning what they intend to give or do, are styled, **OBLIGATIONS**, plight, engage, Deed, bind, Bond, Bill, evidence, &c. undertake for. VI. OBLIGATIONS.

And when such Obligations are reciprocal, they are then called **PACTIONS**, Agreement, Compact, Covenant, Bargain, Condition, indent, Match, Stipulation, Sponson, Warranty, Article, strike up a bargain.

These are either

Imperfect; or degrees towards Contracts more

Remote; in the first overtures of a Contract; whether || as begun by one:

1. { **BESPEAKING**, Retain. (or mutual betwixt both.
 { **TREATING**, driving a Bargain, capitulate, chaffer, parley, cheapen, huck, haggle.

Near; in proposal of those terms according to which one obliges himself to ||

2. { **BID**, offer, huck, haggle. (buy: or sell.
 { **DEMAND**, cheapen, ask, exact.

Perfect; either in

Words;

Spoken.

Common; || ingaging our Veracity, sometimes with the addition of such solemn expressions as may testify our reality.

3. { **PROMISE**, Word, Parol, plight, Covenant, League, undertake for, pass ones word.

{ **PROTESTATION**, Asseveration, averr, vouch, stand in, Attestation.

Sacred; ingaging our Religion, and appealing to God as || a Witness, and as a Judge, to punish us upon our falshood. (Oath.

4. { **SWEARING**, Oath, deposing, abjure, Perjury, adjure, purge upon
 { **IMPRECATION**, Execration, Malediction, Cursing.

Written; attested with || our peculiar name, or Mark: or Impressing some figure in Wax, or some like matter

5. { **SIGNING**, Obligation, Deed, Evidence, Bill, Indenture, Instrument, Writing, Muniment, Conveyance, Policy, subscribe, under ones hand, set ones hand.

{ **SEALING**, Seal, Signet, Sigil, Bond, specialty.

Security;

Personal: whether || express, by promising for another, and making himself liable to the same Penalty upon the other's failing: or implicit, by speaking in one's behalf.

6. { **SPONSION**, Stipulation, Bail, vouch, undertake for, Surety-ship, Hostage, Security, Warrant, Caution, engage, responsible for.

{ **INTERCESSION**, Mediate-or, interpose, speak for.

Real; of ones Goods; either

Absolute; by ingaging for the truth of a Promise either || the Goods in specie, or only his right to them.

7. { **PAWN**, Pledge, gage, engage.

{ **MORGAGE**, Security, Statute, Caution, engage.

Relative; by ingaging them for the success of a thing contingent, || either as Principal, or as Accessory.

8. { **WAGER**, Stake, vy, lay, prize.

{ **BET**, Stake, vy, revy.

JUDICIAL RELATION.

II. **T**He several Notions referring to matters of Law and Courts of Judicature, are comprehended under that which is styled JUDICIAL RELATION, *forensical, Court, Hall, extrajudicial.*

These are distinguishable into such as concern

PERSONS. I.
CAUSES and Actions. II.

Faults.

SCAPITAL. III.
NOT CAPITAL. IV.

Punishments,

SCAPITAL. V.
NOT CAPITAL. VI.

I. PERSONS. I. PERSONS considerable under this Head of Judicial Relation, may be distinguished into such as are either

More principal.

Persons judging.

Legally constituted; || Principal: or Accessory.

1. { JUDGE, Chancellour, Commissary, Censor, Moderator, Official, Jury, Inquest, Doom, Sentence, decide, determine, censure, judicatory, judicial, Court, Bench, Tribunal.

ASSESSOR, Syndic, Bencher, Alderman, Canons, Prebends, Chapter, Fellows, assist, Sides-men.

Voluntarily consented to by the parties; || to determin the Suit: or cease the Enmity between them.

2. { ARBITRATOR, Umpire, Days-man, comprimize, Referree, award
MEDIATOR, Incercessor, deal-between, intermediate, Mean.

Persons judged; whether || active: or passive; in

Criminals.

3. { ACCUSER, Informer, challenge, Endite-ment, charge, attaint, peach, impeach, arraign, tax, lay to ones charge, call in question, Presentment, Bill, prosecute, Promooter.

PRISONER, or reputed Criminal, Delinquent, Malefactor, Defen-
(dant.

Judicials.

4. { PLAINTIF, Accuser, complain, blame.

DEFENDANT, Apology, excuse, vindicate.

Less principal; relating either to the

Judges; for ||

Writing: or saying publicly.

5. { NOTARY, Register, Remembrancer, Secretary, Clerk, Scribe,
CRIER. (Protonotary, Rolls, enroll.

Fetching: or keeping.

6. { PURSEVANT, Messenger, Catchpole, Serjeant.

MARSHAL, Keeper, Jailour.

Parties; || to advise and speak in behalf of either party: or to declare the truth indifferently betwixt both of them.

7. { ADVOCATE, Counsel, Pleader, maintain, defend, vindicate,
Lawyer, Barrester, Proctor, Clyent.

WITNESS, Evidence, attest, testifie, Testimony, Affidavit.

II. To

II. To the more general words of *Actions* or PROCEEDINGS, *Caus- II. PRO-*
ses, in Judicial Affairs, may be annexed those less general words of SUIT, CEEDINGS.
Controversie, implead, commence, Case, Cause, Action, go to law, wage law, pre-
ferr a Bill, Barrester, Brabble.

These are either

Antecedent; on the part of the

Plaintiff; in || giving legal notice: or seizing on the person or goods of
his Adversary.

1. { CITATION, *Subpœna, Process, call, warn, summon, Sumner, Appa-*
ritor, Bailiff, Beadle.

{ ARREST, *attach, apprehend, distrein, seize, lay hold on, Embargo,*
Serjeant, Baily, Catchpole, Beadle, Replevy.

Defendant; || giving assurance of answering in Court: or coming him-
self, or by his Substitute, to answer it accordingly.

2. { BAIL.

{ APPEARANCE, *forth-coming.*

Concomitant.

Preparatory; by the

Parties; || active: or passive.

3. { ACTION, *Endictment, Bill, Process, arraign, implead, sue, com-*
mence suit, wage law, Barretor.

{ PLEA, *Apology.*

Judges; in their || taking notice of and hearing the Cause: or making
search into the merits of it.

4. { COGNIZANCE, *Hearing.*

{ EXAMINATION, *Trial, sift out, Hearing, Inquisition, interrogate,*
Scrutiny, scann, view, review, revise, canvase, gage, pumpe out.

Decisive.

Common; || agreeing upon the state of the Question: or determining
what the merit is.

5. { JOYNING ISSUE.

{ SENTENCING, *Doom, Judgment, Verdict, Censure, Decree, Or-*
der, adjudge, decide, determin, award, definitive.

Passive, in the parties; as they are found || not to have transgressed the
Law: or having transgressed it.

6. { INNOCENT, *clear, blameless, harmless, justifie-cation, vindicate,*
discharge, cleanse, purge, compurgation. Guiltlessnes.

{ GUILTY, *nocent, delinquent, peccant, convict, culpable, faulty,*
tardy, Offender, Transgressor, propitiate, expiate. Guilt.

Active, in the Judge; pronouncing the party either || free from: or
obnoxious to Punishment.

7. { ACQUITTING, *absolving, assoil, clear, discharge, loosing purging,*
quit, release.

{ CONDEMNING, *cast, damn. condemned.*

Consequent; in the

Parties; || expressly declining the Judgment: or referring the Cause to
 8. { PROTESTING, (some higher Judicature,
 { APPEALING.

Judges; by || inflicting the Punishment: or freeing from it.

9. { EXECUTING, *inflict, suffer, Executioner, Hangman.*

{ PARDONING, *forgiving, remit, release, venial, Indulgence. put up.*

Law-term.

III. CRIMES

III. CRIMES
CAPITAL.

III. CRIMES CAPITAL, (*Enormity, facinorous, criminal, Malefactor.*) such as are or ought to be punished with Death, may be distinguished into such Offences as are more immediately against

God and Religion; namely, the || *confederating with evil spirits*; to which may be adjoyned for affinity (though not counted capital) the pretending to discover secret, and foretel future things by foolish forbidden Arts.

1. { WITCHCRAFT, *Conjuring, Necromancy, Sorcery, Black-art, Magic, enchant, fascinate, fore speak, Charm, Spell, Cunning man, Witch.*

{ WIZARDING, *Manteia, Divining, Gypsie, Fortune-telling, Sooth-saying, Sorcery, Augury, Astrology, Geomancy, Pyromancy, Physiognomy, Cheiromancy, Palmistry, Sigil, Talisman.*

Man; whether

{ A public person, or Magistrate.

{ More general; implying || *declared hostility against him*: or exposing him to his enemies.

2. { TREASON, *Traitor, betray.*

{ CONSPIRACY, *betraying.*

{ More particular; || *a forcible opposing of him by Arms*: or occasioning some illegal tumultuous dissension in the Multitude.

3. { REBELLION, *Rising, Insurrection, Defection, Revolt, take head.*

{ SEDITION, *Commotion, Combustion, Riot, Uproar, Mutiny, Tumult, Hurly-burly, Scuffle, Stirrs, Quoil, Racket, Boute-feu, Incendiary, turbulent.*

{ Any private person; according to the

{ General name; by which it is called in our English Laws.

4. FELONY.

{ Particular kinds; distinguishable by their Objects, as being against

{ Life; by taking it away illegally.

5. MURDER, *Assassin-ate, Homicide, Manslaughter, Massacre, Parricide, cut-throat, blood-thirsty.*

{ Chastity; by unnatural coition, either || *with Beasts*: or *Males*.

6. { BESTIALITY, *Buggery.*

{ SODOMY, *Buggery, Catamite.*

{ Estate; with respect to another's.

{ Goods; taking them away either || *openly and forcibly*: or *secretly and by craft.*

7. { ROBBERY, *Rapine, Sacrilege, Thief, Bandito, Pyrate, Pickpocket, pillage, take a purse. Robber.*

{ THEFT, *steal, purloin, lurch, filch, pilfer, nim, surreptitious, Plagiarist, Sacrilege, Cut-purse, Pick-pocket, light-fingered, Larceny.*

{ Habitation; || *by burning it*: or *breaking into it.*

8. { HOUSE-BURNING, *Incendiary.*

{ BURGLARY, *House-breaking.*

IV. Crimes or FAULTS NOT CAPITAL, may be distinguished into such as are

IV. FAULTS
NOT CAPI-
TAL.

General; any action against ones Right, especially with contempt of the Per-
son.
1. { **SINJURY**, Wrong, Harm, Trespass, Hurt, Grievance, Abuse, Dammage.
 AFFRONT, Contumely, Outrage, Slur, Despite, Indignity, put a trick on.
Special; against.

Chastity; whether || by a single: or a married person.

2. { **FORNICATION**, Whore-dom, Courtesan, Concubine, Harlot, Trull,
 Punk, Leman, Quean, Drab, Strumpet, prostitute, deflour, stuprate,
 vitiate, wenching, Brothel, Stews, Bawd, Pander.
 ADULTERY, Concubine.

Estate;

General; || by unjust getting: or keeping of another's Right.

3. { **SUSURPATION**, incroach, intrench, grow upon, invade, intrude,
 DETENTION, with-holding, keep back. (thrust in.)

Particular, as to the manner of it; by abusing

Skill; in || taking advantage of another man's ignorance, especially
in actions of Commerce: or misusing his own skill in the falsi-
fying of a thing.

4. { **FRAUD**, Deceit, Guile, Cozening, Delusion, Collusion, Illusion,
 dodge, trepan, over-reach, prevaricate, circumvent, go-beyond,
 impose, gull, beguile, defraud, Imposture, Knave, Rook, Cheat,
 shift, shark, cog, slur, wheedle, come over one, supplant. Cheater,
 receiver.
 FORGERY, counterfeit, false, adulterate, sophisticate, coin, de-
 vise, forge, falsifie, foisting, Interpolation, Impostor, supposititi-
 ous, surreptitious.

Power; by || taking advantage of another man's necessity or impo-
tence: or exceeding the allowance of the Law.

5. { **OPPRESSION**, Force, Violence, exact, overcharge.
 EXTORTION, Exaction, Rapine, Rapacity, wresting, wring,
 gripping, ravin, poling, pilling.

Course of Law; by endeavouring to corrupt || the Officers of Justice:
or the Witnesses.

6. { **BRIBERY**, Corruption, dawbing.
 SUBORNATION.

Good name; endeavouring to render another

Criminal; by accusations || not true: or made unlawfully against an
absent person.

7. { **CALUMNY**, Obloquy, Slander, Aspersion, opprobrious, Detraction,
 False accusation, carping, belie, defame, disparage, traduce.
 BACKBITING, Libel, Tale-bearer, Tell-tale, Whispering, Pick-
 thank.

Infamous; by objecting || another's failings: or our own favours.

8. { **REPROCHING**, nip, taunt, scoff, twit, Opprobry, obloquy, tax,
 traduce.

UPBRAIDING, cast in one's teeth, exprobrate, twit.

Odious: or ridiculous.

9. { **REVILING**, rail, scold, brawl, Contumely, inveigh, invective,
 foul-mouthed, Cucking-stool.

MOCKING, deride, flout, jeer, scoff, twit, gibe, quip, gird,
frump, bob, taunt, wipe, jerk, Sarcasm, Pasquil, Irrision, Illu-
sion, Satyr, Burlesque, play upon.

V. PUNISHMENTS CAPITAL.

V. By *Punishment* is meant the evil of Suffering, inflicted for the evil of Doing; to which may be adjoyned the loss or Extinction of a man's Right in a thing which he formerly enjoyed, styled **FORFEITURE**.

PUNISHMENTS CAPITAL are the various manners of putting men to death in a judicial way, which in several Nations are or have been either

Simple; by

Separation of the parts; || Head from Body: or Member from Member.

1. { **BEHEADING**, *strike of ones head.*
 { **QUARTERING**, *Dissecting.*

Wound.

At distance; whether || from Hand: or from Instrument, as Gun, Bow, &c.

2. { **STONING**, *Pelting.*
 { **SHOOTING**.

At hand; either by

Weight; || of something else: or one's own.

3. { **PRESSING**.
 { **PRECIPITATING**, *throwing or casting headlong.*

Weapon; || anyway: or direct upwards.

4. { **STABBING**.
 { **EMPALING**.

Taking away necessary Diet: or giving that which is noxious.

5. { **STARVING**, *famishing.*
 { **POISONING**, *Venom, envenom, virulent.*

Interception of the Air; at the

Mouth; distinguished according to the place of the party, || in the

Air: or in the Earth

6. { **STIFLING**, *smother, suffocate.*
 { **BURYING ALIVE**.

Water: or Fire,

7. { **DROWNING**.
 { **BURNING ALIVE**.

Throat; || by weight of a man's own body: or the strength of others.

8. { **HANGING**.
 { **STRANGLING**, *throttle, choke, suffocate.*

Mixed of wounding and starving; the body being || erect: or lying on a Wheel.

9. { **CRUCIFYING**, *Cross.*
 { **BREAKING ON THE WHEEL**.

VI. PUNISHMENTS NOT CAPITAL are distinguished by the things or subjects receiving detriment by them, as being either of the VI. PUNISHMENTS NOT CAPITAL.

Body; according to the

{ General name; signifying great pain.

1. TORTURE, Torment, excruciate.

{ Special kinds; by

Striking; with || a limber: or a stiff Instrument.

2. { WHIPPING, lashing, scourging, leashing, jerk, Rod, slash, Switch, stripe, Beadle.

{ CUDGELLING, bastinado, baste, swinge, swaddle, shrubb, slapp, thwack.

Stretching of the limms violently; the body being || laid along for that purpose: or lifted up into the Air.

{ RACK.

3. { STRAPPADO.

Liberty; of which one is deprived by Restraint ||

Into || a place: or instrument for custody.

4. { IMPRISONMENT, Incarceration, Durance, Custody, Ward, clap up, commit, confine, mue, Pound, Pinfold, Gaol-our, Counter, Cage, Coop, Toleboth, Dungeon, Marshal, release, secure, set fast. Jail, Prison.

{ BONDS, Fetters, Gyves, Shackles, Manicles, Pinnion, Chains.

Out of a place or country; whether || with allowance of any other: or confinement to one other.

5. { EXILE, Banish-ment, exterminate, proscribe, eject, expel, out-lawed.

{ RELEGATION.

Repute; whether || more gently: or more severely by burning marks in one's

6. { INFAMATION, Ignominy, Pillory. (flesh.

{ STIGMATIZATION, Branding, Cauterizing, burning in the hand, (Mark,

Estate; whether || in part: or in whole.

7. { MULCT, Fine, amerce, sconce.

{ CONFISCATION, Forfeiture.

Dignity and power; by depriving one of || his Degree: or his capacity to bear

8. { DEGRADING, deposing, depriving. (Office.

{ INCAPACITATING, cashier, disable, discard, depose, disfranchise.

MILITARY RELATION.

THIS Head of MILITARY RELATION, is intended to contain such Notions as concern the various respects and capacities belonging to a state of War. The using of the united Force and Arms of many against others, is styled WAR-fare, martial, polemical, Militia, Chivalry.

And the being without mutual opposition is called Peace.

The Notions appertaining to this Head, do relate either to Military

ACTIONS. I.

EVENTS. II.

Persons.

{ SEGREGATE. III.

{ AGGREGATE. IV.

Instruments necessary to War, AMMUNITION. V.

PLACES. VI.

I. MILITARY ACTIONS.

I. *Military ACTIONS* may be distinguished according to the
General name; denoting the endeavour of || doing hurt: or preserving from hurt.
 1. { *OFFENDING, Offence-ive, Annoy-ance.*
 { *DEFENDING, protect, guard, shelter, sbrowd, ward, preserve, keep, maintain,*
Particular kinds or degrees; whether such as are (make good, tutelary).

Opposite and in several.

Declaring enmity on the || offensive: or defensive side.

1. { *SPROVOKING, challenge, irritate, invite, bait, stir up, dare, vy.*

2. { *DEFYING, dare.*

Beginning of actual || offence: or defence.

3. { *ASSAULTING, assail, attaque, invade, encounter, Onset, set upon, charge,*

Inröde, Rencontre, Incurfion, fall on, run upon.

{ *RESISTING, withstand, stand against, bear up against, turn head, struggle with, Antiperistasis.*

Endeavouring || to dispossess one of his place: or to frustrate such endeavours;

Keeping from necessities: or supplying with necessities. (either by ||

4. { *BESIEGING, Siege, beleaguer, beset, block up, hem in, lay siege.*

{ *RELIEVING, succour, supply, help, recruit, reinforce, subsidiary, Ayd.*

Underdigging the Sepiment; either || to make a breach in it: or to hinder

5. { *MINING, undermine, Sapping. (the making of such a breach.*

{ *COUNTERMINING.*

Entring forcibly to assault the besieged: or going out to assault the besiegers.

6. { *STORMING, assaulting, boarding, attaque, scaling, on-slaught.*

{ *SALLYING, issue out*

Reciprocal and in common; whether by wayes of

Force; viz. the mutual endeavours of corporeal mischief to one another;

General name: or that which is betwixt two. (according to the ||

7. { *FIGHTING, Combat, Conflict, encounter, cope, bicker, Fray, impugn,*

{ *DUELLING, Single combat, Champion, List. (scuffle, List.*

Special kinds, betwixt numerous parties, according to set order and appointment; either of || some part of the Army: or the whole

8. { *SKIRMISHING, Fray, Velitation, pickeer.*

{ *BATTELLING, Set fight, Set battel, joyn battel, Shock.*

Skill, or some secret art to deceive an Enemy; according to the || general name: or by concealing Souldiers for the sudden surprisal of others.

9. { *STRATAGEM, ensnare, Device, Trick, Train, surprize.*

{ *AMBUSH, Ambuscado, insidiate, lay wait, lurk, way lay, surprize.*

II. MILITARY EVENTS.

II. *Military EVENTS* may be distinguished into such as are either
Of Importance; when || one keeps as before: or gains from the other: or loses his own; relating to the

Condition usually befalling such as are || equal: or stronger: or weaker.

1. { *COMING OFF UPON EQUAL TERMS.*

{ *VICTOR, overcome, defeat, discomfit, beat, win, vanquish, get the day, the better, -the upper hand, quell, predominant, prevail, subdue, suppress, over-bear, -master.*

{ *OVERTHROWN, subdued, foiled, suppressed, routed, worsted, beaten, (defeated, discomfited, brought under.*

Place of fighting.

2. { *STAND HIS GROUND.*

{ *ADVANCE, get ground.*

{ *RETIRE, retreat, give back, shrink, recede, recoyle.*

Country of fighting.

3. { *SKEEP THE FIELD.*

{ *PURSUVE, chase, course, follow, prosecute, Hue and Cry.*

{ *FLY, run away, rout, fugitive, take ones heels, put to flight.*

Town

Town assaulted.

4. { HOLD OUT, *make good, maintain, stand out, hold tack.*
 { TAKE, *win.*
 { LOSE, *yield, surrender, Rendition.*

Goods of those that fight.

5. { SAVE ONE'S OWN.
 { BOOTIES, *Forage, Plunder, Pillage, Quarry, Prey, Prize, Free-booter, Letters of Mart, Letters of Reprize.*
 { SPOILS, *harras, havock, ravage, rifle, sack, ransack, Wreck, Devastation,*

Persons concerned.

6. { ESCAPE, *evade, scape, eschew, get rid, get quit off, get off, shift away, get*
 { SCAPTIVATE, *take prisoner.* (clear.
 { YIELD, *give up, render, surrender, resign, deliver.*

Final issue of the War.

7. { SAVE.
 { CONQUER, *bring under, master, mate, quel, vanquish, repress, suppress, tame subdue, win.*
 { SUBMIT, *give up, humble, yield, surrender, come in.*

Of shew on the Victor's side, (for the conquered makes none;) either by some || solemn Actions to be publicly performed: or Things and Structures to remain in memory of the Victory.

8. { TRIUMPH, *exult, crow, exultation, Bonfire.*
 { TROPHEE.

III. Military PERSONS (*Souldier, Warriar, Reformado, serve, press,*) *segregate, may be distinguished by those several employments for which they are designed; being either for*

III. Military PERSONS SEGREGATE.

Fighting; || on foot: or on horse-back

1. { FOOTMAN, *Infantry, Lance-knight, Pikeman.*
 { HORSMAN, *Cavalry, Light-horse, Curasier, Dragoons, Trooper, Reister, Rider*

Signs to the Army; belonging either to || Foot: or Horse.

Visible.

2. { ENSIGN, *Ancient, Colours, Standard, Pennon, Banner.*
 { CORNET, *Banner, Colours.*

Audible.

3. { DRUMMER, *Drum, Tabor, Tabret.*
 { TRUMPETER, *Trumpet, Flute, Pipe.*

Distributing Orders; || ordinary, belonging to each aggregate part: or extraordinary, belonging to the Army.

4. { SERJEANT.
 { ADJUTANT

Discovery; either || of the Country in general: or amongst the Enemies.

5. { SCOUT, *crusing, descry.*
 { SPY, *Emissary, Setter, Intelligence.*

Prevention of danger that might happen either to || Persons: or Places.

6. { GUARD, *Convoy, custody, keep, ward, keep guard, relieve the guard, Corps*
 { WATCH, *Ward, Corporal.* (du guard

Both Discovery and Prevention; denoting such a one as || stands and examines: or lies on the ground to listen and observe

7. { SENTINEL, *Sentry.*
 { PERDUE.

Digging: or other servil works; denoting such Servants of the Army as follow the Baggage.

8. { PIONER.
 { CALO, *Pedee, Black guard.*

IV. Mi-

IV. Milita-
ry PER-
SONS
AGGRE-
GATE.

IV. *Military* PERSONS AGGREGATE (*Party of Soldiers, Forces, disband*) may be distributed according to such different names as do denote either the Whole; being an armed Multitude fit to assault or resist, consisting of many (subordinate divisions.

1. ARMY, Host, Forces, Battalia.

Parts; according to

(The first: or the second greatest subdivisions.

2. { BRIGADE, Battalion, Terce.

{ REGIMENT, Legion, Tribune, Colonel.

(The third: or fourth subdivision, belonging both to Horse and Foot:

3. { COMPANY, Troop, Band, Captain, Centurion. *Company of horsemen.*

{ SQUADRON.

Order and Situation; whether with || the side of every one towards the side of the

4. { RANK. (next: or the face of every one towards the back of the next,

{ FILE, Roe.

Uses and Services for which such persons are designed; whether

To march before the Army, for clearing of the way: or to follow after, for

5. { VANCURRIER. (help and supply in case of necessity.

{ RESERVE.

To begin the Fight: or to engage in the most difficult services, being usually a

6. { FORLORN HOPE. (selected Company.

{ COMMANDED PARTY.

To take care of and defend the Baggage.

7. TRAIN.

V. AM-
MUNITION.

V. The Provisions necessary for Offence and Defence are styled by the general name of AMMUNITION, *Magazin, charge, discharge, Arcenal.*

To which may be adjoyned the word BAGGAGE, *Impediments, Luggage, Lumber.*

They are distinguishable according to their Shapes, and those several Uses for which they are designed, into such as are more

{ General; denoting the common names belonging to things of this nature; whe-

1. { WEAPON, *Arms offensive.* (ther such as are || offensive: or defensive.

{ ARMOUR, *defensive Arms, Mail, Headpiece, Helmet, Scull, Gorget, Gaunt-*

Special; for (let, Habergeon, &c. *Armorer, Armory.*

Offence.

Comminus, near hand; being either for

(Striking chiefly; whether || bruising: or cutting.

2. { CLUB, Bat, Batoon, Battle-ax, Mace, Pole-ax, Cudgel.

{ SWORD, Scimitar, Hanger, Rapier, Tuck, Ponyard, Stiletto, Dag-

ger, Fauchion, Glave, Cutler.

(Thrusting chiefly; of which the latter is sometimes used for striking.

3. { SPIKE, Spear, Launce, Javelin, run at tilt.

{ HALBERT, Partizan, Trident.

Eminus, at a distance; whether

Ancient and less artificial; denoting either the

(Instrument giving the force, being of a curved figure and elastical

power; to be held in the hand, either || immediately: or by the stock to

4. { BOW, shoot, Archer, Fletcher. (which it is fixed.

{ CROSS-BOW, shoot.

(Instrument or Weapon projected; whether || immediately out of the hand:

5. { DART, Javelin, Harping-iron. (or mediately from something else.

{ ARROW, Shaft, Bolt.

Modern and more artificial, (i.) fire-Arms; denoting either the

(Vessels giving the force; according to the name of || the whole kind: or of

the bigger kind.

6. GUN,

6. { ^{cocks gun. Loading stick. Powder-horn.} GUN, Shoot, Snaphance, Fire-lock, Musket, Carbine, Blunderbuss,
 Piece, Arquebus, Petronel, Pistol, Dagg, Potgun, play upon.
 ORDNANCE, Cannon, Artillery, Saker, Minion, Basilisk, Drake,
 &c. shoot.

Utenils; signifying the thing || enkindling: or enkindled.

7. { SMATCH, Tinder, Touchwood, Spunk.
 POWDER, Gunpowder.

Things discharged; either || solid: or hollow.

8. { BULLET, Ball, Pellet, Shot.
 GRANADO, Petard. Cartridge.

Defence.

9. BUCKLER, Shield, Target. ^{curass.} Helmet.

VI. Such kind of Places, together with such kind of Contrivances belonging to them, as relate to a state of War, may be styled **MILITARY PLACES** or Works, (*Munitions, Fortifications, fenced, Hold, dismantled.*)

VI. MILI-
TARY
PLACES.

To which may be adjoyned for its affinity the common notion of such things as are used for the fencing of Places; **SEPIMENT**, ^{stone} Wall, Pale, Fence,

These may be distinguished into such as are (*Enclosure, Fold, Mound.*)

More principal;

Comprehending the Area contained within them.

Greater; in || Country: or Town.

1. { SCAMP, encamp, quarter.

1. { GARRISON.

Less; more || independent: or dependent.

2. { SSCONCE, Fortress, Platform, Fort.

2. { BLOCK-HOUSE, Fort, Bastion, Strong-hold.

Not comprehending the Area contained within them.

(Earth.

General; denoting a Sepiment || Ridge-like of Earth: or Furrow-like in the

3. { SRAMPIER, Wall, Bulwark, Line, Counterscarf, Mound, Out-work.

3. { DITCH, Dike, Foss, Trench, Mote.

Special; signifying the || outward: or inward Wall.

4. { VAUMURE.

4. { LINING.

Less principal; whether

Parts.

Greater; either of || a round: or many-angled figure.

5. { HALF-MOON.

5. { HORN-WORK.

Lesser; either || angular to defend the sides of a place: or the straight sides

6. { REDOUBT.

6. { FLANKER.

(to be so defended.

Accessions; belonging to the

Out-parts; being a series of || great Pins erected: or Holes dug in the earth.

7. { PALLISADO.

7. { FURNACE-HOLE.

Entrance; Military Doors || to shut transverse: or to let down direct.

8. { TURNPIKE.

8. { PORTCULLIS.

Walls; signifying an erect crenated Margo upon the Walls; || either built upon them: or made by setting on Baskets filled with earth.

9. { PARAPET.

9. { GABION.

Loop-holes.

NAVAL

NAVAL RELATION.

IV. **T**He Head of *Naval Relation* is intended to comprehend the various Notions and Expressions, belonging to mens affairs and traffick on the Waters; respecting either

Things.

- { KINDS OF VESSELS used for Passage. I.
- { Parts of Vessels; relating to such as serve for
- { Containing; HULL. II.
- { PROGRESSIVE MOTION OR STAYING. III.
- { RIGGING. IV.
- { PERSONS. V.
- { ACTIONS. VI.

KINDS
OF VES-
SELS.

I. The KINDS OF VESSELS which are used for passage on the Waters, are in several Countries of so great variety and names, by reason of their being distinguished by some little accidental Differences, that it will be very difficult for the most expert person to give a sufficient enumeration of them: and therefore I shall in this place distribute them onely according to their various *Magnitudes*, and the *Uses* for which they are designed: according to which they may be distinguished into such as are denoted under the

{ *General name*; belonging to the || *lesser*, or *greater kind*.

- 1. { BOAT, Oars, Wherry, Sculler, Canoe, Cockboat, Waterman, Smallboat.
- 1. { SHIP, Pink, Pinnace, Schallop, Sail, Vessel, Navy, Fleet, naval.

{ *Particular kinds*; either

{ *Lesser for the Sea*, or *greater for Rivers*.

- 2. { SKETCH, Bark, Flyboat.
- 2. { BARGE, Lighter, Gallyfoist, Brigandine, &c.

{ *Greater*; being moved either by

{ *Sails and Oars*.

- 3. GALLY. Junk.

{ *Sails onely*; and used chiefly for

{ *Burthen*.

- 4. GALEOT, Caramosil, Carrack, Caravel.

{ *Traffick and Merchandize*.

- 5. MERCHANT-MAN, Bottom.

{ *Fighting*.

- 6. MAN OF WAR, Frigot, Caper, Armada, Privateer.

{ *Passage*.

- 7. PACQUET-BOAT.

II. HULL.

II. By HULL is meant the main Bulk or Body of the Ship, considered abstractly from its Masts and Rigging. The parts of which may be distinguished into such as relate to

Timbers.

{ *Fixed at the*

{ *Bottom of the Ship*; lying either || *direct*, or *transverse*.

- 1. { KEEL.
- 1. { RUNG.

{ *End*; either the || *former*, or *hinder part*.

- 2. { STEM, Prow.
- 2. { STERN, Poop.

{ *Movable upon a Centre or Hindge*; || *for lifting up the Anchor* or any great weight: or *for steering the Ship*.

- 3. { CAPSTAIN.

- 3. { RUDDER, Helm, Steer.

{ *Places*

Places or rooms; relating to the

Former, or hinder part above.

4. {FORE-CASTLE.

{ROUND-HOUSE.

Middle space; || betwixt the Main-mast and Fore-castle, or the rooms built above this towards the Stem.

5. {WAST.

{HALF-DECK.

Apertures; in the

Floor or Deck, supplying the office of Doors and Windows; || greater, or lesser.

6. {HATCHES.

{SCUTTLE, Gratings.

Sides; || for putting out the Ordnance, or for passage of Water from the Deck;

7. {PORTHOLE.

{SCUPPER.

Interstices; betwixt || the edges of the planks, or the side-timbers of the Ship.

8. {SEAM.

{SPURKET.

Shape or figure of the Hull; with respect to || the gathering or joyning together of the planks upon the Ship's quarter under water, or so much of the Hull as hangs over both ends of the Keel; styled

9. {RAKE OF POST, Tuck.

{RAKE OF STEM.

III. Parts of Vessels serving chiefly for the PROGRESSIVE MOTION or Stay-
ing of them, may be distinguished, by the matter of which they consist, into such as are of
Wood; according to the more

General names; denoting such woody parts as are either

Fixed and upright; or the upper parts of these, round and prominent.

1. {MAST.

{TOP, Boul.

Movaeable and transverse; applyed either to the || top, or bottom of the Sail.

2. {YARD.

{BOOM.

Separate; serving for thrusting against || the Water, or the Earth.

3. {OAR, row. Paddle.

{POLE.

Particular kinds of Masts; (applicable likewise to Top, Yard, and Sails,) being placed either in the

Fore-part; whether || leaning, or upright.

4. {BOUL-SPRIT.

{FORE-MAST.

Middle, or hinder-part.

5. {MAIN-MAST.

{MIZZEN-MAST.

Cloth; serving for the

Catching and opposing the Wind; either || principally, or additionally.

6. {SAIL, Course.

{BONNET, Drabler.

Distinction of Nations, or the several Officers of a Navy; set up either || above, on the Masts, or below, at the Stern.

7. {FLAG.

{ANCIENT.

Ornament and shew, or used to mark out the Wind's quarter.

8. {STREAMER.

{JACK.

Iron; for || staying and holding the Ship, or the fastning of it to other Ships.

9. {ANCHOR, Kedger.

{GRAPPLE.

III. Parts for
PROGRES-
SIVE MOTI-
ON.

IV. RIGGING IV. By RIGGING is meant the several kinds of Cordage belonging to a Ship; in respect of the

Masts; serving either for the
 (Keeping them upright; namely, || that are more declive on either side of the Masts: or those that are more transverse.

1. { SHROUDS, Puttocks.
 { STAYES.

Ascent up to them; those smaller ropes which cross the Shrouds as the
 (rounds of a Ladder.

2. RATLINGS.

Yards; serving for the

(Tying of them: or the pulling of them to and fro.

3. { PARREL.
 { JEARS.

Squaring or transversing: or making them to hang higher or lower.

4. { BRACES.
 { LIFTS.

Sails; serving for the

(Tying of them to the Yards: or the pulling them to and fro.

5. { ROBINS.
 { SHEATS.

Furling them across: or to raise up the bunt or protuberant part of the Sail.

6. { BRALE.
 { BUNT-LINE.

Making of them to stand closer by a wind; being fastned either to || the
 Clew or corner of the Sail: or the middle part of it.

7. { STACKS.
 { BOWLINE.

Anchor; according to || the more general name: or the name belonging to
 (the lesser kind of such ropes.

8. { CABLE.
 { HAWSER, Halser.

V. NAVAL
 PERSONS,

V. PERSONS belonging to the management of NAVAL Affairs, Mari-
 ners, Seafaring-men, may be distributed into such whose Charge doth con-
 cern the

Defence of the Ship by fighting; either

(More principal; the Chief, who in Fight is to make good the Half-
 deck: or his Deputy, whose place in Fight is the Fore castle.

1. { CAPTAIN.
 { LIEUTENANT.

(Less principal; having the charge of the ||

Squadrons for the Watch: or being to take care for the setting and re-
 lieving of the Watch, and that the Souldiers keep their Arms clean.

2. { QUARTER-MASTER.
 { CORPORAL.

Ordnance, Shot, Powder, &c.

3. GUNNER.

Sailing of the Ship, and the care of its parts and Lading; either

(More principal; whose charge it is to

Direct the course, and command all the Sailors: or to bring the Ship
 (safe to harbour.

4. { MASTER.
 { PILOT.

(Keep account of the Goods, what is received and delivered.

5. { CAPE-MERCHANT.
 { PURSER.

Preserve

! Preserve the Rigging and Tackle and the Long-boat : or to attend the Skiff with a peculiar gang to go to and fro upon occasion.

6. { BOATSWAIN.
COCKSWAIN.

Less principal; serving to

{ Keep the Decks clean.

7. SWABBER.

{ Manage the Sails below : or to ascend for taking in the Top-sails, &c.

8. { SAILERS, Mid-ship-men, Skipper.

{ YONKERS, Fore-mast-men.

VI. NAVAL ACTIONS may be distinguished into such as are done

VI. NAVAL
ACTIONS.

To the Ship; for the

{ Securing of the Seams betwixt the Planks; either by || beating in of Okum, (i.) pieces of old Ropes or hards of Flax : or putting a list of Canvas along the Seam, and then pouring hot Pitch upon it.

1. { CALKING.

- { PARSLING.

{ Smoothing the outside; by || washing or burning off all the filth with REEDS or Broom; or smearing over so much of the ship as is to be in the water with a mixture of Tallow, Sope and Brimstone, boiled together, to preserve the Calking, and to make the Vessel more slippery for passage.

2. { BROMING, Breaming.

- { GRAVING.

{ Defending it against Worms; by || casing that part of the Hull within water with Tar and Hair, and then nailing over thin Boards : or enlarging the Breadth, by ripping off some of the Planks; and then, having added other Timbers, to put on the Planks again, styled

3. { SHEATHING.

- { FURRING.

{ Varying the Position of a Ship; either || for the mending of it, by making it to lie on one side, the better to come at its lower parts : or for the motion of it, by so ordering the Lading and Rigging that it may be in the best condition for sailing.

4. { SCAREENING.

- { TRIMMING.

By the Ship; either

{ Resting; when 'tis || staid by the Anchor : or laid leaning to one side.

5. { RIDING AT ANCHOR.

- { HULLING.

In motion; either more

{ Direct; when it || goes as it should : or runs its head in the wind more (or less than it should.)

6. { KEEPING A-WIND.

- { GRIPING.

- { FALLING TO THE LEEWARD.

{ Lateral; when it || doth lean too much on one side : or doth turn too much

7. { SHEELING, seeling.

- { ROLLING.

(on each side.)

Proper time for the navigation.

ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION.

§. V. **U**nder this Head of ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION (*Clergy, Spiritual, Church,*) are comprehended the several Notions and respects belonging to a Church-state. By *Church* is meant a Society of men as agreeing in the same kind of inward apprehensions of, and external demeanour towards, the Divine Nature: to which may be opposed the word TEMPORAL, *Civil, Humane, Secular, Lay, Profane.*

Notions of this kind, may be distinguished into such as do denote

KINDS OF RELIGION. I.

Persons; in regard of their

ECCLESIASTICAL CALLINGS. II.

STATES OF RELIGION. III.

Actions; belonging to

WORSHIP. IV.

DISCIPLINE. V.

INSTITUTIONS. VI.

I. RELIGION.

I. That habit of reverence towards the Divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to serve and worship him after such a manner as we conceive most acceptable to him, is called RELIGION, *Piety, Godliness.* The Privation of which is styled ATHEISM, *Irreligion, Impiety.*

Men are distinguished by their kinds of Religion into such as

Are wholly without any revelation of the true God and his Worship; but that knowledge which they have is either

Simple, from the dictates of mere Reason.

1. NATURAL RELIGION.

Mixed, and corrupted with the worship of false gods.

2. PAGANISM, *Heathenism, Ethnic, Infidel, Gentil, Paganism, Idol.*

Have revelations: or pretend to them; whether by

Moses, in which they rest.

3. JUDAISM, *Judaical, Jew.*

Christ and his Apostles, added to Moses.

4. CHRISTIANITY.

Mahomet, superadded to the rest.

5. MAHOMETISM, *Turcism.*

II. Those

II. Those who apply themselves to the businesses of Religion as their particular Calling, may be stiled ECCLESIASTICAL PERSONS, Clergy, Churchman, spiritual, Hierarchy.

II. ECCLESIASTICAL PERSONS.

To which may be opposed, TEMPORAL, Lay-ic, civil, secular, prophane.

These may be distinguished into such as are

Injoyed; being set apart to some peculiar function in the Church, and by way of office devoted to assist in the duties of Religion, whether such as were in use

Before the Law; being || the chief Administrators of religious Services, as Masters of Families: or such others as then and since were extraordinarily called and gifted to foretell future things.

1. SPATRIARCH.

PROPHET-ical, divine, prophesie, foretell, presage, prognosticate, Prediction, Seer, Sibyl.

Under the Law; || appointed for the principal works of divine Service: or such as were subordinate and assistant to them.

2. PRIEST.

LEVITE-ical.

Under the Gospel; being either

Temporary; || who were first indued with the power of Miracles, of whom there were onely twelve: or such others as these took in for their help, to travel up and down for the spreading of Christianity.

3. APOSTLES-ical.

EVANGELISTS-ical, Gospel.

Permanent, and to be continued; whether

More principal; denoting the chief Ecclesiastical Officer || of a Province, with several Cities: or some particular City and the Territory adjoyning. (vince.

4. PRIMATE, Arch bishop, Metropolitan, Musty, Patriarch, Pro-BISHOP, Prelate, Ordinary, Episcopal-acy, Suffragan, Superintendent, Pontifical, Diocess, See, Cathedral, Mitre, Crosser, Hierarchy.

Less principal; such as are || the chief Officers of particular Parish-churches: or others subordinate and assistant to these.

5. PRESBYTER, Priest, Elder, Minister, Incumbent, Curate, Chaplain, Parson.

DEACON, Minister.

Not injoyed; but voluntary, to be further distinguished, according to the

General name; denoting those that are under a vow of Poverty, Celibate, and obedience to their Superiours, to whom may be adjoyned for affinity, such others as oblige themselves to certain offices with them.

6. REGULAR, Religious Person, order, rule.

PENITENTS, Confraternity, Convert.

Particular kinds; such as live either || together in Society: or alone by themselves.

7. MONK, Frier-ry, Nunn-ery, Novice, Abbot, Abbeß, Abby, Prior-ry, General, Provincial, Gardian, Monastic, Monastery, Minster, Cloister, Covent, Society, Cowle, Father.

HERMIT, Anchorite, Cell, Recluse.

III. Persons

III. STATES
OF RELIGI-
ON.

III. Persons considered according to their several STATES and Conditions in respect OF RELIGION, may be distinguished either by their

Faith and Judgments; whether || true, or false, as to the essential points of Religion.

1. {ORTHODOX, Believer.

{HERETIC -al, Heresie, Miscreant.

Charity to and communion with the body of those that agreee in the same Profession: or being the faulty cause of the breach of such Communion.

2. {CATHOLIC, Communicant, Communion, Son of the Church.

{SCHISMATIC, Schism-atical, Sect-ary, Recusant, Separate.

Suffering upon the account of Religion; being either

{Great, but not unto Death.

3. CONFESSOR:

{Great unto Death. To which may be opposed the *inflicter of sufferings* upon account of Religion.

4. {SMARTYR -dom.

{PERSEQUUTOR:

Eminent degrees of || Religiousness: or Irreligiousness.

5. {SAINT, Hero-ical, canonize.

{SCANDAL -ous, profligate, Offence.

Former state, in respect of the several terms from which and to which men are changed; either || from bad to good: or from good to bad.

6. {CONVERT, Proselyte, regenerate, reclaim, turn, come over.

{APOSTATE, Back-slider, Renegado, Defection, revolt, draw back, turn, forsake, fall away, relapse, Fugitive, Tergiversation.

IV. WOR-
SHIP.

IV. That *inward and outward reverence* whereby we acknowledge the Esteem due to the Superiority and Excellency of another, together with the two extremes of this, viz. *Redundant*, when men give this to *such things as they ought not* for the Matter, or *in such a degree as they ought not* for the Measure; and *Deficient*, when men do either *contemn or neglect sacred things and duties*, are styled

{WORSHIP, Adoration, Veneration, Devotion, devout, Liturgy, Divine service, Mattins, Vespers, Even-song.

{SUPERSTITION, Bigot.

{PROPHANENESS, Impiety, impious, ungodly.

The more special acts of Worship may be distinguished into such as are more

{Ordinary and constant; whereby we

{Apply our selves to God; whether more

{General; whereby we || address to him for relief in all our wants and fears, upon the belief of his infinite Goodness and Power: or making solemn and religious promises to him.

{PRAYER, Invocation, Collect, Orizon, Oratory, Ejaculation,

I. {call upon. Adoration.

{VOW, Votary, devoted.

Special;

Special; whereby we do either ||

Acknowledge our own faults and deserts: or intreat his favour and help.

2. { CONFESSION, acknowledge, Shreeve.

{ PETITION, supplicate, sue, beg, Litany, crave, request, Supply-
ant, Bedes-man, Boon.

Return our acknowledgements to him for the good things we enjoy;
either || more general: or by Singing.

3. { THANKSGIVING, praise, magnifie, extol, Grace.

{ PSALM, Hymn, Anthem.

Instruct others publicly, or excite them to religious duties; either || in
a more continued solemn Discourse: or by the asking and answering of

Questions in the plainest manner about the most necessary points of
Religion.

4. { PREACHING, Homily, Sermon, Postil, Pulpit.

{ CATECHISING, Catechism.

Occasional; relating unto

Solemnities of || joy: or sadness.

5. { FESTIVITY, Festival, Holy-day, High-day, Sabbath, Jubilee,
Wake, genial, good time.

{ FASTING, Humiliation, Ember-week, Lent, Vigil, Eve.

Ritual Offices observed amongst Christians; pertaining to

Entrance into the state of Wedlock: or dissolving of that state.

6. { MARRIAGE, Wedd-ing, Matrimony, nuptial, Bride groom,
Hymen.

{ DIVORCE.

Return into the Congregation after Parturition.

7. CHURCHING.

Actual taking upon themselves the Obligation made by their Sponsors in
Baptism.

8. CONFIRMATION.

Performing the Rites due to the Dead by putting their bodies || into the
ground: or under some Monument, to preserve the memorial of them.

9. { BURYING, interr, Grave, Funeral, Obit, Obsequies, Herse, Se-
pulture, Church-yard, Charnel-house. Burying-place.

{ ENTOMBING, Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph.

V. DISCIPLINE.

V. Actions relating to Ecclesiastical Authority or DISCIPLINE, do concern the due ordering of the circumstances of Ecclesiastical or Sacred things to the best convenience. The Notions belonging to this Head, do refer either to the work of,

Setting things aside to a peculiar use ; according to the

More general Notion belonging to Things, and Times, and Places, as well as Persons ; namely, the || separating of them from common use : or abusing them as being but common.

1. { CONSECRATION, *sacred, sanctifie, hallow, devote, dedicate, Holiness.* *Consecrated vessel.*

{ PROPHANATION, *unhallowed, impious, common, Lustration.*

More particular kind, appropriated to Persons.

2. { ORDINATION, *Consecration,*

{ DEPRIVATION, *depose.*

Regulating of abuses in Ecclesiastical matters ; according to the more General name.

3. CENSURE.

Particular kinds ; consisting in a

{ Temporary privation of Church-priviledges.

4. SUSPENSION.

{ Permanent, being the highest Ecclesiastical punishment ; by a || cutting off from all Church communion and privileges : or the restoring one so cut off.

5. { EXCOMMUNICATION, *Anathema, Curse, cut off, separate.*

{ ABSOLUTION, *loosing, discharge, assoile, purge, clear pardon, acquit.*

VI. INSTITUTIONS.

VI. By INSTITUTIONS or Ordinances are properly meant such kinds of things or duties as we could not have known or been obliged unto without particular Revelation. These may be distinguished into

Rules for our Instruction in Religion ; which, according to the several manners of conveyance, were either || written : or unwritten.

1. { SCRIPTURE, *Bible, Word of God, Holy Writ, Text, Testament.*

{ TRADITION, *Delivery, Cabala.*

Services to be done ; according to the more

General name ; consisting in our offering or giving things unto God.

2. OBLATION, *Offering, Offertory.* *Festivity, Holy-day.*

Particular kind, proper to the times under the Law ; which required the offering of such things by Fire as were either || for Food : or for Perfume.

3. { SACRIFICE, *Victim, Holocaust, Host, Oblation, Hecatombe.*

{ INCENSE, *Censor.*

Certain external signs and means for the signifying and conveying of internal spiritual Grace ; according to the more

General name.

4. SACRAMENT -al.

Particular kinds.

Under the Law ; for the || initiating : or confirming men in that Religion.

5. { CIRCUMCISION, *Cutting off the fore-skin.*

{ PASSOVER. *Paschal, Easter.*

Under the Gospel ; whether for || initiating : or confirming.

6. { BAPTISM, *Christen, Font, Pædobaptism*

{ EUCHARIST, *Communion, the Lord's Supper, The Sacrament, Host, Mass, Missal.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

- I. *A general Explication of the design of the foregoing Tables.* II. *Particular Instances in the six principal heads of it.* III. *Some things to be noted concerning Opposites and Synonyma.* IV. *An enumeration of what kinds of things are not to be particularly provided for in such tables.*

THe principal design aimed at in these Tables, is to give a sufficient enumeration of all such things and notions, as are to have names assigned to them, and withall so to contrive these as to their order, that the place of every thing may contribute to a description of the nature of it. Denoting both the *General* and the *Particular head* under which it is placed; and the *Common difference* whereby it is distinguished from other things of the same kind.

It would indeed be much more convenient and advantageous, if these Tables could be so contrived, that every *difference* amongst the *Predicaments* might have a transcendental denomination, and not depend at all upon a numerical institution. But I much doubt, whether that Theory of things already received, will admit of it; nor doth Language afford convenient terms, by which to express several differences.

It were likewise desirable to a perfect definition of each species, that the *immediate form* which gives the particular essence to every thing might be expressed; but this form being a thing which men do not know, it cannot be expected that it should be described. And therefore in the stead of it, there is reason why men should be content with such a description by *properties* and *circumstances*, as may be sufficient to determine the primary sense of the thing defined.

Of these descriptions I shall here give an instance under each of the six *Principal Heads*.

The word *Goodness* is a transcendental, one of the General differences of things, or affections of entity, implying a respect to something without it self, namely, to the Will, by agreement to which things are rendered lovely and desirable, as by their disagreement they are rendered hateful and avoidable, which is the opposite notion of *Evil*.

The word *Diamond* doth by its place in the Tables appear to be a Substance, a Stone, a pretious Stone, transparent, colourless, most hard and bright.

The word *Flower* or blossom is one of the peculiar parts, belonging to Plants, an annual part, more principal, antecedent to the seed, considerable for its beauty and colour.

The words *Newness* and *Oldness* do signifie notions belonging to *Quantity*, to space, to time, and more particularly to time past, according to the degrees of less or greater, as the next pair, *soonness* and *lateness*, doth relate to time future, according to the same degrees of Less or Greater.

The word *Moderation* is a *Quality*, a Habit, an Affection of intellectual

p. I.

p. II.

TRANS-
CENDEN-
TAL.SUB-
STANCE.

QUANTITY.

QUALITY.

P P

Ictual virtue, whereby we are concerned for any truth, according to a due measure, not more or less than the evidence and importance of it doth require, to which the notion of *fierceness* or *fanaticness* is opposed as the deficient extreme.

ACTION.

The word *Pitty*, doth by its place denote an Action, spiritual, of the soul in respect of the Appetite, whose actions are commonly stiled Affections or Passions: 'Tis a mixed Passion, consisting of Grief and Love, occasioned by some evil, which (as we think) doth unworthily befall others. As *Envy* doth of Grief and Hate upon account of some good befalling others (as we think) unworthily.

RELATION.

The word *Parent* by the place of it in the Tables, doth denote the thing thereby signified, to be a Relation, Oeconomical, of Consanguinity, direct ascending; as *Child* is direct descending.

And thus is it with all those other particulars, which are placed either directly or *collaterally*, either by way of *Opposition* or of *Affinity*.

Only 'tis here to be noted.

§. III.

1. That some of those which are placed as *Opposites*, do not always fall out to be under the same Predicament or Genus with those things to which they are adjoyned; as it must be in such things as are *privatively* opposed, as *Blindness*, *Deafness*, *Darkness*, &c. And so likewise for some of those species which are put in for their *affinity*, as *Point*, *Center*, *Pole*, and such other things as are not *directly*, but *reductively* only under any predicament.

2. That some Radixes, besides the *redundant* and *deficient* extremes, have likewise an *Opposite common*; so to the word *Justice*, there is opposed an *Opposite common*, *Injustice*, besides the excess *Rigor*, and the defect *Remission*. So to *Veracity*, the *Opposite common* is *Lying*; which may be either by way of Excess, *over-saying*, boasting, flattering: or of Defect, *under-saying*, *detraction*. So to *Equality*, the *Opposite common* is *Inequality*, *imparity*, *disparity*; the excess of which is *Superiority*, and the defect *Inferiority*. This is natural to all Radixes that have double *Opposites*, though instituted Languages have not provided words to express it.

3. Many of the Synonymous words put to the Radixes, are referred to more heads than one, upon account of their various equivocal acceptations. And besides such words or phrases as are more plainly Synonymous, there is likewise an addition of such other, as are either more *immediate* derivations, whether Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs: or more *mediate*, being by composition to be made off from those Radixes to which they are adjoyned: Of which I shall give an instance or two, under each of the six general Heads.

TRAN-
SCENDEN-
TALS.

In the Table of *Transcendentals*, T. III. 2. the Radical is GOODNESS, to which these other words are adjoyned, *Weal*, *welfare*, *right*, *regular*, *well*, *rectifie*, *better*, *best*. Amongst which, the words *Weal*, *welfare*, are mentioned as *Synonoma*, denoting such a state of being as is desirable, and are supposed to be Substantives Neuter. *Well-doing* or Good action, is the Substan. Act. The words *Good*, *right*, *regular*, are the *Positive* adjectives from the root. *Better*, *best*, are the *Comparative* and *Superlative* adjectives. *Well*, *right*, &c. are the Adverbs. *Rectifie* is good make, and to be expressed by composition with the Transcendental particle of *Cause*.

So for the Opposite to this, EVILNESS to which these words are adjoyned,

joyned, *Ill, bad, naught, wrong, amiss, shrewd, scurvy, lewd, horrid, horrible, corrupt, pravity, deprave, sin, fault, trespass, transgression, Peccadillo, worse.* Amongst which, the words *Badness, pravity*, are Synonymous to the Radicals, and supposed to be Substantives newter. The words *Sin, fault, trespass, transgression*, will be Substan. Act. which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle, *Diminutive* or *Augmentative*, will denote a *Peccadillo* or small fault, or an *Enormity* or heinous crime. The words *Evil, ill, bad, naught, wrong, corrupt*, are Adjectives of this root, and being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Augmentative, will be of the same importance with those other words, *shrewd, scurvy, lewd, horrid, horrible, &c.* The words *Ill, amiss, wrong, badly, naughtily*, are the Adverbs. The words denoting to *sin, trespass, transgress*, are the Verb. Act. which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Cause, will signifie *Corrupt, deprave*.

So in the Tables of *Substance*, Be. II. 1. the Radical is KINE, signify-
 ing the *Bovinum genus*; the other words reduced to it are, *Bull, Cow, Ox, Calf, Heifer, Bullock, Steer, Beef, Veal, Runt, Bellow, Low, Heard, Cowheard*. Some of which are to be made off from this root by compositions with the Transcendental Particles.

So the Root Kine with the Tran- scendent. Part.	Male.	will signi- fie	Bull, Bullock, Steere.
	Female.		COW, Heifer, Steere.
	Young.		Calf.
	Voice		Bellow, Low.
	Dimin.		Runt.
	Aggregate		Heard.
	Officer.		Cowheard.

The rest are to be made off by other Compositions: So *Ox* is untesticled or gelt Bull; *Beef, Veal*, is the flesh of Kine or Calf.

Be. II. 2 The Radical is SHEEP; to which are adjoyned the words, *Ram, Yew, Lamb, Weather, Mutton, Bleat, Fold, Flock, Shepherd*. Each of which words are to be made off from this radical, by some kind of compositions.

The word Sheep being compounded with the Transcend. Particle of	Male.	will signi- fie	Ram.
	Female.		Yew.
	Young.		Lamb.
	Voice.		Bleating.
	Sepiment.		Fold, Sheepfold.
	Aggregate.		Flock.
	Officer.		Shepherd.

Gelt Ram is *Weather*, Flesh of Sheep is *Mutton*.

Mag. III. A. the Radical is FIGURE, to which these other words QUANTITY are annexed, viz. *Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the make, well set or proportioned, transform, transfigure, deface, disfigure*. Amongst which the former words, *Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the make*, are, according to one of those senses wherein each of them is commonly used, the more mediate *Synonyma*, the rest are to be made off by composition, either with

{ Transcendental particles of the { Perfective, *well-set or proportioned*.
 { word *change, transform, transfigure*. { Corruptive, *defaced, disfigured*.

Sp. I. 1. The Radical is PRESENT, to which is adjoyned, *at this time, now, immediately, instantly, current, ready*. The more immediate *synony-*

ma are, *This time* or *instant*. The words *Current*, *ready*, are Adjectives. *Now*, *immediately*, *instantly*, are the Adverbs of this root.

One of the Opposites to this Radical, is PAST, or *time past*; to which these other words are put, *Expired*, *former*, *foregone*, *ago*, *already*, *even now*, *heretofore* *gone*, *over*, *out*, *a-late*, *erewhile*, *long since*, which are thus to be made off. The words *Expired*, *former*, *foregone*, *over*, *out*, are the Adjectives of this root. The words *already*, *heretofore*, *out*, are the Adverbs, which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle.

§ Augment. } will sig. } *A great while ago*, *long since*.

§ Dimin. } nifie. } *Even now*, *a-late*, *erewhile*, *a little while ago*.

The other Opposite is FUTURE, to which these words are adjoyned, *Time to come*, *after time*, *hereafter*, *presently*, *anon*, *by and by*, *shortly*, *straitway*, *ere long*, *henceforth*, *process of time*, *after a long while*. Amongst which these words or phrases, *Time to come*, *after time*, *process of time*, are Synonymous substantives. *Hereafter*, *henceforth*, are Adverbs, which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of

§ Augment. } will sig. } *After a long while*.

§ Diminut. } nifie } *Presently*, *by and by*, *anon*, *shortly*, *straitway*, *ere long*.

Sp. II. 3. is the Radical NEARNESS, to which these other words are added, *Vicinity*, *Propinquity*, *Proximity*, *nigh*, *next*, *close*, *adjacent*, *adjoyn*, *neighbouring*, *imminent*, *impendent*, *immediate*, *ready at hand*, *accost*, *draw on*, *approach*, *at*, *by*, *hard by*, *beside*, *hithermost*. Amongst which, the words *Vicinity*, *Propinquity*, *Proximity*, are Synonymous substantives. *Nigh*, *close*, *adjacent*, *adjoyning*, *neighbouring*, *imminent*, *impendent*, *immediate*, *next*, *hithermost*, are Adjectives. *By*, *hard by*, *at*, *at hand*, *besides*, are Adverbs. *Approach*, *accost*, *draw neer* or *on*, are Verbs.

So for the Opposite to this, REMOTENESS, to which are adjoyned the words, *farr*, *farther*, *aloof*, *wide of*, *distant*, *utmost*, *ultimate*, *great way off*. Amongst which the words, *far*, *farther*, *distant*, *utmost*, *ultimate*, are Adjectives. *Aloof*, *wide of*, *a great way off*, are Adverbs.

QUALITY.

NP. II. 3. the radical word is MEMORY, to which these other words are adjoyned, *Recollect*, *recal*, *commemorate*, *remember*, *call* or *come to mind*, *put in mind*, *suggest*, *record*, *recount*, *con over*, *getting by heart*, *by rote*, *without book*, *at ones fingers ends*, *memorable*, *Memorial*, *Memorandum*, *mindful*. Amongst which the words, *Remember*, *commemorate*, *record*, *recount*, are Verbs, which being compounded with the Transc. Particle.

{ Cause, will signifie *Suggest*, *put in mind*, or *cause to remember*.

{ Endea- } will sig. } *For the present*, *Recal*, *recollect*, *call to mind*.

{ vour. } nifie. } *For the future*, *Con over*, *get by heart*, *by rote*, &c.

Mindful is an Adject. Neut. *Memorable* is an Adj. Pais. Abstr. *Memorandum*, *Memorial*, is to be compounded with the Transcend. Part. Sign, denoting a Sign for remembrance.

NP. V. 9. the Radical is SWIFTNESS, to which these other words are adjoyned, *Fleetness*, *Celerity*, *Speed*, *fast*, *apace*, *quick*, *sudden*, *rapid*, *hurry*, *accelerate*, *hasten*, *cursor*, *hye*, *expedite*, *run*, *scud*, *whisk*, *post*. Amongst which the words, *Fleetness*, *Celerity*, *Speed*, are Synonymous subst. *Quick*, *sudden*, *fast*, *rapid*, *expedite*, *cursor*, are Adj. *Apace*, *quickly* -er, are Adverbs. *Hye*, *hasten*, *run*, *post*, *hurry*, *scud*, *whisk*, are Verbs. *Accelerate*, *expedite*, as also *hasten*, *hurry*, when they denote a Transitive efficiency, are to be exprest by composition with the Transc. Particle of Cause or make.

So for the Opposite to this, SLOWNESS; to which are adjoyned the

the words, *Heaviness, slackness, dull, sluggish, tardy, leasurably, softly, dilatory, retard, foreslow, delay, Lob, Lubber, lumpish, Lurdan, torpid, unwieldy, gingerly*. The words, *Slackness, heaviness*, are Synonymous substantives. *Dull, sluggish, tardy, lumpish, torpid, unwieldy, dilatory*, are the Adjectives of this root; which being compounded with the Transc. partic. of Person, will be of the same signification with those other words, *Slugg, Lob, Lubber, Lurdan*.

The words, *Slowly, leasurably, softly, gingerly*, are the Adverbs of this Radical. *Retard, foreslow, delay*, are the Verbs.

So Man. I. O. the Radical word is VICE; to which these other words are reduced, *Sin, Crime, Dishonesty, Improbability, Trespass, Transgression, Fault, Failing, Infirmary, oversight, turpitude, unrighteous, unjust, vile, base, loose, evil, ill, bad, naught, corrupt, venial, wicked, heinous, debauch, lewd, lawless, licentious, fowl, flagitious, enormous, Profligate, Miscreant, Russian, Caitiff, Villain, Rakehell, Libertine, defile, pollute*, which are thus to be made off from this root.

The words

Sin, Dishonesty, Improbability, are Subst. N.

Trespass, Transgression, are Substant. Ad. which Substantives being compounded with the Transcendental Particle.

Augment will signify *Crime, Enormity, Turpitude*.

Diminutive will signify *Fault, Infirmary, Failing, Oversight*.

Evil, ill, bad, naught, corrupt, vicious, unrighteous, unjust, are the Adject. Neut. which being compounded with the Transcend. Particle, Augment, will be of the same importance with those other words, *Base, Foul, Lewd, Filthy, debauched, flagitious, Enormous, profligate, heinous, mortall*. If it be compounded with the Transcendental Particle Dim. it will signify *Venial*. If with the Transc. Partic. for Person, it signifies, *Russian, Villain, Rakehell, Libertine, Miscreant, Caitiff*. *Corrupt, defile, pollute, debauch*, are the Verb compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Cause, or Make.

In the Tables of Action. AS. V. 4. O. The Radical is GRIEF; to ACTION, which are adjoyned the words, *Sadness, Sorrow, Melancholy, Heaviness, dolefull, deplorable, disconsolate, bitter, pensive, dejected, tragical, rufull, amot, moan, bemoan, wail, bewail, lament, dump, cast down, vex, trouble, Cutt, take on, whimper, pule, woe, agony, anguish, mourn, cry, take heavily*. Which are thus to be made off from the Root.

Sadness, sorrow, Heaviness, Melancholy, Trouble, are Synonymous Subst. which being compounded with the Transc. Particle Augmentative, will express those other words, *Anguish, woe, Agony*.

Pensive, sad, Heavy, Melancholy, sorrowfull, dejected, disconsolate, cast down, are Adjectives; which being compounded as the former, will be of the same importance with those other words, *Dolefull, rufull, bitter, tragical*.

Deplorable, dolefull, may be the Adject. P. Abst.

Moan, bemoan, wail, bewail, lament, mourn, cry, plain, are the Verb of this Root, which in some Acceptions is to be compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Sign.

Take on, take heavily, Verbs to be compounded with Augment.

whimper, pule, whine, the Transcendental Particle Dimin.

Vex, Cut, cast down, are Verbs Active.

Dump, all amot, to be compounded with the Transc. Partic. Impetus. AC. I.

AC. I. 7. O. The Radical is DYING ; to which these other words are adjoyned, *Death, deadly, mortall, fatall, dye, decease, depart, expire, give up the ghost, defunct, kill, slay, mortifie, dispatch, slaughter, mortality, Capital*; which are thus to be made off.

Death is Subst. N. *Mortality* is Subst. N. Abst. *Slaughter* is the Subst. compounded with the Particle Cause.

Dead, defunct, is Adj. N. *Deadly, fatall, mortall, capital*, is Adj. A. Abst. *Dye, decease, depart, expire, give up the Ghost*, is the Verb; which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle Cause or make, will signifie to *Kill, slay, dispatch, mortifie*.

AC. III. 1. The Radical is SPEAKING ; to which these words are adjoyned, *Talke, utter-ance, mention, Elocution, pronounce, express, deliver, Prolation, Spokesman, effable, voluble, fluent say, tell, mutter, mumble, jabber, jargon, Vein, Grammar, Rhetoric, Oratory, Eloquence, Prolocutor, nuncupative, by word of mouth*.

Talking, Telling, Saying, Expressing, Delivering, Mentioning, are Substant. Synonymous to the Radical; which being compounded with the Transc. Particle of *Manner*, will denote the sense of those other words which denote a respect to the mode of speaking, viz. *Elocution, Pronunciation, Utterance, Vien*: And being compounded with the Particle Officer, it signifies, *Proloquutor*. If with the Particle Art, it may denote the several Acts of speaking. So the Art of speaking congruously is *Grammar*; ornately is *Rhetoric, Eloquence*; Perswadingly is *Oratory, Eloquence*. If with the Particle Corruptive, it may signifie, *Muttering, Mumbling, Jabber, Jargon*. The words *Fluency, Volubility*, are the Subst. Abst. Act. with the Particle Perfective. *Nuncupative-ly, by word of mouth*, are the Adj. and Adv. of this root. *Talk, tell, say, utter*, are the Verbs. *Spokesman*, is the pro, or instead, speaking person.

AC. III. 7. The Radical is WRITING ; to which these other words are annexed, *Penning, Drawing, Engrossing, Hand, Manuscript, subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, transcribe, postscript, interline, indorse, scrawle, scribe, Penman, Scribe, Scrivener, Secretary, Clerk, Note, Ticket, Docket, Shorthand, Tachygraphy, Brachygraphy, Cryptography, set ones hand, set down, take or put in writing, enter into book*.

Which words are thus to be made off from this root. The words *Penning, drawing*, and the Phrases, *set ones hand, take or put in writing, enter into book*, are the more immediate Synonyma of the Radical. *Hand, Manuscript, draught*, are the Substantive Passive.

The Words	<i>Scribe, Penman, Writer</i>	} Adj. Act.	with the Transc. Partic.	<i>Person</i>	} Short	} W	
	<i>Secretary, Clerk, Scribe</i>			<i>Officer</i>			} Speedy
	<i>Scrivener.</i>			<i>Mechanic</i>			
	<i>Note, Ticket, Docket</i>	} Subst.		<i>Thing</i>			
	<i>Short-hand, Brachygraphy,</i>			} Verb	<i>Art of</i>		
	<i>Stenography</i>				<i>Perfective</i>		
	<i>Tachygraphy</i>	<i>Corruptive</i>					
	<i>Cryptography</i>						
	<i>Engross, write out fair</i>						
	<i>Scribe, scrawl</i>						
<i>Subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, &c. are the Verb, compounded with the Prepositions, Sub, super, in, &c.</i>							

In the Tables of Relation. RO. I. 2. The Radical is PARENT; to RELATION. which are adjoyned the words *Sire, Father, Mother, Damm, paternal, maternal, Grandfire, &c. Orphan*, which are thus to be expressed,

Sire, Father }
Mother, Damm } are Parent { Male
 Female

Paternal, Maternal, are the Adjectives of Father, Mother; *Grandfire* is Fathers Father, or second Father; *Orphan* is un-parented.

So for the Opposite Radical CHILD; to which these other words are adjoyned, *Issue, Son, Daughter, Brood, Litter, filial, adopt, posthume*, which are thus to be expressed.

{ *Issue, Brood, Litter*
 { *Son*
 { *Daughter*
 { *Adopt* } By composition with the { Kind
 Transcendental Partic. { Male
 Cause

Filial is the Adj. *Posthume* is a Child born after the Parents Death.

RC. I. 2. The Radical is KING; to which these words are adjoyned, *Soveraign, Emperor, Imperial, Monarch, Queen, regall, royal-ty, Majesty, Reign, Kingdom, Lord, Dynasty, Sultan, Cham, Liege Lord, Regent, Realm, Diadem, Crown, Coronation, Scepter, Throne, inthrone, Viceroy*.

Which are thus to be made off. The Radical being a Substantive of the Person, these other words must be Synonymous to it, viz. *Soveraign, Monarch, Emperor, Lord, Liege Lord, Sultan, Cham, Regent*. The word *Emperor* being sometimes used for such a one as hath other Kings under his Dominion, may according to this notion of it, be expressed by composition, with the Transc. Particle of Augmentative. *Queen* by the Particle *Fœm*. *Majesty, Royalty*, are Subst. Abst. *Regal, royal, Soveraign, Imperial*, are the Adject. N. *Realm, Kingdom*, are the Adj. Pass. with the Particle, Thing. The *Reign* is the Subst. Act. To *Reign* is the Verb. *Viceroy, Regent*, is Adj. Act. with Transl. Part. Person and the Preposition *Pro*, or *instead*. *Crown, Diadem*, is Head-Sign of Majesty. *Scepter* is Staff-Sign of Majesty. *Throne* is Royal Seat. *Coronation, inthroning*, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring.

By these Instances, it may appear, what course is to be taken, with that great variety of Words, adjoyned to other Radicals.

The things and notions provided for in these Tables, are such only as are of a more simple nature; others that are of a more mixed and complicated signification, are to be expressed periphrastically, as may be seen in the Dictionary. Such words only, are absolutely necessary for such a design, as are purely simple; which if they could be accurately distinguished, would be much fewer then those here enumerated; But for the preventing of frequent and large periphrases, it may be convenient to take in some others that are not purely simple.

There are some kinds of things that are not capable of being provided for in a Character and Language, proposed for Universal use, as namely all such as are appropriated to particular Places or Times.

I. Such as are peculiar to some particular place or Nation, As

1. *Titles of Honour*; Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, Baron, Baronet, Knight, Esquire, &c. Which are to be expressed by the several degrees which they belong to in the *Nobilitas Major*, or *Minor*.

2. *Titles of Office*; and Place; as Sheriff, Maior, Bayliff, &c. Master, Warden,

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Warden, President, Provost, Principal, Rector, &c. which are all to be expressed by the common notion of *Prefecture*.

3. *Degrees in Professions*; Doctor, Master, Bachelour, Serjeant at Law, Barrister, &c.

4. *Law Terms*; of Tenures, Writ, &c. Copyhold, Freehold, Knights-service, &c. *Habeas corpus*, *nisi prius*, *Defeasance*, *Certiorari*, *Replevin*, *superfedeas*, *Subpœna*, &c.

5. To which may be added the several *terms of Heraldry*, as Fess, Chevron, &c. which are not common to all Nations.

II. Such as are continually altering, according to several ages and times, As

1. *Vests and Garments*; to which there are every day new names assigned, according as several fashions do arise.

2. *Kinds of Stuffs*; as Baize, Flannel, Serge, Kersey, Grograin, Tammy, Tabby, Sattin, Plush, Velvet, Tiffany, Lawn, Douless, Canvas, Buckram, &c. Diaper, Damask, &c. which are to be periphrastically expressed by their matter and figure.

3. *Games*; and *Plays*; of which the old ones do continually grow into disuse, and every age produceth new kinds.

4. *Drinks*; The Wines of several Countries, and Grapes, as Malmsey Muscadell, &c. And so for other made Drink, as Tei, Coffi, Chocolate, Rambuze, Syllabub, &c.

5. *Meats*; as several prepared Dishes, Cullace, Bisk, Ogilia, &c. The variety of Breads, Bisket, Cracknel, Bunn, Simnel, &c. Several confections, as Marmalade, Codigny, &c. Confections in Physick, as Diascordium, Mithridate, &c.

6. *Tunes* for Musick, or Dauncing, as Coranto, Galliard, Sarabrand, Jig, Pavan, Almain, &c. And so for the various kinds of Musical Instruments, Sackbut, Hauboy, Cornet, Lute, Theorbo, Viol, Cittern, &c.

7. The names of several *Tools* belonging to Trades; which are not the same in all Nations, and are every day multiplied.

8. To which may be added the names of divers sects, whether Philosophical; Political; or Religious; which are various according to several places and Times, many of them being derived from the names of *Persons*, and therefore not to be provided for in such a Theory of things as is proposed for Universal use. But as any of these may be periphrastically expressed in the *Latin*, or in the Language of any other Nation, which has no one word for them; so may they likewise, with the same facility be described in a Philosophical Character or Language.

PART.

PART. III.

Concerning Natural Grammar.

CHAP. I.

1. Concerning the several kinds and Parts of Grammar.
2. Of Etymology, the general Scheme of Integralls and Particles.
3. Of Nouns in general.
4. Of Substantives Common, denoting either Things, Actions, or Persons.
5. Rules concerning Nouns of Action.
6. Of Substantive abstracts.
7. Of Adjectives according to the true Philosophical notion of them.
8. The true notion of a Verb.
9. Of derived Adverbs.
10. A general Scheme of the fore-mentioned Derivations.

HAVING now dispatched the second thing proposed to be treated of, namely, the *Scientifical* part, containing a regular enumeration and description of such things and notions, as are to be known, and to which names are to be assigned, which may be stiled *Universal Philosophy*; I proceed in the next place to the *Organcial* part, or an enquiry after such kind of necessary helps, whereby as by instruments we must be assisted in the forming these more simple notions into complex Propositions and Discourses, which may be stiled *Grammar*, containing the Art of Words or Discourse.

Grammar may be distinguisht into two kinds; 1. *Natural*, and *General*; 2. *Instituted* and *Particular*.

1. *Natural Grammar*, (which may likewise be stiled *Philosophical*, *Rational*, and *Universal*) should contain all such Grounds and Rules, as do naturally and necessarily belong to the *Philosophy* of letters and speech in the *General*.

2. *Instituted* and *Particular Grammar*, doth deliver the rules which are proper and peculiar to any one Language in Particular; as about the Inflexion of words, and the Government of cases, &c. In the *Latin*, *Greek*, &c. and is defined by *Scaliger* to be *scientia loquendi ex usu*. De Causis L. L. Cap. 76.

The first of these only is upon this occasion to be considered. It hath been treated of but by few, which makes our Learned *Verulam* put it among his *Desiderata*; I do not know any more that have purposely written of it, but *Scotus* in his *Grammatica speculativa*, and *Caramuel* in his *Grammatica Audax*, and *Campanella* in his *Grammatica Philosophica*. (As for *Schioppius* his Grammar, of this title, that doth wholly concern the Latin tongue;) Besides which, something hath been occasionally spoken of it, by *Scaliger* in his book *de causis lingue latine*; and by *Vossius* in his *Aristarchus*. But to me it seems, that all these Authors in some measure (though some more then others) were so far prejudiced by the common Theory of the languages they were acquainted with, that they did not sufficiently abstract their rules

according to Nature. In which I do not hope, that this which is now to be delivered can be faultless; it being very hard, (if not impossible) wholly to escape such prejudices: yet I am apt to think it less erroneous in this respect than the rest.

The parts of Grammar are principally these three.

1. Concerning the *kinds of words*, or those several modes and respects, according to which the names of things may be varied in their Acceptions; being made either derivative *Nouns*, or *Adverbs*; together with their several *inflexions* and *compositions*; which may be stiled *Etymology*.

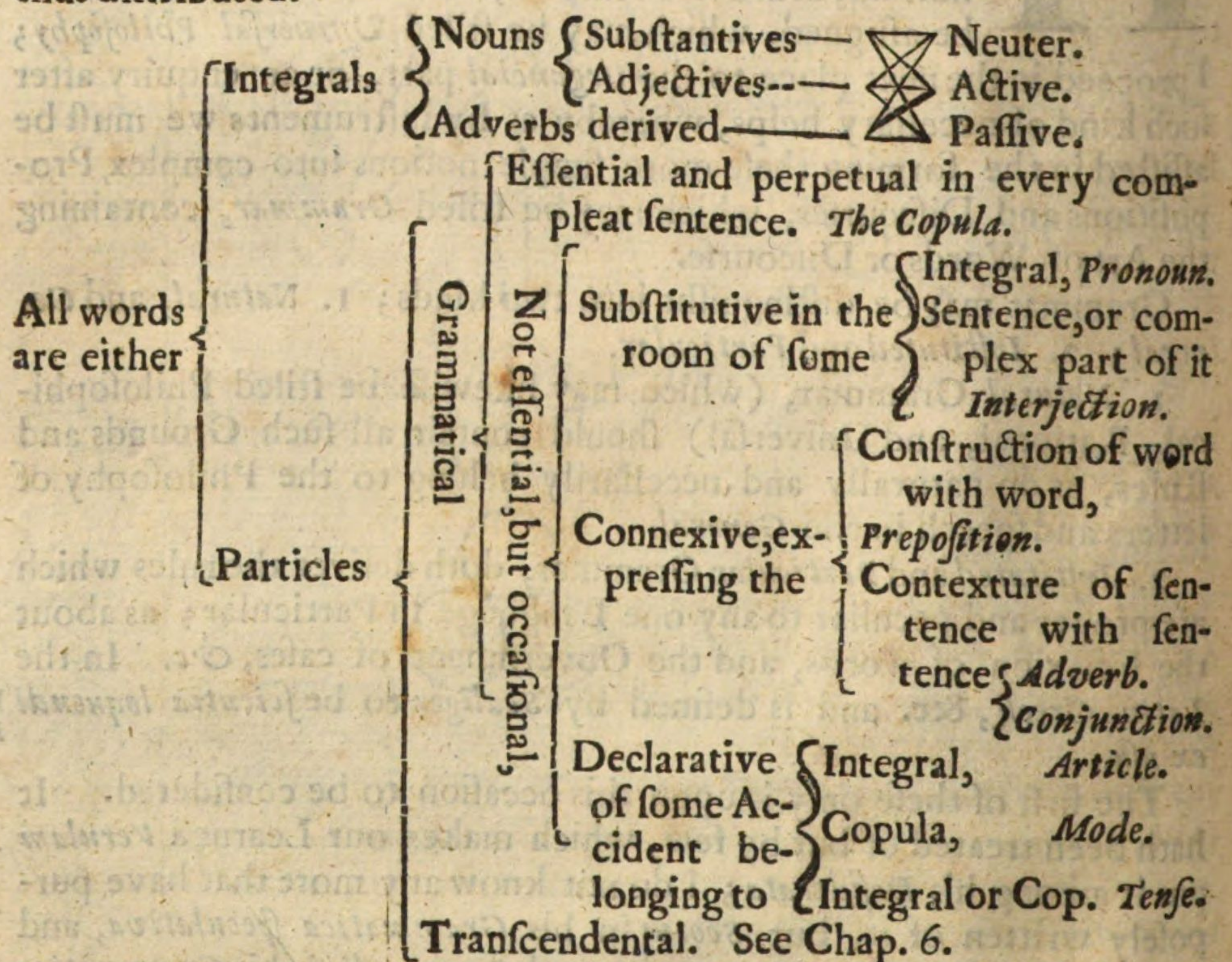
2. Concerning the *proper union* or right construction of these into *Propositions* or sentences; which is called *Syntax*.

3. Concerning the most convenient *marks* or *sounds* for the expression of such names or words; whether by *writing*, *Orthography*; or by *speech*, *Orthoepy*.

§ II.

The first of these concerning the *Doctrine of Words*, may refer either, 1. To the *formal differences* or kinds of them; or, 2. To the *Accidental changes* of them, in respect of *Inflection*, *Derivation*, *Composition*.

Words, according to their *formal differences* and kinds, may be thus distributed.



By *Integrals* or Principal words, I mean such as signify some entire thing or notion: whether the *Ens* or Thing it self, or the *Essence* of a thing, as *Nouns Neuters*, whether concrete or abstract; or the Doing or Suffering of a thing as *Nouns Active* or *Passive*; or the manner and affection of it, as *Derived Adverbs*.

§ III.

Those instituted words which men do agree upon for the names and appellations of things, are stiled *Nouns*. Every

Every Noun which in conjunction with a Verb makes a compleat sentence, and signifies simply, and *per modum subsistentis per se*, is called a *Substantive*. That which signifies *per modum Adjuncti*, or *adjacentis alteri*, is called an *Adjective*.

Substantives belong either to one, called *Proper*: or to many, and are therefore styled *Common*.

The former of these are not to be brought under the rules of any science, because Individuals are Infinite; and therefore such *proper names* as pertain each to one only, should be esteemed as so many Articulate voices, to be expressed by such particular vowels and consonants as will make such respective sounds.

Noun *Substantives Common* are such names as are assigned to the several kinds or species of things or notions; which, though they are very numerous, yet are they capable of being stated and fixed according to a Philosophical method, as is endeavoured in the fore-going Tables. Concerning which these rules are to be observed. § IV.

1. Every Radical word in the Tables is supposed to be a Substantive; though they could not all of them be so expressed, because of the defect of proper words for them in the present Languages; upon which account there is a necessity of expressing some of them by *Adjectives*, and some by an Aggregate of words: but they are all of them to be understood as being simple Substantives.

2. These Radical Substantives may be of various kinds, either 1. Of the *Thing*. 2. Of the *Action* or *Passion*. Or, 3. Of the *Person*, Besides those other kind of Substantives which proceed from these; whether *Abstracts Neuter*, as *Deity*, *Regality*, &c. or such other Abstracts, whether *Active* or *Passive*, as denote a proclivity or capacity, as *Amorousness*, *Amiability*, &c. which are provided for by the Transcendental Particles.

3. When the Radical is a Noun Substantive of the *Thing*, the most immediate derivations from it, are the Substantives *Active* and *Passive*, to be expressed by the mark of Active or Passive upon the Radical. And the Substantive of the *person*, whether *Agent* or *Patient*, by the Adjective, Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Transcendental mark of *Person*; So *Lux* and *Calor*, *Light* and *Heat*, are Substantives of the *Thing*; *Illuminatio* and *Calefactio*, Enlightning, Heating, are the Substantives Active, or of the *Action*; *in illuminari*, *calefieri*, the being Enlightned and Heated are Substantives Passive: or of the *Passion*; *Illuminator*, *Calefactor*, or *illuminans* & *calefaciens persona*, the Enlightner and Heater, are Substantives of the *Person* agent; *Illuminatus* and *Calefactus*, the Illuminated or Heated, are Substantives of the *Person* Patient.

4. When the Radical is a Substantive of the *Action*, then the Substantive of the *Person*, is to be expressed as in the former rule; so *Ligatio*, *Pastio*, *Salivatio*; Binding, Feeding, Spitting, are Substantives of the *Action*; *Ligator*, *Pastor*, *Salivator*; Binder, Feeder, Spitter, are Substantives of the Agent; and *Ligatus*, *Pastus*, *Salivatus*; Bound, Fed, Bespit, are the Substantives of the Patient. And the Substantive of the *Thing* whether Active or Passive, is in this case to be expressed, by the Adjective, Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Tran-

scendental mark of *Thing*. So *Ligans res*, a binding thing, is *Ligamentum*, a Bond or String; and *nutriens* or *pascens res*, a nourishing or feeding thing, is *nutrimentum*, food or nourishment; so *ligata res*, a bound thing, is *Ligatum*, a Bundle or Fardle; so *excreta* or *salivata res*, is *Excrementum*, or *Saliva*, Excrement or Spittle.

5. When the Radical is a Substantive of the *Person*, then the Substantive of the Action or Passion (as was said before) are the most immediate derivations from it, and to be expressed by the Mark of Active or Passive upon the Radical; So *Magistratus*, *Rex*, *Judex*, &c. *Magistrate*, *King*, *Judge*, &c. are Radicals of the Person; The Substantives of Action belonging to each of these, are *Gubernatio*, *Regnatio*, *Judicatio*, *Governing*, *Reigning*, *Judging*; And the Substantive of the *Thing* whether *Active* or *Passive*, is to be expressed by the Adjective Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Transcendental note of *Thing*; So *Gubernans res* a governing thing; *regens res* a reigning thing; and *judicans res* a judging thing, *viz.* A Canon or Rule by which we judge of streight and crooked, right and wrong; So *Gubernata res*, the governed thing, is *Ditio*, Territory, Dominion, Jurisdiction; *Regnata res*, is *Regnum* the Kingdom; *Judicata res*, is *Judicium*, Judgment.

As those names which are assigned to signifie things themselves, and do not denote either Action or Passion, are stiled *Nouns neuter*: so those names which are assigned to signifie the Doing or Suffering of things are stiled *Active* or *Passive*. The same notion which in the *Greek* and *Latin* is expressed by the *Infinitive Mode* Active or Passive, is that which I here intend by the Substantive Active or Passive; and that it may properly be so stiled, I shall endeavour to prove afterwards.

Though every Noun Substantive have not an Active or Passive belonging to it either in the *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, &c. yet according to the Nature and Philosophy of things, whatsoever hath an *Essence*, must likewise have an *Act*; either of *Being* or *becoming*: or of *Doing* or *being done*: or of *making* or *being made*: to *be*, or *do*. And consequently every Radical Substantive which is capable of Action, should have an Active or Passive formed from it, which is commonly called a *Verb*.

As for such things which have not of their own any proper Act of *Doing*, they are not capable of the derivation of Active and Passive, *ob defectum materie*; as in the words *Stone*, *Mettle*, &c. But the Verbs belonging to such Radicals can be only *Neuter*, denoting the Act of *Being* or *becoming*; unless when they are compounded with the Transcendental mark of *Causatio*, which will adde to them a Transitive sense, as *Petrifie*, *Metallifie*, &c.

§ V.

As for such other Radicals as are capable of Action or Passion, these Rules are to be observed concerning them.

I. More Generally these two.

1. Things which according to common acception have belonging to them any one proper Act of *Doing*; their Verbs Actives will denote this Act: For instance, the Verb or Substantive Active of the words *Fire*, *Water*, &c. is to burn, wet; and so for those Acts of the several parts, *Tongue*, *Tooth*, *Mouth*, *Throat*, *Foot*, *Heel*, whose active by this Rule

Rule will be to *lick, bite, devour, swallow, trample, kick*, and the Active of *Bow, Gun*, is to *Shoot* as with a Bow, Gun.

2. Things which have not, according to common acception, any one kind of peculiar Act of Doing appropriate to them; the Actives belonging to such things, will signifie in the General to Act or do according to the nature of such things.

2. More Particularly these four.

1. The Actives belonging to such Radicals as are *Substances*, whether Absolute or Relative, do signifie to Act according to the nature of such Substances; so in *absolute* Substances, the Active of *God, Spirit, Man*, will signifie to Act as God, Spirit, Man; and so in *Relative* Substances, the Active of *Father, Judge, Magistrate*, is to Act as a Father, Judge, Magistrate.

2. The Actives of *Quality*, whether Predicamental or Transcendental, do denote the Acts of those *species*, with particular reference to the *differences* under which they are placed; So the Active of *East, West, Obliquity, &c.* being under the difference of *Situation*, must signifie to situate a thing *Easterly, Westerly, Obliquely*. The words of *Line, Surface, Body*, being under the difference of *Dimension*; the Active belonging to them must signifie to Dimensionate as either of these.

The words under the differences of *Figure*, must in their Actives signifie to Figure according to such particular shapes.

Those under the difference of *Time*, the Actives of *Present, Simultaneous, Newness, Oldness, Soonest, &c.* must signifie to Act with such respects of Time.

The Actives of the Differences and Species under *Measure*, should regularly signifie to Measure by *Number, Magnitude, Gravity, Valour, Duration*. The Active of *Inch, Foot, Pace, Fathom*, is to Measure by *Inch, Foot, &c.* and so for those other Species of *Grane, Drachm, &c. Farthing, Penny, &c.*

The Active of *Minute, Hour, Day, Night, &c.* will signifie to continue for such portions or measures of time, according to the sense of the Difference, *Duration*, under which these species are placed.

The Active of *Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, &c.* may signifie to pass the time of one's *Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, &c.*

3. The Active of such Radicals as are *Qualities*, whether Predicamental or Transcendental, signifie to do or deal according to the signification of the said qualities; So the Active of *Fidelity, Severity, &c.* will signifie to deal or Act, *Faithfully, Severely, &c.* The Active of *Goodness, Evilness, &c.* will signifie to Act or Do well or ill, &c.

4. The Active of such Radicals as denote *Actions*, need no other explication but this, that some of them are Active *Absolute*, which in the usual Grammars are stiled *Neuter*; as *Sto, sedeo, Curro*; others *Transitive*, denoting a transient efficiency; into which latter kind, the former of these may be changed (as was said before) by composition with the Transcendental mark of *Causation*.

There are several English Verbs, which, without admitting any change by Composition or Inflexion, have both a *Neuter* and a *Transitive* signification; as *Corrupt, Feed, Starve, Famish, Move, Rest, Hang, Extend, Shrink, Stagger, Stay, &c.* whose sense is to be distinguished by the construction.

There

There are some Verbs of the same Natural Philosophical Radix, which are yet expressed by different words, as *Laugh*, *Deride*, *Weep*, *Bemoan*, *must*, *need*, *Necessitate*, &c. And the different notion of these and such like Verbs, is not capable of being expressed by the Transcendental point of *causation*: but by placing after them such a Noun Substantive, or Pronoun Substantive, as may denote the object of those several acts. So the word *Laugh*, being put without any Substantive following, doth signifie in the *Neuter* sense the bare act of Laughing; but if the word *me* or *him*, &c. doth immediately follow the Verb, then it is to be rendered *deride* or *laugh at*, *me*, *him*, &c.

§ VI.

Besides those *Concrete* Substantives, which signifie the *Ens* or thing it self, there are other Substantives which denote the *Essence* of things, stiled *Abstracts*. And these may likewise be distinguished into, *Neuter*, *Active*, *Passive*.

That is stiled *Neuter* which denotes the naked *Essence* of a thing, without any inclination to *Action* or *Passion*, as *Deity*, *Regality*.

That is stiled an *Abstract Active*, which implies a proclivity to *Action*, as *Regnativity*, *Amativeness*, or *Amorousness*.

That is called *Passive*, which denotes a capacity or fitness for receiving or suffering of *Action*, as *Regibility*, *Amiability*.

Such Radicals as are *Concretes*, are capable (according to the nature of the things denoted by them) to have all these three kinds of *Abstracts* formed from them. Whereas such Radicals, as are themselves *Abstracts* *Neuter*, (as namely several of those under the *Genus's* and *Differences* of *Quality* and *Action*) are capable only of the two latter kinds to be formed from them.

§ VII.

As *Noun Substantives* are the names which are given to things, considered simply, and as *subsisting by themselves*: So *Noun Adjectives* are the names which are given to the *Adjunct natures* of things, the notion of them consisting in this, that they signifie, the subject or thing to which they are ascribed, to have in it something belonging to the nature or quality of those *Adjectives*, which are predicated of it, or limited by it.

And besides this common notion, they do sometimes likewise in the instituted Languages refer to other notions; as, 1. To *abundance*, so the words *populous*, *pretious*, *sumptuous*, &c. so in *Latin*, *fluvius piscosus*, *aquosa regio*. 2. To *likeness*, so the word *dogged*, *currish*, *waspish*, *Seraphicus*, *Angelicus*, &c. 3. To *Possession*, so *Domus regia*, a royal house. 4. To the *matter* of which any thing doth consist; so *scutum aeneum*, A brazen shield. But each of these notions may be otherwise more distinctly provided for. The two first by the Transcendental marks of *Augmentative* and *Like*; and the two next by the prepositions of *Possessor* and *Material cause*. And so the true genuine sense of a *Noun Adjective* will be fixed to consist in this, that it imports this general notion of *Pertaining to*, or *being Affected with*.

Those *Adjectives* are stiled *Neuters* which do not denote either *Action* or *Passion*; as *Calidus*, *Lucidus*, *Hot*, *Light*.

Those are stiled *Active* or *Passive*, which denote the *Action* or *Passion* of the *Adjunct* thing or *Essence*. And because these according to the

the common Theory do Participate both of Noun and Verb ; therefore are they by Grammarians stiled *Participles* ; Active, as *Calefaciens*, *Illuminans*, Heating, Enlightning : or Passive, *Calefactus*, *Illuminatus*, Heated, Illuminated.

And as Abstract Substantives, may be formed from the Concrete ; so likewise may Adjectives, which are also distinguishable into Neuters Active, Passive.

That part of speech, which by our Common Grammarians is stiled a *Verb*, (whether Neuter, Active or Passive) ought to have no distinct place amongst Integrals in a Philosophical Grammar ; because it is really no other then an *Adjective*, and the *Copula sum* affixed to it or contained in it : So *Caleo*, *Calefacio*, *Calidus*. Concerning which *Copula*, *Calefio*, is the same with *sum* } *Calefaciens*. and the use of it ; more } *Calefactus*. shall be said hereafter. § VIII.

That kind of word, which is commonly adjoynd to a Verb, to signifie the quality and affection of the Action or Passion, is stiled an *Adverb* ; which may be distinguished into *Derived* and *Undersived*. The former of these is here particularly intended, and doth generally belong to Languages. The latter is afterwards treated of amongst the Particles. § IX.

As every Radical is supposed naturally to have its *Adjective*, so likewise its *Adverb* ; and though no Language in use doth admit of so general a derivation of Adverbs, yet the true reason of this is from their imperfection and deficiency ; for the Signs ought always to be adequate unto the things or notions to be signified by them.

As *Adjectives* were before distinguished into *Neuter*, *Active*, *Passive*, so likewise ought *Adverbs* to be. And as every Adverb is immediately derived from some Adjective, so every kind of Adjective hath some kind of Adverb derived from it.

For the more easie understanding of these things, I shall here adjoyu a general Scheme of the fore-mentioned derivations ; wherein I shall be necessitated to form several new words according to common analogy.

All Integrals are either.

§ X.

Concrete.

Substantive.

Neuters	<i>calere vel calor. Lucere vel lux.</i>	Heat. Light.
Active.	<i>Calefactio. A. Illuminatio.</i>	Heating. Enlightning.
Passive.	<i>Calefactio. P. Illuminari.</i>	Being Heated. Enlightned.

Adjective.

Neuter.	<i>Calidus. Lucidus.</i>	Hot. Light.
Active.	<i>Calefaciens. Illuminans.</i>	Heating. Enlightning.
Passive.	<i>Calefactus. Illuminatus.</i>	Heated. Enlightned.

Adverb.

Neuter.	<i>Calidè. Lucidè.</i>	Hotly. Lightly.
Active.	<i>Calefacienter. Illuminanter.</i>	Heatingly. Illuminatingly.
Passive.	<i>Calefactè. Illuminatè.</i>	Heatedly. Illuminatedly.

Abstract.

Sub-

Substantive.

Neuter. *Caloritas. Luciditas.*Active. *Calefactivitas. Illuminativitas.*Passive. *Calefactibilitas. Illuminabilitas.*

Hotness. Lightness.

Calefactivity. Illuminativity.

Calefactibility. Illuminability.

Adjective.

Neuter. *Caloritativus. Luciditativus.*Active. *Calefactivus. Illuminativus.*Passive. *Calefactibilis. Illuminabilis.*

Caloritative. Luciditative.

Calefactive. Illuminative.

Calefactible. Illuminable.

Adverb.

Neuter. *Caloritative. Luciditative.*Active. *Calefactive. Illuminative.*Passive. *Calefactibiliter. Illuminabiliter.*

Caloritatively. Luciditatively.

Calefactively. Illuminatively.

Calefactibly. Illuminably.

CHAP. II.

1. Of Particles in general. 2. Of the Copula. 3. Of Pronouns more generally. 4. More Particularly. 5. Of Interjections more generally. 6. More Particularly.

§ I.

HAVING thus explained what is meant by *Integral* words, which signify entire things and notions, with the several kinds of them. I proceed in the next place to treat, concerning *Particles*, or less principal words, which may be said to signify, serving to circumstantiate and modify those *Integral* words, with which they are joined, being stiled by the Hebrew Grammarians *Dictiones*.

The words of this kind are exceeding numerous and equivocal in all Languages, and add much to the difficulty of learning them. It being a very hard matter to establish the just number, of such as in all kinds are necessary, and to fix to them their proper significations, which yet ought to be done in a Philosophical Grammar. I shall in this Essay, select out of Instituted Languages, such of the several sorts, as I conceive sufficient for this purpose.

These were before distinguished, into such as refer, either to *Grammatical*, or *Transcendental* notion.

Those are stiled *Grammatical*, which supposing words to retain their primary sense, do serve for the circumstantiating of them, either by union, abbreviation, inflexion, or some other way for the qualifying of their significations or constructions.

§ II.

The most necessary amongst all the rest, which is essential and perpetual in every compleat sentence, is stiled the *Copula*; which serves for the uniting of the Subject and Predicate in every Proposition. The word *Subject* I use, as the Logicians do, for all that which goes before the *Copula*; which if it consist of only one word, then it is the same which Grammarians call the *Nominative case*. By the word *Predicate*, I mean likewise all that which follows the *Copula* in the same sentence, whereof the Adjective (if any such there be) immediately next after the *Copula*, is commonly incorporated with it in instituted Languages, and both together make up that which Grammarians call a *Verb*.

Amongst

Amongst those Particles which are not essential and perpetual, but used according to occasion, some are stiled *Substitutive*; because they supply the room either, 1. Of some *Integral* word, as *Pronouns*, or 2. Of some *Sentence* or complex part of it, as *Interjections*.

As Nouns are notes or signs of *things*, so Pronouns are of Nouns; and are therefore called *Pronomina, quasi vice Nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of Nouns. They represent things either

1. *Immediately* and in kind, without respect to the names of those things. So when its said, I exhort thee or him: The Pronoun I represent to our thoughts the person speaking, suppose *John*; and the words thee, him, the person spoken to or of, suppose *William* or *Thomas*.

2. *Mediately* by their names, which are either

1. *Expressed with the Pronoun*, as commonly it happens upon the first intimation or mention of the thing; as *this* or *that* man or book, and in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called *Demonstrative*.

2. *Supplied by the Pronouns*, as is usual for Brevities sake, at the repeating of the mention of a thing lately before spoken of; as *he*, *it*, &c. and then the Pronoun is called *Relative*. Examples of both sorts are to be had in the Grammars of Instituted Languages.

More commodiously for our purpose, the Pronouns are to be considered either according to their, 1. *Number*. 2. *Modifications*.

1. As to their *Number*; there are twelve which may be stiled *Simple* Pronouns, and three other that are *Compound*.

The Simple Pronouns, for the better convenience of and compliance with the Characters, are reduced into these three combinations; whereof the first and last combinations are single, the other double.

{	I.	}	{	This.	That.	}	{	Any one.	}
{	Thou.	}	{	Same.	Another.	}	{	Every one.	}
{	He.	}	{	Certain one.	Some one.	}	{	All.	}

Of all which it is to be observed, that they are in some kind or other, *Quantitatives*; that is to say, every one of these Pronouns makes the whole Proposition, or at least that part of the Proposition, which is affected with it, according to its own nature, to be either *Singular*, *Indefinite*, *Particular* or *Universal*.

2. The *Modifications* of Pronouns, whereby they are varied into different significations, are of two kinds.

1. *Possessive*, denoting a relation of Propriety or Possession unto the person or thing spoken of, which is applicable to all Pronouns, as I, Mine; Who, Whose, &c.

2. *Reduplicative*, denoting a particular Emphasis, whereby a word is raised and intended in its signification; as I my self, Thou thy self, &c.

Moreover it is to be observ'd, that the Personal Pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd Substantively, are capable of Number and Case; and that all other Pronouns beside the Personal, are capable of Composition with the Transcendentals of Person and Thing, of Place, Time and Manner.

All these Pronouns I have thought fit to represent more largely under four combinations in these following Tables.

R r

The

§ III.
Jul. Scalig. de
caus. L. L.
Cap. 127.

§ IV.

The first Combination of Pronouns denoting the three Persons are *Substantives*, and for their Quantity *singular*, and cannot properly represent any other then Individual beings. I have here adjoyned to them their plurals, for the sake of their Possessives; *ours, yours, theirs*, which without them cannot be so conveniently expressed.

	Sing. Numb.	Plur. Numb.	
<i>Ego me.</i>	1. I. me	We, us.	<i>Nos.</i>
<i>Mens.</i>	{ Poss. My, Mine.	{ Ours	<i>Noster.</i>
<i>Ego met.</i>	{ Redup. Even I. I my self.	{ We our selves.	<i>Nos ipsi, nosmet.</i>
<i>Ego ipse.</i>	{ Poss. Red. my own.	{ Our own.	
<i>Tu te.</i>	I. 2. THOU. Thee.	Yee, you.	<i>Vos.</i>
<i>Tuus.</i>	{ P. Thy. Thine.	{ Yours.	<i>Vester.</i>
<i>Tu ipse, temet.</i>	{ R. Thy self, even thou.	{ Your selves.	<i>Vos ipsi, vosmet.</i>
	{ P. R. Thy own.	{ Your own.	
<i>Ille, iste.</i>	3. HE. Him. She. Her.	They, them, those.	<i>Illi.</i>
<i>Suus, ejus.</i>	{ P. His. Hers.	{ Theirs.	<i>Suus, eorum.</i>
<i>Ipsē, se.</i>	{ R. He himself, even he.	{ They themselves.	<i>Illi ipsi, ssee.</i>
	{ P. R. His own, her own.	{ Their own.	

The second Combination of Pronouns as likewise the rest that follow, are properly *Adjectives*, though by reason of *Ellipsis* they are sometimes used Substantively. The three first of them, *this, that, the same*, are for their Quantities *singulars*, and do denote several relations of *Identity*; The three last, *viz. Another, A certain one, Some one*, are for their Quantities, *Singulars* or *Particulars indeterminate*. The first of them implies the Relation of *Diversity*.

<i>Hic.</i>	I. THIS.	THAT.	<i>Ille, is, iste.</i>
<i>Hujus.</i>	P. Belonging to this Person.	Belonging to that, it.	<i>Illius.</i>
<i>Hic ipse.</i>	R. This very P. T. Thing.	That very.	<i>Ille, ipse.</i>
<i>Hic.</i>	Pl. Here.	There.	<i>Illic, ibi, istic</i>
<i>Nunc.</i>	T. Now.	Then.	<i>Tunc.</i>
<i>Hujusmodi.</i>	M. This manner	That manner.	<i>Istiusmodi.</i>
<i>Idem.</i>	II. 2. THE SAME.	ANOTHER, other, else.	<i>Alius.</i>
<i>Ejusdem.</i>	P. Belonging to the same.	Anothers.	<i>Alterius.</i>
	R. Self-same.	Wholy or quite ano-	
<i>Ibidem.</i>	Pl.	Elsewhere. (ther.	<i>Alibi.</i>
	T.	Otherwhile.	<i>Alias.</i>
	M.	Otherwise.	<i>Aliter.</i>
<i>Quidam.</i>	3. A CERTAIN.	SOME.	<i>Aliquis.</i>
	P. Belonging to a certain P. T.	Somebodies.	
	P. L. A certain place.	Somewhere.	<i>Alicubi.</i>
	T. A certain time.	Some time.	<i>Aliquando.</i>
	M. A certain manner.	Some manner.	<i>Quodammodo.</i>
		Some wise.	

The

The third Combination of Pronouns are

General or Particular indefinite ;	
<i>Ullus.</i>	I. <i>ANY</i> , ought, ever a. P. Any ones, any bodies.
<i>Ullibi, usquam.</i>	Pl. Any where.
<i>Unquam.</i>	T. Any time.
<i>Ullō modo.</i>	M. Any manner.
III. General distributive ;	
<i>Unusquisq;</i>	2. <i>EVERY ONE</i> . P. Every ones, belonging to, or concerning every one, <i>Person, Thing</i> . Pl. Every where. T. Every time. M. Every manner.
General Collective ;	
<i>Omnis.</i>	3. <i>ALL</i> . P. Belonging to all, <i>Persons, Things</i> .
<i>Ubiq;</i>	Pl. All places.
<i>Semper.</i>	T. Always, all times.
<i>Omnimodo.</i>	M. All manner of ways.

The fourth and last Combination is of the *mixed* or compound Pronouns ; so styled, because they are made up of some of the other Pronouns, compounded with the three first and most simple of the *Conjunctions*. The first of them *Quis*? *WHO*? is the Pronoun *All*, taken in pieces, with an interrogation ; For he that enquires who did this, means, doubting of all, did such a one? or such a one? &c. of all them that were capable to do it : but he that doubts only of one, enquires, did he do this? where *Quis* is plainly resolved into a Pronoun incorporated with a *Conjunction Interrogative*. And as for the second of these, *Qui* it is commonly translated *And he*. And the third *Whosoever* is the same as *If any one*. They may be distinguished into,

I. Interrogative ;	
<i>WHO?</i> which? what?	<i>Quis?</i>
P. Whose?	<i>Cujus?</i>
Pl. Where?	<i>Ubi?</i>
T. When?	<i>Quando?</i>
M. How?	<i>Quomodo?</i>
IV. 2. Relative ;	
<i>WHO</i> , which, that.	<i>Qui.</i>
P. Whose.	<i>Cujus.</i>
Pl. Where.	<i>Ubi.</i>
T. When.	<i>Quando.</i>
M. After which manner.	<i>Quomodo.</i>
3. Reduplicative ;	
<i>WHOSOEVER</i> , whomsoever, which-soever, whatsoever.	<i>Quisquis, Quicunq;</i>
P. Whosoever.	<i>Cujuscunq;</i>
Pl. Wheresoever	<i>Ubicunq;</i>
T. Whensoever.	<i>Quandocunq;</i>
M. Howsoever, after what manner soever.	<i>Quomodo cunq;</i>

And thus much may serve for stating the number, nature, signification and use of this second kind of Grammatical Particle stiled *Pronoun*.

§ V.

Those Substitutive Particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are stiled *Interjections*. These are by some denied to be words, or any part of distinct speech, but only natural signs of our mental notions, or passions, expressed by such rude incondite sounds, several of which are common with us to Brute Creatures. And as all Nations of men do agree in these kind of natural passions, so likewise do they very much agree in the signs or indications of their *mirth, sorrow, love, hatred, &c.*

Scalig. L. L.
Cap. 13.

These kind of Particles are generally expressed by aspirated sounds, *affectum enim notant, & ideo confertus editur spiritus*, because of that affection and vehemence, which is commonly denoted by them.

The kinds of these may be very numerous, according to the various motions and passions of the mind; but those that are of the most frequent and general use, may be reduced under these three combinations, whereof the first only is single, the other two double.

§ VI.

The two first Combinations may be stiled *Solitary* and *Passive*, being used by us when we are alone, or not so directly tending to discourse with others, in which the Party speaks as suffering some mutation in himself. They are the result, either of a *surprized*.

- { Judgment, denoting either
- I. { 1. { *Admiration*. Heigh.
 2. { *Doubting* or considering. Hem, Hm, Hy.
 3. { *Despising*. Pish, Shy, Tysh.
- { Affection; moved by the Apprehension of *Good* or *Evil*.
- II. { *Past*;
 1. { *Mirth*. Ha, ha, he.
 2. { *Sorrow*. Hoi, oh, oh, ah.
 - II. { *Present*;
 2. { *Love*, and pity, Ah, alack, alas.
 2. { *Hate*, and anger, vauh, hau.
 - { *Future*;
 3. { *Desire*, O, o that.
 3. { *Aversation*, Phy.

Eltinam, ô si.

The last Combination may be stiled *Social* and *Active*, being never used by us when we are alone, but immediately tending to discourse with others, in which the party speaks with design to procure some mutation in his Hearers. These may be distinguished into such as are

- III. { *Precedaneous to discourse*.
 - I. { *Exclaiming*. Oh, Soho.
 1. { *Silencing*. St, Hush.
- { *Beginning of discourse*.
 - { *General*; to dispose the senses of the Hearer.
 2. { *Bespeaking attention*. Ho, Oh.
 2. { *Expressing attention*. Ha.
 - { *Special*; to dispose the Affections of the Hearer by way of
 3. { *Insinuation* or blandishment. Eia, Now.
 3. { *Threatning*. Væ, Wo.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

§ I. Of Prepositions in General. § II. The particular kinds of them. § III. Explication of the four last Combinations of them, relating to Place, or Time.

Those are stiled *Connexive* Particles, whose proper use is to express, either 1. The *Construction of word with word* called *Preposition*; or 2. The *Texture of sentence with sentence*, called *Adverb and Conjunction*. § I.

Prepositions are such Particles, whose proper office it is to joyn *Integral* with *Integral* on the same side of the *Copula*; signifying some respect of *Cause, Place, Time*, or other circumstance either *Positively* or *Privatively*. These having [such a subserviency to Nouns, in respect of which, they are by some stiled *Adnomia*, or *Adnomina* and *Prenomina*, as *Adverbs* have to *Verbs*. They are therefore here treated of before *Adverbs*, whose office is chiefly to wait upon *Verbs*.

There are thirty six *Prepositions* or eighteen paires of them, or six *Combinations*, which may, with much less equivocalness then is found in instituted *Languages*, suffice to express those various respects, which are to be signified by the kind of Particle.

The two first *Combinations* of *Prepositions*, do comprehend such as are used to express *Causality*, and may be stiled *Causal*. § II.

The first *Combination* of *Causal* *Prepositions* are either,

- I. { More *General*, denoting either the *Author, Subject, or Possessor* of any thing; expressed in the *Latin* by the *Genitive* case: or the *Formal, or Instrumental cause, or Manner of doing*, expressed in the *Latin* by the *Ablative* case: Neither of them having any Particle in that *Language* appointed for them.

I. { OF
WITH, By

Caf. Geni
Caf. Abl.

{ More *Particular*; denoting either

{ The *Efficient, or the Final* cause.

2. { BY
FOR

Ab. a. per.
Ob, pro, propter.

{ The *Material* cause, *ex qua*, or *circa quam*.

3. { OUT OF

CONCERNING, upon.

Ex, è.
De, circa.

The second *Combination* of *Causal* *Prepositions* doth contain such as do relate either to the notion of

- I. { Ideal and *exemplary, or Substitutive*
ACCORDING TO
INSTEAD OF
- II. { Social or circumstance of society; *Affirmed, or Denied*.

Inster, secundum.
Pro, vice.

2. { WITH

{ WITHOUT, void of

{ *Adjuvant* and agreement with: or *opposing* and enmity against

Cum,
Sine, absq;

FOR

Pro,
Contra.

3. { FOR, on this side.
AG AINST, opposite unto.

The rest of the Prepositions do primarily refer to *Place* and *Situation*; Secondly to time; And some of them, by way of Analogy, to *Comparison*. Some of these are *Absolutely determined*, either to *Motion*, or to *Rest*, or the *Terminus of motion*. Others are *relatively applicable to both*; Concerning which this rule is to be observed. That those which belong to motion, cannot signify rest: But those which belong to rest, may likewise signify motion in the *Terminus*.

The third Combination doth consist of such as respect *space in general* being either

Ad.
A.

- { Absolutely determined to
Motion; either || of *Coming*, or *Going*
I. { TO
FROM
III. { Rest; or the *Terms* of this motions, denoting either; *Nearness* and *contiguity*: for *Distance*

Apud.
Procul.

2. { AT
OFF

Trans.
Circum.

{ Relative both to motion and rest, with respect to the *Intermediate space* betwixt those *Terms*, either || *Direct*, or *Indirect*.

3. { OVER
ABOUT

The fourth Combination doth consist of such Prepositions, as respect *space*, with a particular restriction to the notion of *Containing*, being either.

In.
Ex.

- { Absolutely determined to
Motion; whether of || *Ingress*, or *Egress*
I. { INTO
OUT OF
IV. { Rest or the *Terms* of these *Motions*.

Intra.
Extra.

2. { WITHIN
WITHOUT

{ Relative both to Motion and Rest, with respect to the *Intermediate space* either || *Direct* or *Indirect*.

Per.
Præter.

4. { THOROUGH
BESIDE

The fifth Combination doth contain such Prepositions as relate to the *Imaginary parts of a thing*, whether the

Sursum.
Deorsum.

- { Head or Feet, being absolutely determined to
Motion; either || *Ascent* or *Descent*,
I. { UPWARDS
DOWNWARDS

Supra.
Infra.

- V. { Rest or the *Terms* of these motions,
2. { ABOVE
BELOW

{ Face or Back, being *Relative* both to Motion and Rest.

Ante.
Post.

3. { BEFORE
AFTER

The sixth Combination doth comprehend such Prepositions as are applicable both to Motion and Rest, relating to the situation of some

some *third thing* spoken of, which the Speaker considers as being
Higher or *Lower* then that third thing, denoting a contiguity or
 nearness to it

1. *UPON*
 2. *UNDER*
 VI. *Nearer to it, or Farther from it*

Super.
 Sub.

Citra.
 Ultra.

2. *ON THIS SIDE*
 3. *BEYOND*

In the *intermediate* space unto two other things, or *opposite* to one
 of them.

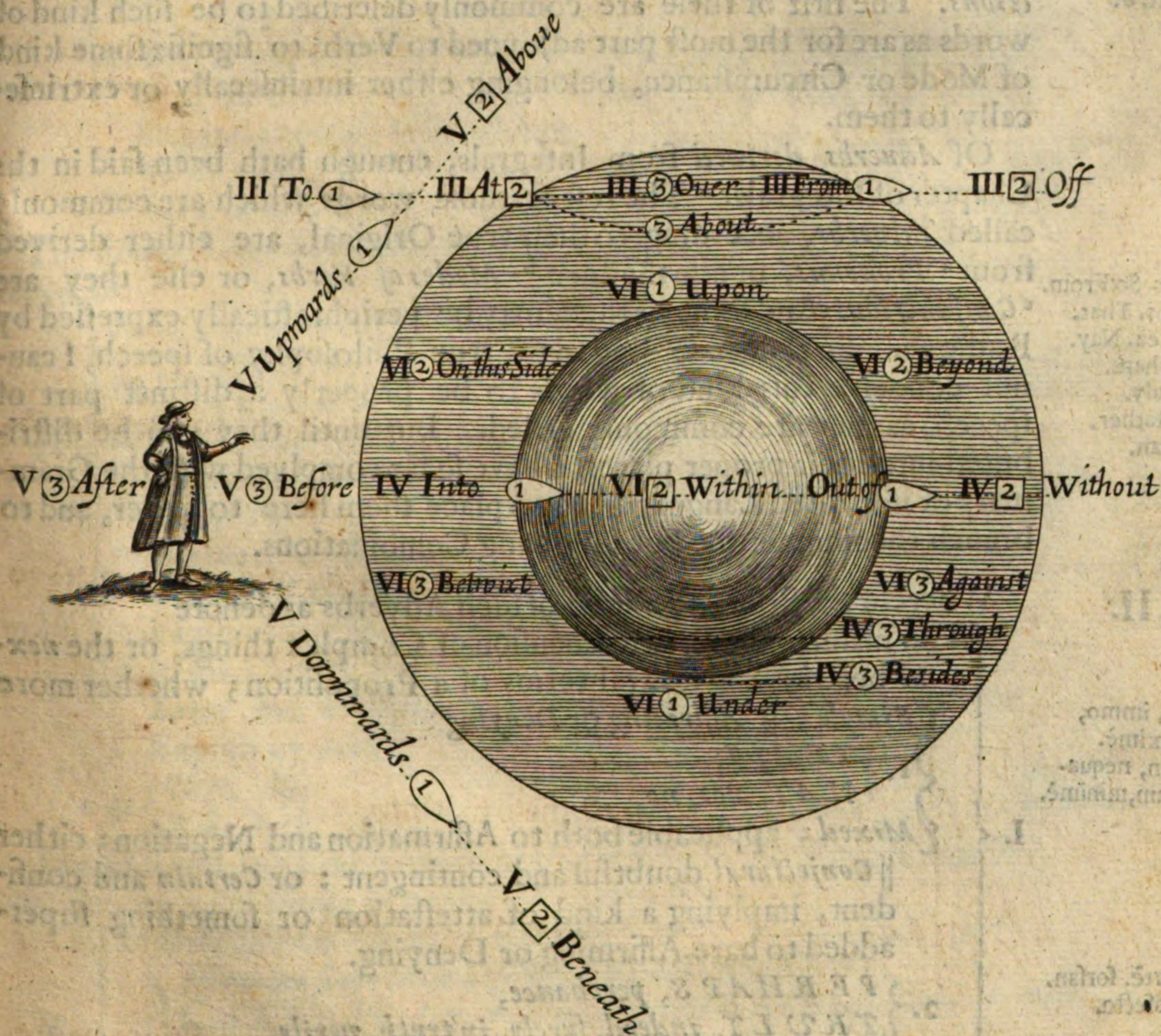
3. *BETWIXT*, between
 4. *AGAINST*, over against.

Inter
 Adversus.

For the clearer explication of these *Local Prepositions*, I shall refer
 to this following Diagram. In which by the *Oval Figures* are repre-
 sented the *Prepositions determined to Motion*, wherein the Acuter part
 doth point out the tendency of that motion. The *squares* are in-
 tended to signify *rest* or the *Term of Motion*. And by the *round fi-
 gures* are represented such *relative Prepositions*, as may indifferently
 refer either to *Motion* or *Rest*.

§ III.

pag. 311.



Some

Some of these Prepositions, viz. *Above, Below, Before, After*, are by common Analogy applicable to signify *comparison*, which use being generally received, and the words having in them a natural suitability to this purpose, there is no danger of any ambiguity.

Several of the Prepositions are sometimes used Adverbially, as *Ante, Post, Præter, Contra, Inter, Infra*, &c. which use when it happens, the sense will easily distinguish. The difference between these two parts of speech, *Prepositions* and *Adverbs*, being so nice, that 'tis hard in some cases to distinguish them; upon which 'tis questioned, whether every Preposition as it compounds a Verb, do not put on the nature of an Adverb; and it seems to be so, because it Modifies the Act after the same manner as Adverbs do, as in the words *Præficio, Benefacio*, &c.

CHAP. IV.

I. Of Adverbs in General. II. The Particular kinds of them. III. Of Conjunctions.

§ I.
Chap. I.
Sect. 8.

Those two kinds of Connexive Particles which serve for the texture of sentence with sentence, are called *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions*. The first of these are commonly described to be such kind of words as are for the most part adjoyned to Verbs to signify some kind of Mode or Circumstance, belonging either intrinsically or extrinsically to them.

Of *Adverbs* derived from Integrals, enough hath been said in the Chapter of Integrals. The rest of those words which are commonly called *Adverbs*, according to their true Original, are either derived from ^a *Pronouns*, or else they are ^b *Modes of Verbs*, or else they are ^c *Conjunctions*; And some of them may be periphrastically expressed by Radicals. So that according to the true Philosophy of speech, I cannot conceive this kind of words to be properly a distinct part of speech, as they are commonly called. But until they can be distributed into their proper places, I have so far complied with the Grammars of instituted Languages, as to place them here together, and to branch them under the five following Combinations.

^a As, So, From.
This, That.
^b Yea, Nay.
Perhaps.
Truly.
^c Rather.
Than.

§ II.

Whereof the first doth consist of such Adverbs as denote

The manner of our Apprehension of Complex things, or the *nexus* betwixt the several terms of a Proposition; whether more

Ita, immo,
maximè.
Non, nequa-
quam, minimè.

{ Simple; || Affirming or Denying

I. { TE A, I,
N A T, not, no,

I. { Mixed; applicable both to Affirmation and Negation; either
|| Conjectural doubtful and contingent: or Certain and confident, implying a kind of attestation or something super-added to bare Affirming or Denying.

Fortè, forsan.
Profecto.

2. { P E R H A P S, perchance,
T R U L Y, indeed, surely, in truth, verily.

Similitude; the former being Comparative General, the other the Redditive of it.

3. { *A S*, even as
 { *S O* semblably.

Ut.
 Sic.

The second Combination are all of them *Comparative*, either of
Equality; the latter being the *Redditive* of the former

- II. { I. { *H O W*
 { *S O*

Quàm.
 Tam.

Inequality; according to several degrees

- { *Greater*;
 { 2. { *M O R E*
 { *M O S T*
 { *Lesser*;

Magis.
 Maximè.

3. { *L E S S*
 { *L E A S T*

Minus.
 Minimè.

The third Combination doth consist of such as are; either

Elective; whether of *Prelation* and preference: or *Preterition*
 and postponency.

- I. { *R A T H E R*
 { *T H A N*

Potius.
 Quàm.

III. { *Local and Temporal*, implying a respect betwixt something *ab-*
sent and *past*; either to || that which is *present*: or to that
 which is at *distance* and *future*.

2. { *Y E T*, still, hitherto,
 { *U N T I L*

Adhuc, ha-
 nus.
 Donec.

Temporal only; the former representing *time existing* and *pre-*
sent, the other implying a *relation of posteriority* after *lap-*
sing and *expiring* of some time.

3. { *W H I L S T*
 { *A T L E N G T H*

Dum.
 Tandem.

The fourth Combination doth contain such as denote the Circum-
 stance of

Society, || *Affirmed*, or *Denied*; *Conjunction* or *Exclusion*

- I. { *T O G E T H E R*
 { *O N L Y*, alone,

Unà, simul.
 Tantùm.

IV. { *Repetition*, or *resemblance* and *equivalence*

2. { *A G A I N*
 { *A S I F*

Iterum.
 Quasi.

Privation or *Restitution*; the former signifying the *devesting*
 a thing of its form; the other the *re-investing* of it with
 its precedent form; the first of these hath no Particle that
 is used simply for it, but only in *Composition*, both in
Latin and *English*: the latter we sometimes express in
English by *Back*:

3. { *U N*, dis.
 { *R E*, back.

Un. dif.
 Re, retro.

The fifth and last Combination doth consist of three single Parti-
 cles, denoting *Proximity* or nearness; being either

Definite and *determinate*; whether

{ *Affirming some little defect* or *Imperfection*

- V. { I. *A L M O S T*, e'en, well-nigh, towards, within a little of

Fere.

{ *Denying the utmost perfection*

2. *S C A R C E*, hardly

Vix.

Indefinite, and *indeterminate to more or less*, over or under;

Sf

but

but affirming a nearness to the chief term

3. *THEREABOUTS*, under or over.

§ III.

Conjunctions are such Particles as serve for the *joyning together of words, or rather of sentences*. Of these there may be reckoned these four Combinations, or twelve paire; though all of them be not alike simple and of equal necessity, yet there is none of them without its particular convenience.

The first Combination doth consist of such as are either

An.
Noune.

Et, atq;
Nec.

Si.
Nisi.

- [*Interrogative, || Affirmative, or Negative.*
1. { *WHETHER YE A?*
 { *WHETHER NO?*
I. { *Conjunctive, || Affirmative, or Negative,*
 { *AND*
 2. { *NEITHER*
 [*Conditional, || Affirmative, or Negative,*
 { *IF, so that,*
 3. { *UNLESS.*

The second Combination doth contain such as are either

Equidem.
Sed.

Et si.
Tamen.

Vel.
Sive.

- [*Approbative, or Discretive and restrictive,*
I. { *INDEED*
 { *BUT*
II. { *Concessive, or Exceptive*
 2. { *ALTHOUGH*
 { *YET*
 [*Disjunctive, || Definite, or Indefinite,*
 { *OR*
 3. { *EITHER.*

The third Combination are all of them *Causal*; either

Utr.
Ne.

Nam.
Quia.

Cur.
Ergo.

- [*Adjunctive of the end; whether cause or Event; || Affirma-
tive or Negative,*
I. { *THAT, to the end that,*
 { *LEAST THAT*
III. { *Ratiocinative, belonging to the Antecedent; whether || that*
 which makes it follow the Consequent: or that which may
 indifferently precede or follow.
 2. { *FOR*
 { *BECAUSE*
 [*Ratiocinative belonging to the Consequent; whether || inter-
 rogative and indefinite: or illative, and demonstrative,*
 3. { *WHY, wherefore, what is the cause or reason,*
 { *THEREFORE.*

The last Combination doth consist of such as are either

Quum.
Exinde.

Etiam.
Etcæt.

Videlicet,
nempe.
Exemp. gr.

- [*Declarative; whether || of the cause, or of the event,*
I. { *WHEREAS, seeing that, sith that,*
 { *THEREUPON*
IV. { *Additional, and transitional, whether || continuative, or sup-
 pletive,*
 2. { *LIKEWISE, also, together with, moreover,*
 { *AND SO FORTH, &c.*
 [*Expositive; either || by Synonymie, or by Instance,*
 3. { *TO WIT, viz.*
 { *FOR EXAMPLE, EX GR.*

The

The three last of these are not properly Particles or single words, but rather the Contractions of several words, they are here added to the rest for greater convenience, partly for compleating the number and filling up the vacancies ; and partly in Compliance with the use of most vulgar Languages, when they write contractedly.

CHAP. V.

I. Of Articles. II. Of Modes. III. Of Tenses. IV. The most distinct way of expressing the differences of Time.

BESIDES these fore-mentioned Particles which may be called more *Absolute*; there are others more *servile* and auxiliary, serving for the fuller expression of some Accident belonging to a word. These were before distinguished into such as do belong either, 1. To an *Integral* alone, as *Articles*. 2. To the *Copula* alone, as the *Modes*. or 3. Both to *Integral* and *Copula* as the *Tenses*. Each of which are in some Languages taken in, or involved in the inflexion of words: But in others, they are provided for by distinct words to express them. § I.

Articles are usually prefixed before Substantives for the more full and distinct expression of them, they may be distinguished into

Enuntiative, which may be used indifferently before any Substantive, not already possess'd with the Demonstrative. *A. An.*

Demonstrative, which gives a peculiar Emphasis to its Substantive, and is applyed only to such a Person or Thing, as the hearer knows, or hath reason to know, because of its eminence or some precedent mention of it. *The*

Though these be not absolutely *necessary* to a Language, because the *Latin* is without them ; yet are they so *convenient* for the greater distinctness of speech, that upon this account, both the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Slavonick*, and most other Languages have them.

To shew in what manner the subject is to be joyned with his Predicate, the *Copula* between them is affected with a Particle, which from the use of it, is called *Modus*, the Manner or *Mode*. § II.

Now the Subject and Predicate may be joyned together either *Simply*, or with some kind of *Limitation*, and accordingly these Modes are either *Primary* or *Secondary*.

The *Primary Modes* are called by *Grammarians* *Indicative*, and *Imperative*.

When the Matter is declared to be so, or at least when it seems in the speakers power to have it be so, as the bare union of Subject and Predicate would import ; then the *Copula* is nakedly expressed without any variation : And this manner of expressing it, is called the *Indicative Mode*.

When it is neither declared to be so, nor seems to be immediatly in the speakers power to have it so ; then he can do no more in words but make out the expression of his will to him that hath the thing in

his power, namely to his $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Superiour} \\ \text{Equal} \\ \text{Inferiour} \end{array} \right\}$ by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Petition} \\ \text{Perswasion} \\ \text{Command} \end{array} \right\}$ And the manner of these affecting the *Copula* (Be it so, or *sine esse*, let it be so) is called the *Imperative Mode*; of which there are these three varieties, very fit to be distinctly provided for. As for that other use of the *Imperative Mode*, when it signifies *Permission*; this may be sufficiently expressed by the *Secondary Mode* of *Liberty*. You may do it.

The *Secondary Modes* are such, as when the *Copula* is affected with any of them, make the sentence to be (as Logicians call it) a *Modal Proposition*.

This happens when the Matter in discourse, namely, the being or doing or suffering of a thing, is considered not *simply by it self*, but *gradually in its causes* from which it proceeds either *Contingently* or *Necessarily*.

Then a thing seems to be left as *Contingent*, when the speaker expresses only the *Possibility* of it, or his own *Liberty* to it.

1. The *Possibility* of a thing depends upon the power of its cause, and may be expressed when $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAN} \\ \text{COULD} \end{array} \right\}$.

2. The *Liberty* of a thing, depends upon a freedom from all Obstacles either within or without, and is usually expressed in our Language, when $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MAY} \\ \text{MIGHT} \end{array} \right\}$.

Then a thing seems to be of *Necessity*, when the speaker expresseth the resolution of his own will, or some other obligation upon him from without.

3. The *Inclination of the will* is expressed, if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particles $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WILL} \\ \text{WOULD} \end{array} \right\}$.

4. The *Necessity* of a thing, from some *external obligation*, whether *Natural* or *Moral* which we call duty, is expressed, if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MUST, ought, shall,} \\ \text{MUST, ought, should.} \end{array} \right\}$.

§ III.

That kind of servile Particle which doth belong both to the *Integral* and the *Copula*, is stiled *Tense*.

Tho *Tenses* in instituted Languages are appropriated only to *Verbs*, yet 'tis very plain that according to the true Philosophy of speech, they should likewise be ascribed to *Substantives*; And that this would in many respects be a great advantage to Language. As there is *Amatio*, so there should be *Amavitio* and *Amaturitio*, &c.

These kind of Auxiliary Particles, stiled *Modes* and *Tenses*, are in the Modern Languages expressed by such servile words, as do not signify any compleat Act, but rather some respects and circumstances belonging to other Acts; and by that means have in them a natural fitness to be subservient to the inflexion of other *Integral* words. So the *Conditional Modes* are supplied by the words *Possum* or *Possible*,
Licet,

Licet, Libet, Volo; Necessesse, Oportet, Debeo. And so are the Tenses, by those servile words of *Facio, Habeo*, besides the Copula, *sum*.

The Tenses are usually distinguished into

Present	{	Active. Do, dost, doth,
		Passive. Am, art, is, are.
Past	{	Imperfect { Active. Did, didst,
		Passive. Was, wert, were.
	{	Perfect { Active. Have, hast, hath,
		Passive. Have been, hast been, hath been.
	{	Pluperfect { Active. Had, hadst,
		Passive. Had been, hadst been.
Future	{	Active. Shall, will, shalt, wilt,
		Passive. Shall be, will be, shalt be, wilt be.

But the most distinct and explicit way of expressing any Proposition, is by affixing these Tenses, both to the Copula, and the Predicate; the latter of which will shew the time of the Action, &c. whether past, present, or future: and the former, the state of the Person or Subject, who doth this Action, whether he {
Has been,
Is now,
Shall be hereafter. } either {
Past that Action,
Acting in it,
Yet to do it. § IV.

And a Proposition thus expressed, is in the very expressing of it, resolved into its parts of Subject, Copula, and Predicate, according to these following examples.

I { Have been Am Shall be	} Hot	{ Calui Caleo Calebo
I { Have been Am Shall be	} having been Hot	{ Calebam Calueram Caluero
I { Have been Am Shall be	} to be hot hereafter	{ Fui caliturnus Sum caliturnus Ero caliturnus
I { Have been Am Shall be	} Heating	{ Calefeci Calefacio, or sum calefaciens Calefaciam
I { Have been Am Shall be	} Having heated	{ Calefeceram Calefaciebam, sum qui calefecit Calefecero
I { Have been Am Shall be	} to Heat hereafter	{ Fui calefacturus Sum Calefacturus Ero calefacturus
I { Have been Am Shall be	} Heated	{ Fui Calefactus Calefio, vel sum calefactus Calefiam, vel ero calefactus

I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	having been Heated	{ <i>Fueram calefactus</i> <i>Calefiebam</i> <i>Fuero calefactus</i> }
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	to be Heated hereafter	{ <i>Fui</i> <i>Sum</i> <i>Ero</i> } <i>Calefaciendus.</i>

But if any should conceive this way needless or too laborious, as being too much distant from the manner of Instituted Languages; he may by putting the *Copula* in the place of the Tense, as well express his mind in this, as in any other Instituted Language.

CHAP. VI.

- I. Of Transcendental Particles, The end and use of them.
 II. The usual ways for enlarging the sense of words in Instituted Languages. III. The General Heads of Transcendental Particles.

THose Particles are here stiled *Transcendental*, which do circumsstantiate words in respect of some Metaphysical notion; either by enlarging the acception of them to some more general signification, then doth belong to the restrained sense of their places: or denoting a relation to some other Predicament or Genus, under which they are not originally placed.

Whereas in a Philosophical Language, every word ought in strictness to have but one proper sense and acception, to prevent equivocalness; which sense is to be restrained according to that place and relation, which the words have in the Tables: And yet on the other side, it would much promote copiousness and elegancy, if there might be any way so to change and vary the sense of any word, as may with all, leave it free from ambiguity. For this purpose, as likewise for the Abbreviating of Language are these Transcendental notes suggested.

There are two ways used in Instituted Languages, specially in *Latin* for varying the sense of words; either by *Tropes*: or by such a kind of *Composition* as doth alter the terminations of them.

- I. The sense of a word is varied by Trope; either in respect of some

{ Agreement and convenience, which it hath with the word for which it is used; whether more
 { General; as in *Metaphore*
 { Special; when the
 { Whole, whether Universal, Essential, Integral, is put for any of the respective parts, or contrary wise, *Synecdoche*.
 { Subject, Object, Cause, &c. is put for the Adjunct, Adject, Effect, &c, or contrary wise, *Metonymy*.
 { Opposition; when one Opposite is put for the other, *Irony*.

Of

Of all which there are store of examples in the common books of Rhetorick; And there will be occasion to cite several of them in the following Chapter, amongst the instances that are given of the Transcendental Particles.

Words are varied by changing their Terminations many ways; of which these that follow are some of the Principal in the Latin.

1. *Preparatives* or *Meditatives*; are expressed by the Termination (*urio*) *Scripturio*, *Esurio*, *Parturio*, *Micturio*.

2. *Inceptives*; by the termination (*sco*) *Lucesco*, *Calesco*, *Senesco*.

3. *Frequentatives*; by the termination (*ito*) *Clamito*, *Agito*.

4. *Augmentatives*; by the termination (*osus*) *Aquosus*, *Fluviosus*, *Piscosus*.

5. *Diminutives*; by the terminations (*lo*, *lus*, *la*, *lum*, *aster*) *Cantillo*, *Scribillo*, *Libellus*, *Lapillus*, *Homunculus*, *Mercatulus*, *Vesicula*, *Corpusculum*, *Corculum*, *Crepusculum*, *Surdaster*, *Medicaster*, *Grammaticaster*.

6. The Notion of *Segregate*; by the termination (*tim*) *Viritim*, *Verbatim*, *Gradatim*.

7. *Power and Propensity Active*; by (*ivus*, *ivitas*) *Activus*, *Activitas*.

8. *Power and Propensity Passive*; by (*ilis*, *ilitas*) *Possibilis*, *Possibilitas*.

9. *Cause*; by composition with *Facio*, *Mortifico*, *Magnifico*, *Prolificum*, &c.

10. *Kind*; by (*plex* and *farius* and *genus*) *Simplex*, *Duplex*, *Multiplex*, *Bifarius*, *Multifarius*, *Omnigenus*, *Multigenus*.

11. The notions of *Officer*, and *Tradesman*; whether *Merchant* or *Mechanick* promiscuously, are commonly expressed by the termination (*arius*) which doth originally and properly signifie the notion of *belonging to*, but is thus limited by reason of the words, *Officiarius*, *Mercator*, *Faber*, understood.

Apiarius, *Armentarius*, *Caprarius*, *Equarius*, *Accipitarius*, *Librarius*, &c.

Lanarius, *Linarius*, *Piscarius*, *Aviarius*, *Pomarius*, *Lactarius*, &c.

Arcuarius, *Armamentarius*, *Aurarius*, *Doliarius*, &c.

12. *Instrument* or *Jugament*; by the termination (*trum*) *Haustrum*, *Aratrum*, *Plaustrum*, *Rastrum*, &c.

13. *Vessel*; by (*bulum*) *Thuribulum*, *Infundibulum*.

14. *House*; by (*ile*, *ale*, *arium*) *Equile*, *Ovile*, *Bubile*, *Caseale*, *Aviarium*, *Columbarium*, *Gallinarium*.

15. *Chamber* or *Room*; by (*ina*, *arium*, *terium*) *Officina*, *Textrina*, *Tonstrina*, *Sutrina*, *Popina*, *Vestiarium*, *Carnarium*, *Apodyterium*, *Conisterium*, *Sphaeristerium*.

16. *Place in General*; by (*arium*, *etum*) *Vivarium*, *Aquarium*, *Pomarium*, *Colluviarium*, *Frutetum*, *Dumetum*, *Arundinetum*, *Ericetum*, &c.

17. *Person* or *Agent*; by the termination (*or*) *Pastor*, *Fossor*, *Fron-dator*, *Vindemiator*, *Arator*, *Messor*, &c.

Now if all other respects and circumstances, which are capable and proper to be expressed by these kind of Particles, were in some such way provided for; this would exceedingly abbreviate the number of

of words, prevent much circumlocution, contribute to perspicuity and distinctness, and very much promote the elegance and significancy of speech.

What may be the most convenient number of such Transcendental Particles, is not easie to determine; But those mentioned in the eight following Combinations, (though not all of the same extent and comprehensiveness) have each of them some peculiar pretence of being listed under this number.

These may be distributed into such as are more

- { General.
 - { Essential. I.
 - { Circumstantial. II.
- { Special, whether belonging to
 - { Substance. III.
 - { Quantity. IV.
 - { Quality. V.
 - { Action. VI.
 - { Relation, with respect to
 - { Quality and Action. VII.
 - { Affections of Animals. VIII.

The first Combination doth comprehend such *General Essential* respects, as are either

- I. { Comparative; denoting *similitude* and resemblance; whether that which consists chiefly || in *words* or in *things*
 - I. { METAPHOR
 - I. { LIKE
- { Positive; denoting the nature or essence of the subject spoken of, as to those common notions of
 - { General beings; either || the *common essence*, or *common circumstances*
 - { KIND
 - 2. { MANNER
 - { Individual beings, whether || *irrational* or *rational*
 - { THING
 - 3. { PERSON

The second Combination doth contain such *General Circumstantial* respects as are; either more

- { Absolute; signifying, *Position* or *Duration*
 - I. { PLACE
 - I. { TIME
- { Relative; as to
 - { Effecting or Representing
 - 2. { CAUSE
 - 2. { SIGN
 - { Being in conjunction with others, or separate from others
 - 3. { AGGREGATE
 - 3. { SEGREGATE.

The

The third Combination doth contain such kind of *special* respects, belonging to *Substance*, as result from their Application to other Substances, and the uses for which they are designed; namely, for *Enclosure* and service, whether of

- III. { Places; or Things
 I. { SEPIMENT
 { ARMAMENT
 { Men; either such coverings as are
 { Contiguous and fitted to their bodies, serving for defence,
 { || against Weather or Enemies
 { 2. { VEST
 { ARMOUR
 { More remote, according to || the more General, or Special
 { kind or part
 { 3. { HOUSE
 { ROOM

The fourth Combination doth comprehend some of those *special* respects belonging to Corporeal things, which do chiefly concern the *Figure* of them, whether

- IV. { Shape alone; Broad and Flat, or Slender and Long
 I. { LAMIN
 { PIN
 { Shape and Use
 { More Simple; designed, either for Operation or Containing
 { 2. { INSTRUMENT
 { VESSEL
 { Less simple; whether || such as are not necessarily designed
 { for motion, being of a less complicate figure; or such as are
 { designed for motion, whose figure is more complicate
 { 3. { JUGAMENT
 { MACHIN

The fifth Combination doth contain such kind of Notions as relate to the *Quality* of Things or Persons, whether considered more

- V. { Abstractly; either the more General Quality, whereby the
 { natural Powers are perfected, or more special relating to
 { Practical matters
 I. { HABIT
 { ART
 { Concretely; denoting personal Qualifications, whether
 { Degrees and Business; or Faculty and Skill
 { 2. { OFFICER
 { ARTIST
 { Professions of Manufacture or Exchange
 { 3. { MECHANIC
 { MERCHANT

The sixth Combination doth contain such imperfect servile notions, as belong to *Action* or *Passion*, with respect to the

- Ability, or *Disposition* of a thing
1. { *POWER*
CAPTITUDE
- VI. { *Beginning* or *Repeating* of an *Action*
2. { *SINCEPTIVE*
FREQUENTATIVE
- { Application of the Power; whether || in a *common* and *ordinary*, or in some *sudden* and *vehement* degree
3. { *ENDEAVOUR*
IMPETUS

The seventh Combination doth contain such kind of servile *Relative* notions, as are *common* both to *Quality* and *Action*; denoting either the

- Measures and degrees of things
- { *Great* or *Little*
1. { *AUGMENTATIVE*
DIMINUTIVE
- VII. { *Too much*, or *too little*
2. { *EXCESSIVE*
DEFECTIVE
- { *Manner* of a Thing or *Action*, whether || *as it should be*, or *as it should not be*
3. { *PERFECTIVE*
CORRUPTIVE

The eighth and last Combination doth relate to some Affections of *Animals*, either

- Sounds made by them, whether || *inarticulate*, or *articulate*
1. { *VOICE*
LANGUAGE
- VIII. { *Sexes* of them
2. { *MALE*
FEMALE
- { The *first* most impotent and *imperfect* Age; to which may be adjoyned, that more general name belonging to any *whole*, which is likewise applicable to *inanimate* beings.
3. { *YOUNG*
PART.

CHAP. VII.

Instances of the great usefulness of these Transcendental Particles, with directions how they are to be applied.

FOR the better explaining of what great use and advantage these Particles may be to Language, I shall give some examples severally to each pair of them, according to the order premised: Beginning with the first.

I.

I. { METAPHORICAL
{ LIKE

These two are paired together because of their affinity, each of them denoting an enlargement of the sense of the word; the first more general; the other with reference to *Similitude*, properly so called.

The note of *Metaphorical* affixed to any Character, will signify the *Metaphor*, enlarging the sense of that word, from that strict restrained acception which it had in the Tables, to a more universal comprehensive signification: By this, common Metaphors may be legitimated, retaining their elegancy, and being freed from their ambiguity. So

These words, with this note	{ Element	{ Rudiment, Principle	These words, with this note	{ Shining	{ Illustrious
	{ Root	{ Original		{ Hypocritical	{ Counterfeit
	{ Way	{ Means		{ Banish	{ Expel
	{ Thick	{ Gross		{ Companying	{ Being together
	{ Thin	{ Subtle		{ Strengthen	{ Fortifie, fence
	{ Streight	{ Upright		{ Wrigle in	{ Insinuate
	{ Crooked	{ Perverse		{ Prophecie	{ Prediction
	{ Obtuse	{ Dull		{ Consecrate	{ Dedicate
	{ Acute	{ Quick		{ Suiter	{ Candidate
	{ Ripe	{ Perfect		{ Woo	{ Canvase
	{ Immature	{ Imperfect		{ Rival	{ Competitor
	{ Fertile	{ Fruitful as to inventi-		{ Raise	{ Prefer, Advance
	{ Barren	{ Unfruitful (on, &c.			
	{ Beautiful	{ Decent, Comely			
	{ Deformed	{ Absurd, Indecent			
	{ Ornate	{ Elegant, Quaint			
	{ Homely	{ Rude			
	{ Light	{ Evident, Plain			
	{ Dark	{ Mystical, Obscure			

So in the Tables of *Action*; those Acts which are primarily ascribed unto God, as *Preserving, Destroying, Delivering, Forsaking, Blessing, Cursing, &c.* because they may by analogy be applied to other things, therefore this mark will enlarge their acception. So for those other Acts belonging to the *rational soul*; as, *Thinking, Believing, Knowing, Observing, Expecting, Consenting, Dissenting, Esteeming, Contemning, Willing,*

Willing, Nilling, Fruition, Delectation, Election, Rejection, &c. though they are primarily acts of the Rational Soul; yet because there is somewhat analogous to them in other Creatures; therefore such words with this mark may without ambiguity be used in such a general sense.

So in *Judicial Relation*; *Accuse, Complain, Excuse, Witness, Register, Citation, &c.* So likewise in *Military Relation*; *Offend, Defend, Provoke, Resist, Besiege, Assault, Skirmish, Fight, Stratagem, Overcome, Yield, Fly, Pursue, Escape, &c.* Each of these and many other words may by this note (when there is just occasion to apply it) be made more copious, and yet preserved distinct in their significations.

Like.

The other Particle, *Like*, being affixed to any word, doth denote a varying of the sense of that word, upon the Account of some similitude, whether in respect of *Quality* and disposition, *Resemblance*, *effect*, and manner of *doing*, or *outward shape* and *situation*.

1. This similitude may sometimes refer to the *Quality* and disposition of a thing; in which sense 'tis frequently expressed in our English Tongue by Adjectives, with the Termination (*ish*) *Devilish, Brutish, Currish, Waspish, Apish*: and sometimes without it; as *Angelical, Dogged, Cynical, Viperous, Serpentine, &c.* which do not always signify according to the strict derivation of such Adjectives, but do many times denote only a similitude.

2. After the same manner are the several varieties of *Colours* to be expressed, namely, by their resemblance to other things commonly known. So *Ashes-like*, or *Cineritius*, is *Ash-colour*. So *Flesh-like* is *Carnation*; *Blood-like* is *Crimson*; *Lyon-like* is *Tawny*. So for those other resemblances to the Sky, to Gold, Grass, Straw. So *Piceus*, or *Pitch-like*, is a *deep black*; *Coracinus*, or *Crow-like*, is a *shining black*. So for *Milky, Snowy, Ivory*, kinds of *White, &c.* And thus likewise is it for the variety of *Tastes* and *Smells*; the differences of which are not provided for with distinct words in any Language, but may this way be sufficiently expressed; namely, by their likeness to such other things as are commonly known.

3. Sometimes it may refer to some kind of *Resemblance* in respect of *effect*, according to which sense these words are frequently used; *Inflame, Sparkle, Cloud, Exhalation, Fumes, Vapour*.

4. Sometimes to the *manner of doing*; so to speak *Infant-like*, is to *Jabber*; to graft-like *Feathers* is to *Impe*; to dart-like *water*, is to *Spirt, Squirt*; to tremble-like with the voice, is to *Warble, Thrill*; *Dog-like crying*, is *Whining*; *Stealing-like*, is *Surreptitious, &c.*

5. This

5. This Particle is likewise applicable in respect of shape and situation. So

These words with this note	Downe	will signifie	Thistle Downe
	Fibre		Lint of Linnen
	Apple		Hoariness of Mold
	Bullet		Grain of Wood
	Arme		Pomander, Pommel
	Trunc		Pellet
	Beake		Arme of Tree, Sea
	Foot		Hulk of a Ship
	Bridge		Stemm of a Ship
	Money		Pedestal
			Bridge of a Musical instrument
			Medal, Counter.

I.

2. { KIND
MANNER

The first of these may be compounded with words of *Number*, to ^{Kind.} make them signifie under the notion of *Multiplicative*, which the Latins express by the Termination (*plex*) *Simplex, Duplex, Multiplex, &c.* And the English by the Termination (*fold*) *Twofold, Threefold, Manifold.*

In its composition with other Characters, it will serve to express those words which are used to signifie the general or special *kinds of things*; and being affixed to any of the differences, will make them signifie as a *Genus* or *Species*. It is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives.

Some of our English words of this sense, are expressed by the Termination (*age*) as *Herbage, Pascuage, Foliage, Vintage, Cordage, Stoage, &c.* that is the kind of Herbs, Pasture, &c.

These words with this note	People	will signifie	Populacy, Folk,	These words thus marked	Bisulc	will signifie	Cattle
	Parent		Commonalty,		Stag		Red Deer
	Child		Parentage		Buck		Fallow Deer
	Foot Souldier		Off-spring, Progeny		Hog		Swine
	Horse Sould.		Issue, Brood, Litter		Domestic bird		Poultry
			Infantry		Guns		Artillery
			Cavalry				

There are several Adjectives likewise expressible this way; as *Multifarious, Homogeneous, or Similar, Heterogeneous, or Dissimilar, &c.*

2. The use of the second Particle is by its composition with *Relative* and *Quantitative* Pronouns, to express such words as these; *Quomodo*, how or after what manner; *Hujusmodi* after this manner; *Ejusmodi* after that manner, &c. It is applicable likewise unto *Adverbia moris, Meatim, Tnatim, Suatim* (i) *Meo, Tuo, Suo More.* The Antients were wont to say, *Canatim, Suatim, Bovatim*, that is, after the manner of Dogs, of Swine, &c. And it is still in use to say *Humanitus*, after the manner of men.

The

The Composition with this Particle may likewise be useful in expressing those words which do in their proper notion contain a reference to the *Mode* of things. So

This mark upon the word	Loquution	will make it signifie	Pronunciation	These words thus marked	Height	will signifie	Stature
	Sentence		Eloquution		Feeding		Diet
	Joyning		Phrase, Style		Vest		Garb, Tire
	Using		Connexion		Face		Aspect, Countenance
	Right		Usage		Air		Meen, Visage, Favour
	Good, Well		Tenure		Sound		Weather
	Evil		Right				Tone
			Wrong				

I.

3. THING
PERSON

Each of these may be compounded with the *Relative* or *Quantitative* Pronouns, serving to distinguish such as refer to *Things*, from those that belong to *Persons*. *This, That, The same, Another, A certain, Some. Thing or Person.*

Thing.

The former of these being affixed to any word in the Tables belonging to the Predicament of Quality, Action, Relation, or to any other word which doth primarily denote a person, will determine the sense of that word to a *Substantive of the Thing*; as it hath been already declared in the Doctrine of Substantives.

This note may be affixed

1. To *Adjectives Neuter*. So

The words	Obscure	} with this mark will signifie	Mystery
	Seeming		Semblance
	Prestigiatory		Trick
	Frivolous		Trifle.

2. To *Adjectives Active*, commonly called Participles Active. So

The words	Nutrient	} with this mark will signifie	Nutrimment or Aliment
	Medicating		Medicament or Medicine
	Purging		Purge
	Binding		Bond or String
	Buying		Price

3. To *Adjectives* or Participles *Passive*, in the Aorist Tense. So

The words	Created	} will signifie	Creature	The words	Inherited	} will signifie	Inheritance, Patri-
	Acted		Fact		Seen		Spectacle (mony
	Believed		Fides quæ		Urinated		Urin
	Fancied		Phantasm		Dunged		Dung
	Prophefied		Prophesie		Spit		Spittle
	Tyed		Knot		Seemed		Pretence, Pretext
	Bound		Bundle, Fardle		Drunk		Drink
	Tried		Experiment		Eaten		Food, Meat
	Weaved		Web		Eleemosynated		Alms

So the *Adjectives Passive* of the words *Teaching, Learning, Reading, Singing, Selling*, with this affix, will signifie *Doctrine, Lesson, Lecture, Song, Ware.*

The

The second of these Particles may refer either to, 1. The *Quality* Person. and relation; or 2. The *Agency*; or 3. The *Patiency* of the Person.

If to the first of these; it must be affixed to an *Adjective Neuter*; if to the second or third, it must be affixed to an *Adjective Active* or *Passive*.

Of the first kind are such examples as these.

The words	will signify	Vile	Rascal, Varlet	The words	Flattering	will signify	Parasite
		Miserable	Wretch, Caitiff		Facetious		Jester, Wag
		Perfidious	Villain, Traytor		Fornicating		Whore, Harlot
		Crafty	Knave				Strumpet
		Idiotical	Fool, Idiot		Rustic		Whoremonger
		Wandering	Vagrant, Vagabond				Boor, Peasant
		Licentious	Royster, Blade		Military		Hind, Swain
		Uncleanly	Sloven		Ecclesiastic		Souldier
		Slow	Lob, Lubber		Secular		Clerk, Clergy
		Idle	Truant		Proposititious		Lay
					(i) put in substitu-		Attourney, Sur-
					Aulical (tion		rogate
					Art		Courtier
					Nullus		Artizan, Artist
							Nemo

Of the second are such examples as these.

The words	will signify	Acting	Actor	The words	Conveying	will signify	Convoy
		Creating	Creator		Vowing		Votary
		Farming	Farmer		Giving		Donor
		Lending	Creditor		Receiving		Receiver
		Owing	Debitor		Beginning		Inceptor, Novice
		Pronegotiating	Factor		Travelling		Traveller, Passenger
		Beneficencing	Benefactor		Seeing		Spectator
		Interpreting	Truch-man		Hearing		Auditor, Hearer

Of the third are such examples as these.

Sent	Messenger
Eleemosynated	Eleemosynary
Beneficenced	Beneficiary
Tried	Probationer

II.

I. PLACE TIME

This first pair in the second Combination of Transcendental Particles, are of more then ordinary extent and usefulness, because they may be serviceable to compound other words besides Integrals.

The first of them may be Compounded with *Pronouns*, as was Place. shewed before in the doctrine concerning Pronouns; and so serve to express *Adverbs of place*, as in this, that, every, &c. *here, there, every. where.*

Besides which, the Composition with this Particle may be proper to express other names of Places, which are commonly derived, either from,

I. The

3. With *Integrals* ; as in such examples.

These words	Festival	will signify	Holy time
	Paschal		Easter
	Nativity		Christmas
	of Christ		
	Coming of the		Whitsuntide
	Holy Ghost		
	Grape gathering		Vintage
	Forinſical		Term
	Non-Forinſical		Vacation

II.

2. *SCAUſE*, or make
SIGN.

When words are in their ſignifications to be more peculiarly deter- ^{Cauſe}mined to their Tranſitive efficiency, then is this firſt note to be affixed. It is frequently in Latin expreſſed by a Composition with *facio* ſub-joyned, and ſometimes in Engliſh by a Composition with (*be*) pre-ſixed ; as in the words, *Befool*, *Befot*, &c.

The inſtances of this kind do frequently occur, and are very nume-rous. So

These words	Know	will signify	Acquaint, Advertise	These words	Sit	will signify	Set
	Certain		Certifie, aſſure		Lye		Lay
	Wonder		Amaze, aſtoniſh		Sweat		Sudorific
	Anger		Provoke, incenſe				Diaphoretic
	Fear		Fright, daunt, diſmay		Urine		Diuretic
	Love		Enamour, endear		Child		Adopt
	Shame		Abaſh		Ignoble		Attaint
	Humble		Abaſe		Free		Enfranchize
	Contender		Bouteſeu, incendiary		Slave		Enſlave
	Boldneſs		Embolden		Money		Mint, coyne
	Powerful		Enable		Erre		Seduce
	Impotent		Diſable		Evil		Deprave, marr
	Great		Magnifie, aggravate		Exceed		Cloy
	Little		Diminiſh, abate		Stay		Detain, hold
	Healthy		Cure, heal				at bay
	Dye		Kill, ſlay, mortal		Go		Set packing
	Live		Enliven, quicken		Bleed		Let blood
	Fade		Wear out, conſume		Shine		Burniſh, poliſh
	Riſe		Raiſe, rouse, ſtart		Maniſeſt		Illustrate, clear
			Fluſh, ſpring, unkennel		Sparkle		Strike fire
	Fall		Fell, throw down		Loſe		Endamage

This mark is applicable both to Subſtantives and Adjectives, as in *Adoption*, *Adopting*, *Adopted*, *Sudorification*, *Sudorific*, &c.

Sign.

The other Transcendental note of *Sign* is adjoined to the former, by reason of some kind of affinity (though somewhat remote) which there is betwixt them. As the former Particle doth import the notion of *efficiency* or making; so doth this of *Representing* or signifying. It is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives. So

These words	Anchor	will signify	Buoy	These words	Arming or incursion pass.	will signify	Alarum
	Foot		Footstep, track		Jugam. Invas.		Beacon
	Wound		Scar		Future event		Ominous
	Percussion		Vibex, Black and Blew		Evil		Inauspicious
	Vest service		Livery		Great evil		Portentous
	Wind		Weathercock		Terminal or Limit		Meer, land-mark
			Fane		To head or hand		Becken
	Family, or Nobility		Coat of Arms		To grief		Lament, deplore
	Regality		Crown		To praise		bewail, bemoan
	Magistracy		Mace				Applaud

II.

3. { AGGREGATE
SEGREGATE

Aggregate.

The first of these doth denote a multitude in Society, unto which common speech doth needlessly assign several distinct names; whereas the Natural notion is the same in all of them; and therefore such various names may justly be reckoned amongst the redundancies of Language. So

These words	Affessors	will signify	Bench	These words	Young Dogs	will signify	Litter
	Souldiers		Party		Foxes		Airy
	Travelling Merchants		Caravan		Pigs		Team
	Waiters		Train, retinue		Hawks		Brood
	Ships		Navy, Fleet		Ducks		Scour, Fry
	Military Ships		Armado		Chickens		Scull
	Sheep		Flock		Fish		Wood, Grove
	Geese				Trees		Coppice
	Cows		Heard		Small trees		Thicket
	Deer		Drove		Shrubs		Brake
	Hoggs		Teame		Ferne		Reek, Stack
	Drawing horses		Pack		Hay		Cock
	Hunting dogs		Covey		Straw		Pile
	Partridge		Swarm		Fewel wood		Bavin
	Bees				Twigs		

And so likewise may it be for those others words

Jewels	Carcanet
Feathers	Plume
Berries	Cluster, Bunch
Counters	Set
Cards	Pack
Dice	Bale
Silk, Cloth, &c.	

So

So the words Selling, or Hiring, with this mark, will signifie to sell by *whole sale*, and to hire by the Great.

The second of these being opposite to the former, will signifie Segregate. things under the notion of *distribution*; and being segregated, which we commonly express by the words *Each* and *Every*; it is applicable to the *Numbers* to make them *distributives*: *Singuli, Bini, Trini, &c.* Each one, every two, every three, or one by one, by twos, by threes, &c. And so for all other things capable of the like notion. The *Latin* expresses it by the Termination (*tim*) as was said before. So

{ <i>Sigillatim</i> One by one	{ <i>Paulatim</i> By little and little
{ <i>Viritim</i> Man by man	{ <i>Pedetentim</i> Foot by Foot
{ <i>Ostiatim</i> Door by door	{ <i>Gradatim</i> By degrees
{ <i>Verbatim</i> Word by word	{ <i>Seriatim</i> By ranks or classes.

The English, besides the above-mentioned peculiar way of Phrasology, doth sometimes express this notion by compounding with the Termination (*ly*) as *Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Annually, &c.*

It is applicable likewise to Nouns of Action, or Verbs. So

These words	{ Giving	will signifie	{ Distributing, Dispensing
	{ Gathering		{ Picking up
	{ Selling		{ Retailing
	{ Hiring		{ Hiring by the day

III.

I. { *L A M I N* { *P I N*

The first pair in the third Combination do properly refer to the *Figure* of things; and the note of these, added to the name of the *matter* of which they consist, will be useful to supply the words for several things.

The former of these doth denote a broad and flat Figure.

These words	{ Wood	will signifie	{ Board, Plank	These words	{ Fire	will signifie	{ Leam
	{ Glas		{ Pane		{ Ice, Snow		{ Flake
	{ Paper		{ Leaf, Sheet		{ Pudding fryed		{ Pancake
	{ Mettal		{ Plate		{ Bread		{ Sippet, Tost, Wafer
	{ Lead		{ Sheet		{ Staffe		{ Lath
	{ Iron supertinn'd		{ Latin				

The second denotes a round and long Figure, and being affixed to the word signifying the matter of it, or the thing about which it is used, it may serve for the expression of several names. So

{ Iron	{ Nayle
{ Wood	{ Peg
{ Vest	{ Pin
{ String	{ Tag
{ Cuspidated	{ Tine

III.

2. { INSTRUMENT
VESSEL

This pair is intended to signifie the General Names belonging to each of the two principal kinds of *Utenfils*.

Instrument.

By *Instrument*, is meant fuch a kind of *Utenfil*, as is of a more *simple figure*, and properly designed for *Operation*. This mark is to be affixed to the Character of that particular *Action* or *Operation*, in which fuch instruments are used ; and whereas there may be feveral kinds of instruments, that may be useful for the fame kind of operation ; they are to be farther diftinguifhed by their *Matter*, *Figure*, *Bignefs*, or fome other circumftance. So

These words	Foraminating	will fignifie	Aule, Piercer	These words	Shaving	will fignifie	Razor
	Little		Drill, Bodkin		Filing		File
	Great		Gimlet, Wimbel		Sawing		Saw
	Digging		Auger		Graving		Graver, stile
	Cuspidate		Spade, Shovel		Planing		Plane
	Reaping, Great		Pick-ax, Mattock		Contufion		Pestle
	Little		Sythe		Painting		Pencil
	Fuel fupporting		Syckle		Writing		Pen
	Little		Dog, Creeper		Candle fup- porting		Candleftick
	Great		Andiron, Cobi- (ron		Weaving		Shuttle
	Striking, Cutting		Hatchet		Clipping		Tongs. Shears
	Little		Axe		Brushing		Brush, Beafom
	Great		Leaver		Combing		Comb
	Lifting		Ballance		Horary		Dyal
	Weighing		Wedge		Star mea- fure		Aftrolabe
	Cleaving		Wheel		Sub-forging		Anvil
	Wheeling		Screw		Ringing		Bell
	Screwing		Spring		Whipping		Scourge, Rod
	Springing		Flaile		Rofting		Spit
	Threfhing		Rake		Vifion		Spectacles
	Gathering		Fork		Signifer		Colours, Aun- tient, Cornet, Banner
	Scattering		Sive				
	Cribrating						

Veffel.

Under this fecond Particle (*Veffel*) are comprehended fuch kind of fimple *Utenfils*, whose proper ufe is to *contain* ; they are diftinguifhable either

1. By the *things* which *they* are designed to hold and *contain*.
2. By the *operations* and actions for which they are *used*.
3. By the *matter* of which they confift, together with their feveral *figures* and *quantities*.

Of the first kind are such instances as these. So

The words	Water	will signify	Cistern	The words	Wooden	will signify	Bowle
	Oyle				Leather		Jack
	Glass		Cruet, Cruce		Pottage		Porringer
	Earth		Jarr		Sauce		Saucer
	Drink				Table fire		Chafing-dish
	Little		Cup, Pot, Chalice		Candle		Lanthorn
	Great		Goblet		Inke		Inke-horn
	Earthen		Pitcher		Urine		Chamber-pot

Of the second are such as these. So

The words	Washing	will signify	Bason	The words	Melting	will signify	Crucible
	Little		Laver		Distilling		Still, Alembick
	Great				Straining		Colander
	Boyling		Skillet		Infusion		Tunnel, Funnel
	Little		Caldron, Kettle		Exfusion		Ewer
	Great		Copper, Furnace		Contusion		Mortar
	Earthen		Pipkin		Incense		Censor, Perfumers pot
	Frying		Frying-pan		Baptism		Font

Of the third sort there are such examples as these. So

The words	Earthen	will signify	Pot
	Narrow		Urne
	Broad		Pan
	Wooden		Trough
	Oblong		Vatt
	Great		Vial
	Glassy		

AGU

III.

3. JUGAMENT
MACHIN

This next pair is put to signifie such kind of Utenfils as are of a *less simple figure* then the former.

Jugament.

The word *Jugament* doth comprehend such kind of forms as are *distensoria longa*; consisting of several distinct parts united by Art, being *more* complex then instrument, and *less* then Machin. The mark of it is to be affixed, either to the name of the *Action* or the *Thing* about which they are used: as in these examples.

The words	Carriage	will signifie	Barrow	The words	Printing	will signifie	Press
	of Persons		Bier		Holding		Pincers
	Dead				Suspension		Gallows,
	Living, by		Sedan				Gibbet
	Men		Litter		Extension		Rack
	Horses		Tumbrel		Feet imprison		Stocks
	Traction		Plow		Head imprison		Pillory
	Plowing		Harrow		Neck		Yoke
	Harrowing		Fan		Sub-foot		Pattin
	Winnowing		Loom		Broyling		Gridiron
	Weaving		Rack, Cratch		Fewel		Grate
	Beasts Food		Coop, Pen, Cage		Session		Stoole,
	Bird restraining		Weele				Settle
	Fish catching		Sluce		Bed		Bedstead
	Stream stopping		Roler		Clipping		Cizzars
	Roling		Canopy, umbrel-		Circle making		Compass
	Shadowing		la, Screen		Wind music		Organ

Machin.

By the second are intended such Utenfils as are of a *more complicate figure*, being mixed either with Wheels, Scrues, or Pullies, and *designed for motion*. The mark is to be affixed unto the Character of the Action for which they are used. So

The words	Hour	will signifie	Watch	The words	Rosting	will signifie	Jack
	Signing		Clock		Up-pulling		Crane
	Sounding		Pocket watch		Holding		Vice
	Portatile		Mill		Compressing		Press
	Grinding		Quern		Way-measuring		Way-wiser
	Little						

IV.

1. SEPIMENT
ARMAMENT

Sepiment.

The first of these may serve to expresse and describe those several kinds of things and names which are used for *Enclosure*. So

These words	Wood Lamin	will signifie	Pale	These words	Water	will signifie	Mote
	Staff or {		Rail		Sheep		Sheepfold
	Beam		Hedge		Military		Line, outwork, &c.
	Shrub		Bank		of basket		Gabion
	Earth				Transverse shutting		Barricado

The

The second mark for *ARMAMENT* or Tackle, will serve to ^{Armament.} describe sufficiently several things of that nature, without affording distinct names for them, to be applyed unto the Character of the Action or Part to which it belongs.

These words	Horse, cohibiting	will signify	Bridle	These words	Horse back	will signify	Saddle
	instigating		Spur		Rustic		Pannel
	Head		Head-stall		Riders foot		Pack-saddle
	Mouth		Bitt, Snaffle		Leg		Stirrup
	Neck		Collar		Circumligating		Gambado
	Tayl		Crupper		Finger for sowing		Surcingle, girdle
	Foot		Horse-shoos				Thimble

IV.

2. { VEST
ARMOUR

The first of these will help to describe those various names that are given to several sorts of *Garments*, according to the *Parts*, *Things*, or other circumstances most considerable in their use. So

These words	Head	will signify	Cap	These words	Breast	will signify	Stomacher
	Margined		Hat		Arm		Bib, Biggin
	Low		Bonnet		Hand		Sleeve
	Reticulate		Cawl		Woollen		Glove
	Bishops head		Miter		Belly		Mitten
	Votaries head		Cowl		Thighs close		Apron
	Fore-head Linnen		Frontlet, cross-		Loose		Breeches
	Face		Mask (cloth		Leg		Petticoat
	Chin		Muffler		Leather		Stocken, Hose
	Neck		Band		Foot		Boot
	Trunc		Doublet		Loose		Shoos
	Sub-trunc		Waistcoat		Inner		Slipper
	Super-trunc		Jerkin, Coat		Upper loose		Pantofle
	Loose super humeral		Hood		Close		Sock
	Inmost Linnen		Shirt, Shift		Long loose		Cloak
	Outmost Linnen		Surplice, Frock		Bed woollen		Caslock
	Bishops Linnen		Stole		Linnen		Gown
	Silk		Rochet		Covering		Blanket
	Service signing		Livery		Penfil		Sheet (terpane
	Chamber		Hanging		shadowing		Coverlet, coun-
	Table Woollen		Carpet		Concealing		Curtain
	Linnen		Table cloth				Mantle, Veil

The second Particle is designed only for *defensive Armour*, which ^{Armour.} bears some Analogy to *Vests*. The note of it may be affixed to the several Parts. So

These words	Head	will signify	Helmet, murrion	These words	Hand	will signify	Gauntlet
	Neck		Head-piece		Leg		Greaves, Jambeaux
	Trunc		Gorget		Defensive to be		Shield, Buckler
	Breast		Habergeon, Corflat		handed		Target
	Back		Breast-plate				
			Back-piece				

HOUSE

IV.

3. HOUSE
ROOM

House.

The first of these will by its composition serve to express those various names which are given to *Houses*, in reference to the several things or uses they are designed for. So

These words	Corn threshed	will signify	Granary	These words	Publick hospitating	will signify	Inn
	Not threshed		Garner		Sale of Wine		Tavern
	Hogs		Barn		Ale		Ale-house
	Dogs		Sty		Votaries		Abby, Cloister
	Horses		Kennel		Sick persons		Covent, Monastery
	Hawks		Stable		Eleemosynated		Spittle, Hospital
	Pigeons		Mew		Mad		Alms-house
	Bees		Dove-cote		Idlers		Bethlehem
	Conny		Hive		Imprisonment		Bridewel
	Lions or Bears		Borough		Forin sic		Goal, Prison
	Ammunition		Den		Discipling		Hall
			Arsenal		Fornicat.		School
			Magazine				Stews, Brothel
	Bones of dead		Charnel				Bordel
	Water		Conduit				

Room.

As the former Particle may be useful for the expression of the names of several *Houses*; so will this second for particular *Rooms* or Chambers. So

These words	Conventus	will signify	Hall	These words	Cloths	will signify	Wardrobe
	Eating		Dining room		Clothing		Vestry
	Discourse		Parlour		Armory		dressing-room
	Sleeping		Bed-chamber		Selling		Armour
	Walking		Dormitory		Preserving		Shop
	Privacy		Gallery		Drying		Repository
	Books		Closet		Exter. dimin.		Kill, drying
	Meat		Library		Way		loft
	Preparing		Kitchin		Upper		Lobby
	Keeping		Larder		Naval		Anti-chamber
	Baking		Pantry		Bees		Passage, room
	Potation		Pastry		Counsel		Loft, Garret
	Potus		Buttery		Secret		Cabbin
	Dunging		Cellar		Ecclesiastic		Cell
			Jakes, Privy				Conclave
			house of office				Consistory

HABIT

V.

Habit:

I. { HABIT

ART

Each of these are applicable to Nouns. The use of the first Particle, is to denote the *Habitualness* of any such thing whose Radix is not primarily under that Genus of *Habit*. So these words *Rejoycing, Worshipping, Obedient, Disobediencce, &c.* with this mark, will be determined to the *Habit* of *Chearfulness, Devotion, Obedience, Contumacy, &c.*

There are many Radical words under other Predicaments, as that of *Action, Love, Zeal, Compassion, Envy, &c. Singing, Writing, &c.* That of *Relation, as Governing, Bargaining, Thieving, Whordom, Deceiving, &c.* which when they are to be used under the notion of *Habits*, must be marked with this affix.

The chief use of the second Particle, is to supply the place of those several names which are commonly given to *Arts* and *Sciences*. So

These words	Quantity	will signifie	Mathematic	These words	Weight	will signifie	Static
	Magnitude		Geometry		Building		Architecture
	Number		Arithmetic		Wars		Chivalry
	World		Cosmography		Military order		Tactic
	Star motion		Astronomy		Swording		Fencing
	Land		Geography		Language		Grammar
	Times		Cronology		Oration		Oratory
	Harmony		Musie		Arguing		Logic
	Vision		Optic, perspective		Manners		Ethic
					Transcendent		Metaphysic

And so for those other cheating Arts of *Manteia* or *Wizarding*, with which the world always hath been and will be abused. In the naming of these it would be convenient to add the word *Manteia*, the better to distinguish these from such as are true *Arts* and *Sciences*. So

The Art of	Star mant.	=	Astrology
	Hand mant.		Chiromancy
	Face mant.		Physiognomy
	Fire mant.		Pyromancy
	Water mant.		Hydromancy

X x

OFFICER

V.

2. { OFFICER
ARTIST

Though this second pair be not of any great affinity, yet are they here united, upon account, that they both denote personal respects.

Officer.

The first of them affixed to any single Character, will signifie the notion of *Prefecture* in any kind of place, imployment, relation; whether *Honourable*, or mean and *Servile*, as the Integral shall denote: But if the Integral be compounded with the Preposition *Pro*, or *Vice*, or instead of, which signifies the notion of *Substitution*, it will then express the *Deputy* or substituted officer; if with the Preposition *Sub* or *Under*, it will then denote the *Inferiour* or subordinate officer of that kind. So

These words	Navy	will signify	Admiral,	These words	Street	will signify	Scavenger
	Arms		Vice-admiral		Citing		Sumner, Ap- paritor
	Brigade		General,		Peace		Justice,
	Regiment		Lieuten-Gen.		Degrees		Constable
	Company		Major General		Writing		Herauld
	Military Provision		Colonel, Tribune		Speaking		Secretary,
	Ten Souldiers		Captain, Centu- rion		Ante-ambulant		Clerk
	Tribe		Commiffary		Pro-Presbyt.		Prolocutor
	City		Corporal,		Sub-Presbyt.		Usher, Beadle
	University		Serjeant		Pasture		Curate
	College		Sheriff, Under- Sheriff		Sheep		Clerk
	Abby		Major		Cows		Hayward
	Manners		Chancellour,		Hogs		Shepherd
	Alms		Vice-chan.		Deer		Cow-herd
	Accounts		Master, Warden,		Conies		Hog-herd
	Money		President, Pro- vost, Rector,		Hawks		Keeper
	Revenue		Principal.		Provision		Warrenner
	Gathering		Abbot, Prior		Meat ordering		Falconer
	Market		Censor		Drink		Steward,
	Poor		Almner, Subalm- ner		Door		Manciple,
	Temple		Auditor		Chamber		Caterer
	Book		Bursar, Trea- surer		Horfe		Sewer
	Parturition		Steward		Agriculture		Butler
	Singing		Collector		Arresting		Porter
	Cleaning		Clerk of Market		Imprisoning		Chamberlain
	Temple		Overseer		Whipping		Groom,
			Church-warden		Executing		Hostler
			Librarian		Fornicating		Bailiff
			Midwife				Baily, Beadle,
			Chorister				Serjeant,
			Sexton				Catchpole
							Jailour,
							Warder
							Beadle
							Executioner
							Pander, Bawd
							The

The other Affix for *ARTIST*, is not of so much use or necessity as the rest, because it may be sufficiently expressed by those two Particles of Art and Person. It is here put in, because I could not think of any more convenient notion of the like affinity to supply this place. So

These words	Quantity	will signify	Mathematician
	Magnitude		Geometrician
	Number		Arithmetician
	World		Cosmographer
	Star		Astronomer, &c.

V.

3. *MECHANIC*
MERCHANT

The last pair in this Combination may properly serve to express those words which are commonly given to Persons from their several Trades and Occupations.

The first, for the Trades of *Manufacture*, according to the several employments or object matters about which such Trades are conversant; some of which will be capable of composition with the Preposition *Sub* or *Under*. So

These words	Stone	will signify	Mason	These words	Leather	will signify	Tanner
	Wood		Carpenter		Cloth		Clothier
	Metal		Smith		Cloth thickning		Fuller
	Gold		Gold-smith		Vest		Taylor
	Iron		Black-smith		Foot-vest		Botcher
	Lead		Plummer		Head-vest		Shoomaker
	Pewter		Pewterer		Hand-vest		Cobler
	Brass		Brasier		Spinning		Hatter
	Gems		Tinker		Sowing		Glover
	Statues		Lapidary		Washing		Spinster
	Painting		Statuary		Bed		Sempster
	Musick		Sculptor		Tub		Laundress
	Medicine		Painter		Knife		Upholster
	Printing		Minstrel		Bow		Cooper
	Writing		Fidler		Candle		Cutler
	Cord		Apothecary		Book		Fletcher
			Printer				Chaundler
			Scrivener				Book-binder
			Roper				

And so for other particular Trades which belong to other matters, as *Gun, Lock, Clock, Watch, &c.*

Merchant.

The second for the trades of *Exchange*, many of which were wont in their *English* names to be compounded with the Termination *Monger*; as *Wood-monger*, *Iron-monger*, *Fish-monger*, &c. From the old Latin word *Mango*, which signifies a *Seller*. So

These words	Flesh	will signify	Butcher	These words	Linnen	will signify	L. Draper
	Cattle		Grasier		Woollen		W. Draper
	Spice		Grosser		Head-vest		Haberdasher
	Wine		Vintner		Old-vest		Broker
	Victuals		Victualer		Silk		Mercer
	Medicament		Drugster		Book		Stationer.

VI.

1. { POWER or Ability
APTITUDE or Proneness.

Betwixt these two there is an evident affinity, both of them being common servile notions, and of very general extent; they are applicable to an *Integral* both *Substantive* and *Adjective*, and capable both of an *Active* and *Passive* sense: Being expressed in Latin by the Termination (*tivus* and *bilis*) and in English by the Termination (*tive* and *ble*) And when the words to which they are affixed are compounded with any Adverb of a Negative or Privative sense, they are by that Adverb made to signify, *Impotence* or *Ineptitude*, either *Active* or *Passive*.

Though the derivations of *Abstracts* before-mentioned may serve well enough for several of the following instances, yet to prevent the ambiguity that may otherwise happen in some of these derivations, it will be proper to make use of these Particles. We have not actually indeed such variety of words as may be suited to these notions; but this is from the defect of Language, for the things themselves are naturally capable of this kind of inflexion.

Power.

The first of these may signify either

Affirmatively

{ Substantive, denoting *Ability*{ Active, to do, *Sensitiveness*, *Visiveness*{ Passive, to be done, *Sensibleness*, *Visibleness*{ Adjective, or *Able*{ Active, to do, *Sensitive*, *Visive*{ Passive, to be done, *Sensible*, *Visible*

Negatively

{ Substantive, denoting *Inability*{ Active, to do, *Insensitiveness*, *Invisiveness*{ Passive, to be done, *Insensibleness*, *Invisibleness*{ Adjective, or *Unable*{ Active, to do, *Insensitive*, *Invisive*{ Passive, to be done, *Insensible*, *Invisible*

By

By this Particle are all these common words to be exprest, *Capable, Effable, Audible, Accessible, Comprehensible, Evitable, Fallible, &c.* which being compounded with the Negative Particle (*in*) will signifie the opposite, as, *Incapable, &c.*

In this sense, to render a man *Unresponsive*, is to *Confound, Poze, Puzzle, Non-plus*. A person *insolutive*, or (as we commonly say) insolvent, is a *Bankrupt*; *Unwalkative*, is a *Cripple*; *Non-surrective*, is *Bedrid*; *Unfatable*, is *Flue, &c.*

The second of these may likewise signifie, either

Aptitude.

- Affirmatively, whether affixed to
 - Substantive, denoting *Aptness*
 - Active, to do, *Amorousness, Credulousness*
 - Passive, to be done, *Amiability, Credibility*
 - Adjective, *Apt*
 - Active, to do, *Amorous, Credulous*
 - Passive, to be done, *Amiable, Credible*
- Negatively, whether affixed to a
 - Substantive, *Unaptness*
 - Active, to do, *Unamorousness, Incredulousness*
 - Passive, to be done, *Unamiableness, Incredibility*
 - Adjective, *Unapt*
 - Active, to do, *Unamorous, Incredulous*
 - Passive, to be done, *Unamiable, Incredible*

There are great variety of Integrals, to which these notes are applicable. So

These words	will signifie	Motion	Agile, Nimble-ness	These words	will signifie	Evaporative	Volatile
		Fear	Timorous,			Imitative	Mimical
			Terrible			Cleanse	Absterfive
		Shame	Bashful-ness			Corrode	Corrosive
		Anger	Hasty, Touchy,			Sickness	Crazy
			Peevish, Froward,			Sleep	Sickly
			Choleric, Testy,			Grudge	Drowsie
			Pettish, Snappish, &c.			Kick	Querulous
		Contention	Captious-ness,			Break	Skittish
			Quarrellsom				Frail
		Contempt	Scornful,				Brittle
			Despicable			Correction	Corrigible
		Luft	Salacity,			Associate	Sociable
			Libidinous			To be found	Obvious
		Inventiveness	Sagacity			Inhabit	Habitable
		Play	Wanton,			Trouble	Troublesom
			Gamesome				

There are some words in our English Tongue which are used promiscuously, both Actively and Passively; as *Changeable, Mutable, Alterable, Pitiful, Fearful, Mortal, &c.* whereby they are liable to mistake, which may be prevented by these Particles, being duely apply'd either to a *Substantive* or *Adjective, Active* or *Passive*, as the sense shall require.

INCEP-

VI.

2. { INCEPTIVE
FREQUENTATIVE

Inceptive.

The first signifies the *beginning* of Actions or Things; which being a kind of *Mode* or imperfect notion, is therefore fit to be joyned as a *servile* and *auxiliary*. 'Tis commonly expressed in English, by the word *Wax* or *Grow*; And in *Latin* (as was observed before) by the Termination *sco*, *Senesco*, *Lucesco*, *Calesco*; *Wax old*, *Wax light*, *Wax hot*, &c. There are in our Language some peculiar words and phrases, which do only import this notion, and by this mark will be rendred needless and redundant. So

These words	Fire	will signifie	Kindle, Tind, Light	These words	Possess	will signifie	Take Livery and Seisin
	Break		Crack		Repent		Relent
	Usurp		Encroach		Trade		Set up
	Navigate		Take shipping, Launch		Work		Set to work
	Itinerate		Set forth		Hold		Take hold
	Proceed		Set forward		Effluviat		Tap, Broach

So the word *Morning*, with this note will signifie, *Dawning*, *Day-spring*, *Aurora*, *Diluculum*; And the word *day* or *night*, with this mark will signifie, *Crepusculum*, *Twilight*.

Frequentative.

The second of these doth signifie the repetition or *wontedness* of Actions, which is such a kind of *servile* notion as the former, and therefore fit to be this way provided for. It is of a very large extent in the use of it, being (as the other notion of inceptive likewise is) applicable to most Verbs; And there are some words in our English which will by this note be rendred needless. So

These words	Drink	will signifie	Bibble, Tipple	These words	Demand	will signifie	Solicit, Dunne
	Talk		Babble		Sigh		Sob
	Move in Water		Dabble		Disappear		Twinkle
	Come		Haunt, Resort		Pull		Glimmer
	Repeat		Inculcate Ingeminate		Bite		Vellicate Gnaw

It may be worthy consideration to enquire, whether the opposite to each of these, *viz.* *Desinative* and *Raritive* or seldom, ought not to be particularly provided for in this kind.

ENDEA-

VI.

3. { ENDEAVOUR
IMPETUS

Both these may contribute to the Abbreviating of Language, when they are compounded as serviles; there being several distinct words and phrases, which by such composition will be rendred needless, their true notions being sufficiently expressable by the use of these Particles.

The first denotes the Application of a Mans self to the doing of any thing. So Endeavour.

These words	Hear	will signify	Listen, Hearken, Attend, Give Ear	These words	Strike	will signify	Strike at Foine at
	See		Pry, Peep		Strike thrust-ingly		Reach after
	Feel		Grope		Obtain		Purvey
	Lift		Heave		Provide		Set to Sale
	Catch		Catch at		Sell		

The second doth denote the particular fit, or sudden violence of any Action or Thing. So Imperius.

These words	Motion	will signify	Start, Jerk	These words	Running	will signify	Career
	Thrust		Rush		Anger		Fury
	Pull		Twitch		Melancholy		Dump
	Percussion		Rap		Flame		Flash
	Catch		Snatch		Wind		Flaw, Gust
	Bite		Snap		Rain		Storm
	Exclamation		Shout, Squeak, Squeal, Scream, Shreek		Battel		Shock
					Disease		Fit, Paroxysm

VII.

1. { AUGMENTATIVE
DIMINUTIVE

These are of very general comprehensive usefulness in Language.

The former of them doth properly denote Transcendental Greatness, both Extensive and Intensive. When it is applyed to Bodies, 'tis of the same import with those usual words, Great, Huge, Vast, Main: and is by the Latins often expressed in Adjectives by the Termination (osus) whereby they signifie the notion of Abounding.

When it is applied to Qualities or Actions, it denotes Intention of Degrees, being equivalent with those Articles, very, much, hard, sore, stark, sound, greatly; Valde, multum, oppido, magnopere, perquam, admodum, vehementer, cumprimis, &c.

It is applicable likewise by way of Allusion to the Amplitude, Grandeur, and eminency of any thing in its kind, which being a general Metaphor, may therefore fitly and safely be this way provided for: As the words Man, Physician, Merchant, with the note of Diminutive affixed to them, do signifie, meanness and contemptibleness: So the same words with this mark of Augmentative, will denote eminency and considerableness, being proper to commend and set forth any thing for extraordinariness in its kind.

1. This

1. This mark may be applied to the names of Bodies. So

These words	Sea	will signify	Ocean	These words	Cord	will signify	Cable,
	Wave		Billow, Surge		Dish		Rope
	Staffe		Stake, Batt		Spoon		Charger
	Twig		Pole		Hammer		Ladle
	Branch		Bow, Arme of Tree		Wooden hammer		Sledge Beetle

2. It may be applied to such names as signifie Qualities or Actions.

These words	Hate	will signify	Abhor, Abominate, Detest	These words	Past	will signify	Antique, of old
	Fear		Aghast, Hideous, Dread, Terrour,		Oblique		Steep
	Anger		Rage, Wrath, Fury, Rave,		Vicious		Flagitious, Heinous, Profligate
	Grieve		Take on		Hunger		Greadiness, Eagerness
	Shame		Confusion		Eat		Devour, Voracious
	Wonder		Astonish		Drink		Carouse, Quaff, Swill
	Malice		Consternation		Spit		Spawl
	Care		Rancor		Hot		Torrid, Swelter, Soultry
	Willing		Anxiety, Solicitude		Pain		Torment, Torture
	Desire		Forward		Price		Pretious, Costly, Sumptuous, Dear
	Known		Long for		Adorned		Brave, Gallant, Gorgeous, Splendid, Sparke
	Ask		Notorious		Beat		Swing
	Labour		Adjure, Urge		Pull		Tug
	Endeavour		Toile, Moile, Drudge		Prove		Demonstrate
	Affirm		Bestir, Stickle, Strive, Coil, Ado, Contend		Reprove		Rate
	Deny		Averr, Avouch, Vouch		Solemnity		Grandeur
	Sound		Renounce		Fame		Renown
	Voice		Loudness, Noise, Clamour, Roar, Cry				

Diminutive.

The second of these being directly opposite to the first, is of like extent and usefulness, and will not need any further explication but only by Instances.

1. 'Tis

1. 'Tis applicable to bodies and things. So

These words	Horfe	will signifie	Nag	These words	Chamber	will signifie	Cell, Cabin
	Pike		Pickerell, Jack		Tower		Turret
	House		Cottage		Sword		Dagger, Ponyard, Stiletto
	Bed		Pallet		Gun		Pistol, Dagg
	Door		Wicket		Stream		Brook, Rivulet
	Rain		Mizling, drizling		Prominence		Stud
	Skin		Tunicle, Cuticle		Fofs		Wrinkle
	Bladder		Veficle		Script		Ticket, Scrole
	Duft		Atome, Mote				Schedule
	Branch		Sprig		Piece		Scrap, Crum
Images	Babies, Puppets,						

2. 'Tis applicable to Qualities and Actions. So

Hot	Tepid, Lukewarm	Drink	Bibb, Sip
Moist	Damp, Dank	Cognition	Hint, inkling, intimation
Light	Glimmering	Doubt	Scruple
Spot	Speck	Sin	Peccadillo, Failing
Wild	Skittish	Vomit	Puke
Gust	Smack, Tang	Burn	Parch, Scorch, Sweal
Sound	Quatch	Boil	Parboil, reare
Skill	Smattering	Play	Dally
Handsome	Pretty	Sleep	Slumber, Nap
Good	A little	Ringling	Jingle, Tinkle
More	Greater	Prayer	Ejaculation (tion)
Great	More	Comment	Glois, Notes, Annota-
Many	Cheap	Contention	Jarring, Bickering
Price	Wag	Past	Alate
Move	Trip	Future	Shortly, soon
Stumble	Limp	Oblique	Steep, slope
Halt	Fray, Scuffle	Sum	Driblet
Fight	Nibble	Proportion	Pittance, Scantling
Bite		Aggregate	Parcel

3. This note may sometimes be applied in a *Metaphorical* sense to signifie contemptibleness or *littleness of value*, as well as *littleness of bulk*. So the word Man with this note may signifie either *Dandiprat*, *Dwarf*, *Elf*, *Zany*, *Pigmy*; or else *Scrub*, *Sorry fellow*, *Companion*, *Jack*. So the word Physician with this note, will signifie *Mountebank*, *Quack-salver*, *Empyrick*: And the word Merchant being so noted, will signifie *Pedler*, *Huckster*, &c.

VII.

2. { EXCESSIVE
DEFECTIVE

Excess.

These are joyned upon account of opposition, the meaning of each being very obvious.

The former denoting all kind of excess; Particularly, 1. The redundant extreme in all *Qualities*, or Vertues together. 2. With such other notions as bear some kind of *Analogy* or resemblance to these in other things. As likewise, 3. The *Nimety* of any Quality or Action.

1. Of the first kind are such instances as these. So

These words	Diligence	will signify	Double diligence	These words	Modesty	will signify	Abjectness
	Consideration		Cunctation		Abstinence		Maceration
	Heedfulness		Carking		Cleanliness		Finicalness
	Patience		Obstinacy		Frugality		niceness
	Constancy		Pertinacy		Liberality		Penuriousness
	Knowledge		Curiosity		Magnificence		Prodigality
	Prudence		Craft				Luxuriousness
	Moderation		Slightness; Neutrality		Courtesie		riotousness
	Justice		Rigor		Taciturnity		Fawning
	Fortitude		Rashness		Urbanity		Shiness
	Magnanimity		Insolence		Gravity		Scurrility
	Meekness		Lentitude, stupor		Faith		Formality
					Hope		Credulity
							Presumption

2. Of the second kind, these are some Instances. So

These words	Plane	will signify	Mountain	These words	Parabola	will signify	Hyperbole
	Oblique		Direct		Mean		Acute
	Present		Past		Ripeness		Over-ripe
	Simultaneous		Preceding		Equal		Superior
	Flet		Gibbous		Sufficiency		Excess

3. Of the third kind, there are these Instances. So

These words	Esteem	will signify	Over-value	These words	Long	will signify	Tedious, prolix
	Opinionate		Over-weene		Old		Stale
	Great		Over-grown		Extension		Sprain
	Load		Over-charge		Dunging		Scowring
			Surcharge		Soon		Over-soon
	Adorned		Gay, Gaudy		Repetition		Battology, Tautology
	Sweet		Luscious		Baked		Over-baked
	Laugh		Giggle		Boiled		Over-boiled
	Hasten		Precipitate		Roasted		Over-roasted
	Chide		Scold				

The

The mark of *Defect* is in each particular correspondent to the former, denoting either

1. The deficient extreme in all kind Acts, Habits, Vertues, as may be seen by the opposites to those before-mentioned.

{ Diligence	{ Idleness
{ Consideration	{ Rashness
{ Heedfulness	{ Carelessness

2. Some kind of resemblance to this in other things.

{ Plane	{ Valley
{ Oblique	{ Transverse
{ Present	{ Future, &c.

3. The deficiency of any Action, or the under-doing of a thing.

{ Esteem	{ Under-value
{ Opinionate	{ Under-weene
{ Great	{ Not sufficiently big, &c.

{ Baked	{ Under-baked
{ Boyled	{ Under-boyled.

VII.

3. { PERFECTIVE
{ CORRUPTIVE

This pair may be of very general use for all kind of *Actions* and *Things*.

Besides those general notions referring to the measure and *degrees* of *things* in the two former pairs, it may be requisite to provide the like way for expressing the *manner of them*, as to *Well* or *Ill*; *Right* or *Wrong*; as it should be, as it should not be. The first of these is in many *Greek* words expressed by the composition with *eu* and *εὐ*, and in *English* by *Well* and *Right*. So

These words	{	Figured	{	Well-favoured	{	Event	{	Prosper, Suc-
		Come		Well come		State		ceed, Speed,
		Advised		Well advised		Humour		Fortunate,
		Healthy		Well in health		Voice		Lucky,
		Put		Set aright		Lettering		Auspicious
		Understand		Understand aright		Prove		Good plight
		Use		Use aright				Debonair
		Time		Oportunity, Season, Good time				Euphony
								Orthography
								Demonstrate

Corruptive. The second of these is sometimes expressed in *English* by composition with those Particles *Dis.* or *Mis.* or *Un.* So

These words	Colour	will signify	Dis-colour	These words	Conster	will signify	Mis-conster
	Figure		Dis-figure		Use		Mis-use, Abuse
	Place		Dis-place		Lead		Mis-lead,
	Order		Dis-order				Seduce
	Proportion		Dis-proportion		Name		Mis-call,
	Service		Dis-service				Nic-name
	Temper		Distemper		Event		Mis-fortune
	Esteem		Mis-prison				Mis-chance
	Opinion		Mistake				Mis-hap
	Become		Mis-become				Mis-adventure
These words	Timely	will signify	Unseasonable, Untimely				
	Figured		Unfashioned, Defaced				
	Event		Unlucky, Unprosperous, Unhappy,				
			Unfortunate, Unsuccessful, Sinister, Adverse				

This mark may likewise serve to express the true notion of several other words, which are not usually thus compounded.

These words	Fancy	will signify	Caprichious,	These words	Horse	will signify	Jade
			Freakish,		Write		Scribble
			Conceited		Cut, Carve		Whittle, Hack
	Ancestor		Degenerate		Content		Male-content
	Jester		Buffoon				
	Temper		Humorist				

VIII.

I. VOICE
LANGUAGE

The first of these will by its composition serve to express those several words which are used for the *Voices* of divers *Animals*: or for the voices that are used in expressing sundry *Actions* or *Affections*. So.

These words	Lion	will signify	Roaring	These words	Sparrow	will signify	Chirp
	Horse		Neighing		Hog		Grunting
	As		Braying		Dog		Barking
	Bull		Bellowing		anger		Snarling
	Cow		Lowling		Whelp		Yelping
	Sheep		Bleating		Frog		Croking
	Wolf		Howling		Cock		Crowing
			Yelling		Goose		Gaggle
	Hen		Cackle		Owle		Hoot
	Chicken		Peep		Bee		Buz, Hum
	Swallow		Chatter				

This

This note may likewise be applied to such kind of voices as belong to several affections. So

These words	{	Grudging	will signify	{	Mutter, grumble, murmur
		Grief			Wail, mourn, moan
		Anger			Chafe, storm
		Contention			Brangle, brawl, wrangle
		Praise			Plaudit

The second particular is paired with the former for its affinity to Language. it. The proper use of it is by its composition with the names or characters of several Countries or Nations, to express the notion of the Languages spoken by them. So the Character or word of *English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, &c.* with this affix, will determine these words to the signification of those Tongues or Languages: And the same note affixed to the name of any *Tribe*, may signify the *Dialect* of it. There seems to be least necessity of this Particle; and it might well be spared, if any more proper could be thought of, to supply the place of it.

VIII.

1. MALE
2. FEMALE

The second pair in this last Combination is for the distinction of such things as have *Sex*. And all those names of *Animals* or *Relations*, which are distinguishable only by their *Sex*, ought not to have any other distinction in their appellations but that of their *Sex*: So that whereas we say, *Ram, Tew, Boar, Sow, &c. Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, &c.* It would be more agreeable to the Philosophy of Speech, if these things were to be expressed a *male sheep*, a *female sheep*, a *male or female swine*; a *male or female Parent* or *Child, &c.*

These marks are applicable

1. To kinds of *Animals*; of which there are such instances as these.

These words	{	Man	will signify	{	Woman	These words	{	Dog	will signify	{	Bitch
		Lion			Lioness			Cock			Hen
		Horse			Mare			Drake			Duck
		Bull			Cow			Gander			Goose
		Stag			Hind			Drone			Bee
		Buck			Doe			Milter			Spawner

2. To Relations of Persons; as in these instances. So

The words	{	Brother	will signify	{	Sister	The words	{	Widower	will signify	{	Widow
		Uncle			Aunt			King			Queen
		Nephew			Niece			Lord			Lady
		Sutor			Mistress			Master			Mistress, Dame
		Servant			Sweet-heart			Man-servant			Maid-servant
		Bridegroom			Bride			Abbot			Abbess
		Husband			Wife			Friar			Nun
		Batchelour			Maid			Sloven			Slut
								Whoremonger			Whore, Strumpet

VIII.

3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{YOUNG} \\ \text{PART} \end{array} \right.$

Young.

By the first of these is meant the young ones or *brood* of any sorts of Animals, for which we have no proper word in *English*. So

These words	Horse	will signify	Colt, Foal, Filly	These words	Dog	will signify	Puppy, Whelp
	Cow		Calf		Cat		Kitlin, Chitt
	Deer		Fawn		Cony		Rabbet
	Sheep		Lamb		Hare		Leveret
	Goat		Kid		Hen		Chicken
	Hog		Pig		Frog		Tadpole
	Bear		Cub		Herring		Sprat

Part.

By the second of these may be expressed such kind of names as do comprehend in them the notion of *Part*, under the several relations of 1. *Situation*. 2. *Proportion*. 3. *Figure* or *Colour*. 4. *Use*.

1. Of the first kind there are such examples as these. So

These words	Ship	will signify	Prow, Beak
	Fore		Poop, Stern
	Hinder		
	Army		Van, Vauntguard, Front
	Fore		Main Battel
	Middle		Rere, Rereward
	Hinder		Wing
	Side		
	Oration		Preamble, Preface, Proem, Prologue
	Fore		Epilogue, Conclusion
	Hinder		

2. Of the second are such instances as these.

A second	Half
A fourth	Quarter
A tenth	Tithe, &c.

And so a fourth part of a Circle is a Quadrant, a sixth part is a Sextant, &c.

3. Of the third kind there are such instances as these.

Hand	
Convex	Back
Concave	Palm
Leg	
Fore	Shin
Hinder	Calf
Egge	
White	White
Yellow	Yolk
Off-cut	Segment

4. Of the fourth kind there are such examples as these.

These words	Covering	will signify	Lid
	Stopping		Stoppie
	To be handed		Handle, Haft, Helve, Hilt
	Bell } striking		Clapper
	Gun }		Cock
	Shoo-fastning		Latchet

It may happen sometimes that two of these Transcendental Particles should concur to the composition of some words : In which case it will be worth consideration, whether it may not be more distinct to express one of them by an *Integral*, and the other by an *Affix*.

It may likewise deserve some farther inquiry, whether some of these Particles here nominated, may not be spared to make room for others more useful ; as particularly those servile general notions of

{ Continuing
 { Discontinuing

{ Permitting
 { Hindering

{ Facility

{ Difficulty ; as likewise, Flower, Fruits, Disease, &c.

I have been somewhat the longer in treating concerning these Transcendental Particles ; because being for the most part *new*, and not all of them used in any one Language, they do thereupon stand in greater need of being more particularly and fully explained and discussed.

I have now done with the first part of *Etymology* ; namely, concerning the *formal differences* or kinds of words, whether { Integrals
 { Particles.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Accidental Difference of words. I. Inflexion. II. Derivation. III. Composition.

THE next thing to be treated of, is concerning the *Accidental Differences* of words; and amongst these

§. I.

1. Concerning the *Inflexion* of them, which doth consist in the several ways of varying the same word to sundry modes of signification. This is not *arbitrary*, as it is used in several Languages; much less should the rules to this purpose, which belong to the Latin, be applied to Vulgar Tongues, to which they are not suited (as many Grammarians use to do) but it ought to be founded upon the Philosophy of speech and such *Natural* grounds, as do necessarily belong to Language.

Integral words are all capable of Inflexion.

1. Noun *Substantives* are inflected in a threefold respect.

1. By *Number*, *Singular* and *Plural*, which being more *Intrinsic* to them, ought to be provided for in the Character or word it self, and not by an Affix.

2. By *Gender*, in things that are capable of *Sex*, which are naturally but two, *Masculine* and *Feminine*: These being less *Intrinsic* to the primary notion of the word, may be more properly expressed by affixes; and then the kind or species of every Animal (abstractedly from the respective Sexes of it) may be signified by the Radical word it self, without any sign of Sex, which will prevent much equivocalness.

3. By *Cases*, which is not so essential and natural to Substantives, as to be provided for in the word it self, by varying the Terminations of it; For though this course hath been used in the *Greek* and *Latin*: yet neither do the Oriental Tongues, *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Arabic*, &c. nor those Occidental of *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*; nor I think doth any Modern Tongue in the world this way express them.

The true notion of the *Nominative Case*, is that which precedes the Verb, and the *Accusative*, that which follows the Verb; of which in speech that is suited to natural Structure and Syntax, there ought to be no other sign or note then the very order. As for the *Genitive Case*, the proper notion of that, is its following another Substantive *in regimine*: But because the following Substantive is not always governed by that which precedes; as *Urbs Roma*, *Rhenus Fluvius*, *Taxus arbor*, &c. therefore 'tis proper to have a Particle or Preposition for it, as our *English* (*Of*) and (*De*) in the *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, which was treated of before. The *Dative Case* is expressed by the Preposition (*To*) the *Vocative* by the Interjection of bespeaking (*O*) and the *Ablative Case* by such a Preposition as denotes Formal or Instrumental cause, or manner of Doing. So that the true notion of the *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Ablative Case*, is nothing else but that obliquity in the sense of a Substantive, which is caused and signified by some Preposition annexed to it, as the *Vocative* is by an Interjection.

And

And besides these three ways of Inflexion, I have shewed before how Substantives are capable likewise of *Active* and *Passive* voice, and of *Tenses*.

Noun *Adjectives* need not have any note to express *Number*, *Gender*, *Case*, because in all these they agree with their Substantives; unless such Adjectives as are used Substantively, by reason of their composition with the Transcendental marks of *Person*, *Thing*, *Time*, *Place*, &c. In which case they have the same kinds of Inflexion with Substantives. But there is belonging to them,

1. A transverse Inflexion by *degrees of Comparison*, which may be best denoted by the extrinsical affixes of *more*, *most*; *less*, *least*.

2. An Inflexion by Voice *Active* and *Passive*, which makes them of the same nature with those words which we call Participles.

3. An Inflexion by *Tenses*. And though usually in the *Latin* there are but two *Tenses*, viz. *Present* and *Future*, in each voice of the Participle, *Amans*, *Legens*: *Amaturus*, *Lecturus*: *Amatus*, *Lectus*: *Amandus*, *Legendus*: excepting in some few words, *Sequens*, *Sequitus*, *Sequiturus*; *Gaudens*, *Gavisus*, *Gavisurus*: and of *Cœnatum*, which is used promiscuously both *Actively* and *Passively*; yet this is a defect in the *Latin* Tongue: For the natural notion doth render Participles as well capable of the *Preter Tense*; and accordingly the *Greeks* have *τύπων*, *τετυφώς*, *τύψων*, & *τυπόμενος*, *τετυμμένος*, *τυφισόμενος*: He that beats, he that hath beaten, he that will beat; he that is beaten, he that hath been beaten, he that will be beaten. The like would have been in *Latin*, if the Philosophy of Speech had been as well observed in the Institution of that Language.

Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflexion by *degrees of Comparison*.

Amongst the Particles, there are only two that are capable of Inflexion; viz. the *Copula*, and *Pronouns*.

The *Copula* is inflected by *Mode* and by *Tense*; which I have sufficiently explained before: Only 'tis here to be noted, that besides those definite notions of time past, present, and to come, there is likewise *Tempus Aoristicum*, or indefinite time; and that whenever the *Copula* is used in *materia necessaria*, it ought to be understood as being indeterminate to any of those differences of time. So for such sayings, *Homo est animal*, *Deus vivit*, &c. there is no kind of time, whether past, present, or future, wherein these sayings are not equally true; so that the sense of such sayings is *est*, *fuit*, *erit*; *vivit*, *vixit*, *vivet*. And therefore it would be convenient to make some distinction for expressing this indefinite time.

Pronoun Substantives are inflected by *Number* and *Gender*, and by *Case*, as Noun Substantives are; besides that kind of improper Inflection, whereby they are made *Possessives*; which is rather a kind of Derivation, and *reduplicative*, which consists only in the doubling of them for the greater *Emphasis*.

The other Particles are not capable of Inflexion, because they do not denote any *Essence* or *Act*, which is capable of several modes or respects, as Integrals, and two of the Particles do: but only the *Circumstances* or *Modifications* of other words; and therefore may be stiled indeclinable or invariable.

§ II. As to *Derivation*, there ought naturally to be but one kind of Root, from which the several differences of Integrals should be derived; and this should be a Noun *Substantive* which signifies the *Thing*, or the *Essence*. If it be a Noun *Substantive Neuter*, then the first branches of it are Substantives *Active* and *Passive*; after which succeed the *Adjectives* belonging to each of them, and then the *Adverbs*, which denote the Quality or Manner of being or doing. All which belong to one branch. Another branch is the Substantives *Abstract*, which have the same kind of derivations from them, as the former; as is more distinctly explained before.

Chap. I.
§ XI.

§ III. As to the last accidental difference of words, viz. *Composition*. 'Tis to be noted, that the words of a Philosophical Language should be so fitted unto natural notions, that there should be little need of other compositions, besides those by *Prepositions*, *Adverbs*, and *Transcendental Particles*. But if this were desired for greater elegance and copiousness of Speech, it should be capable of any composition whatsoever, which may be signified in writing by some *Hyphen* or mark of Union, to joyn the words compounded; and in Speech by pronouncing them together as one word, without changing the nature of either. So the word *Idolatry* is *Idol-worship*, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of the second part of Grammar called Syntax.

AS the first part of Grammar doth treat concerning the nature and differences of particular words: So the second part of Grammar stiled *Syntax*, doth concern the proper way of Union or right Construction of words, into Propositions, or continued Speech. And this may be distinguished into two kinds. 1. That which is *Customary* and figurative: or 2. That which is *Natural* and regular.

1. That structure may be stiled *Customary* and figurative, which is used in the Phraseologies or forms of Speech, peculiar to several Languages, wherein words are put together according to a *Metaphorical* and tralatitious sense of them; as in those Latin Phrases, *Redigere in ordinem*, which signifies, *Privare magistratu*; *E medio tollere*, for *Ocidere*. And so for those English Phrases of Breaking a jest, Hedging in a Debt, Taking ones heels and flying away, Being brought to bed, Lying in, Being in Labour or Travail, &c. All which ought to be rendred according to the natural sense and meaning intended by those Phrases; which is observed in the regular Translation of any Language. And he that would go about to render such forms of Speech, according to the strict and natural sense of the words, could not reasonably expect to be understood in any other Language.

But besides these kind of *Metaphors* which are peculiar to some Tongues, there are others of a more general use, which may be well enough retained in a Philosophical Language.

2. That

2. That structure may be called *Regular*, which is according to the natural sense and order of the words.

The General Rule for this order amongst *Integrals* is, That which governs should precede; The Nominative Case before the Verb, and the Accusative after; The Substantive before the Adjective: Only Adjective Pronouns being Particles and affixed, may without inconvenience be put indifferently either before or after. *Derived Adverbs* should follow that which is called the *Verb*, as denoting the quality or manner of the Act.

As for the *Grammatical Particles*, those which serve for the Inflection or Composition of words should naturally precede; and so likewise should other Adverbs, and Prepositions.

Transcendental Particles are to be joyned in composition at the ends of words, to vary their termination.

Besides the *order* required in Syntax, something ought to be subjoyned concerning the *Quantity* of Vowels or Syllables, together with the several distinctions or *interpunctions* to be observed betwixt words and sentences.

As for that part usually treated of in instituted Grammars, stiled *Prosodia*, concerning the quantity of Vowels, there needs not any thing to be said unto that here; because in a Philosophical Language every Vowel is supposed to be in the writing sufficiently distinguished in this respect; every long Vowel having a note or mark to signify its prolation.

The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little *higher tune*, and *longer time* than others, is to be exprest by an accent; as in the words, Consènt, Contrive, Compòse, Hàving, Wìsdom, Fòrtune, Pròfit, Pàrentage, Prìvilege, Consìder, Detèrmine, &c.

The distinctions to be observed betwixt words and sentences, may refer either to 1. The *time*; or 2. The *manner of pronouncing*.

1. The first concerns those Pauses or *intervals of rest* to be observed in Pronouncing, which were anciently distinguished into three kinds; namely, *Comma*, *Colon*, *Period*. The first of these being marked with a point by the middle of the Letter; The second at the top; The last at the bottom. Unto these, later times have added two others; namely, a mark to signify something intermediate betwixt *Comma* and *Colon*, stiled *Semicolon*; and something more than a *full point*, which is usually exprest by a greater distance betwixt the words, or by a Breach in the line.

The use of these Points is to direct what kind of pause is to be observed, and how the tenor or tone of the voice is either to be continued or to fall.

2. The *manner of pronouncing* words doth sometimes give them a different sense and meaning, and Writing being the Picture or Image of Speech, ought to be adapted unto all the material circumstances of it, and consequently must have some marks to denote these various manners of Pronunciation; which may be sufficiently done by these seven kinds of marks or Interpunctions.

Z z 2

1. *Parenthesis*.

1. *Parenthesis*.
2. *Parathesis*, or Exposition.
3. *Erotesis*, or Interrogation.
4. *Ecphonesis*, Exclamation or wonder.
5. *Emphasis*.
6. *Irony*.
7. *Hyphen*.

1. *Parenthesis* serves for the distinction of such an additional part of a sentence as is not necessary to perfect the sense of it, and is usually expressed in our Western Languages by the inclosing of such words betwixt two curve lines ()

2. *Parathesis*, or Exposition, is used for distinction of such words as are added by way of explication of something preceding, and is usually expressed by inclosing such words between two angular lines; as []

3. *Erotesis*, or Interrogation, is a kind of Period for the distinction of such sentences as are proposed by way of Question, and is usually thus marked ?

4. *Ecphonesis*, or Wonder and Exclamation, is a note of direction for raising the tone, upon occasion of such words as denote some vehement passion, and is noted thus !

5. *Emphasis* is used for the distinction of such word or words, wherein the force of the sense doth more peculiarly consist, and is usually expressed by putting such words into another kind of Character, as suppose the Italic.

6. *Irony* is for the distinction of the meaning and intention of any words, when they are to be understood by way of Sarcasm or scoff, or in a contrary sense to that which they naturally signify: And though there be not (for ought I know) any note designed for this in any of the Instituted Languages, yet that is from their deficiency and imperfection: For if the chief force of Ironies do consist in Pronunciation, it will plainly follow, that there ought to be some mark for direction, when things are to be so pronounced.

7. *Hyphen* is a note that signifies the uniting of two syllables or words into one, and may properly be used when two words are to be compounded together: It is usually expressed by two little strokes, thus (=)

CHAP. X.

Of Orthography. I. Concerning the doctrine of Letters: the Authors who have treated of this Subject. II. A brief Table of such simple sounds as can be framed by men. III. A further explication of this Table, as to the Organs of Speech, and as to the letters framed by these Organs.

O Orthography is that part of Grammar, which concerns the doctrine § I. of Letters, which being the most simple Elements of Speech, it ought therefore to be so stated, that there may be a sufficient number of them to express all Articulate sounds, and not more than are necessary to this end. Much consideration is requisite to the right establishment of these; upon which account this subject hath been largely debated, by several Authors of great names and reputation for Learning: Besides those Famous Emperours, *Cajus Caesar*, and *Octavius Augustus*, who both writ upon this subject: *Varro* likewise, and *Appion*, and *Quintilian*, and *Priscian*, did bestow much pains upon the same enquiry, concerning the just number of Letters. And in later times, it hath been treated of with great variety of Opinions, by *Erasmus*, both the *Scaligers*, *Lipsius*, *Salmasius*, *Vossius*, *Jacobus Matthias*, *Adolphus Metkerchus*, *Bernardus Malincho*, &c. Beside several of our own Country-men, *Sir Thomas Smith*, *Bullock*, *Alexander Gill*, and *Doctor Wallis*; the last of whom, amongst all that I have seen published, seems to me, with greatest Accurateness and subtlety to have considered the Philosophy of Articulate sounds. But besides such (whose considerations upon this subject are made publick) I must not forget to acknowledge the favour and good hap I have had, to peruse from their private papers, the distinct Theories of some other Learned and Ingenious persons, who have with great judgment applied their thoughts to this enquiry; in each of whose Papers, there are several suggestions that are new, out of the common rode, and very considerable.

Dr. William
Holder.
Mr. Lodowick.

Letters may be considered according to their	{	Essence	{	Names
		Accidents		Order
				Affinity
				Figure
				Pronunciation

The Essence of Letters doth consist in their Power or proper sound, which may be naturally fixed and stated, from the manner of forming them by the instruments of speech; and either is, or should be the same in all Languages.

What variety there is of these, may appear from the Distribution of them into their several kinds, according to the following Table; wherein it is endeavoured and aimed at, to give a rational account of all the simple sounds that are, or can be framed by the mouths of men.

Letters

For the better explication of this Table, there are these two § III. things to be considered: 1. The *Causes* of these Letters. 2. The *Letters* themselves.

1. In the *Causes* of Letters there are observable

The *Organs* by which they are formed, either more

{ *Common*; Lungs, Throat, Mouth, Nose.

{ *Peculiar*.

{ *Passive*

{ *Palate*; according to the { *Inmost* or middle parts { *Foremost*

{ *Teeth*; either the

{ { *Root* or inner gums

{ { *Top*

{ *Lip* { *Upper*

{ { *Lower*

{ *Active*; whether the

{ *Tongue*; according to the

{ { *Root* or middle

{ { *Top*

{ *Lips*

The *Actions* of these *Organs*, whether by

{ *Appulse*; of the

{ *Lips*; either

{ { *To one another*

{ { *To the tops of the teeth*

{ *Tongue*; in respect of the

{ { *Top* of it; to the *Teeth*, { *Tops*

{ their { *Roots* or gums

{ { *Root* or middle of it, to the *Palate*

{ *Trepidation*, or vibration; either of the

{ *Lips*

{ { *Tongue*; whether { *Top*

{ { { *Root* or middle of it

{ *Percolation* of the breath, between the

{ { *Lips* contracted

{ { *Tongue*; either the

{ { { *Top* of it, applied to { *Tops*

{ the { *Roots* of the *Teeth*

{ { { *Root* or middle of it, applied to the *inward palate*.

These I conceive to be all the kinds of *Actions* and *Configurations* which the organs are capable of, in order to *Speech*.

What kind of *Letters* are framed by these, will appear in the next *Table*.

All

All simple letters may be distinguished into such as are; either
Apert and free, according to degrees

Greater; styled most properly *Vowels*, which may be distinguished into

Labial, being framed by an emission of the breath through the Lips contracted,

{ *Less*. (o)

{ *More*, with the help of the Tongue put into a concave posture long ways, the Whistling or French (u)

Lingual; the breath being emitted, when the Tongue is put into a posture

{ *More concave*, and removed at some distance from the palate (α)

{ *Less concave* or plain, and brought nearer the palate (a)

{ Somewhat *convex* towards the palate (e)

Lesser; being either

Sonorous; of which it may be said, that they do somewhat approach to the nature of Consonants, and are *mediæ potestatis*; because when they are joyned with any Vowel to compose that which we call a Diphthong, they put on the nature of *Consonants*; and when they are not so joyned, but used singly, they retain the nature of *Vowels*, which is the reason why it hath been so much disputed amongst some Learned Men, whether they are to be reckoned amongst *Vowels* or *Consonants*.

These may be distinguished into

Labial; by an emission of the breath through the Lips, more *Contracted* (γ)

Lingual; when the breath is emitted betwixt the middle of the Tongue in a more *Convex* posture, and the palate (ι)

Guttural; by a free emission of the breath from the Throat (ϑ)

Mute; When the breath is emitted through the Organs of speech, being in the same position as before: but without voice, to be distinguished as their three preceding correspondents, into

{ *Labial* (hγ) or (γh)

{ *Lingual* (hi)

{ *Guttural* (h)

Intercepted and shut; according to degrees

Lesser; which because they have something Vowelish in them, are therefore by some styled *Semivowels*, being spiritous and breathed, whether

Labial; being pronounced through the

Mouth; by

{ *Appulse* of either lip to the opposite teeth, framing

{ V. Sonorous

{ F. Mute

Trepidation of the Lips, like that sound which is used in the driving of Cows, to which there is a correspondent

dent mute, sometimes used as an Interjection of disdain.

Percolation of the breath, betwixt both the Lips contracted round-wise, which makes the vocal whistling sound, to which likewise there is a correspondent mute whistling: But neither of these two last pairs being of use in Language, they need not therefore have any Marks or Letters assigned to them.

Nose; by an appulse; either of the Lips against one another: or against the top of the *M. Sonorous*.

Teeth, framing *HM. Mute*.

Lingual; either in respect of the

Top of the Tongue; being pronounced through the *Mouth*; by

Appulse, of the top of the Tongue, to the

Top of the Teeth; the breath being emitted through the middle of the

Mouth, framing *Dh* sonorous.
Th mute.

Formost part of the Palate; the breath being emitted through the

Corners of the mouth, framing *L* sonorous.
HL mute.

Trepidation or *Vibration*; against the inmost part of the *Palate*, framing *R* sonorous.
HR mute.

Percolation of the breath; between the top of the *Tongue*, and the roots of the *Teeth*, whether more

Subtle, framing *Z* sonorous.
S mute.

Dense, framing *Zh* sonorous.
Sh mute.

Nose; by an appulse of the top of the *Tongue* to the roots of the *Teeth*, framing *N* sonorous.
HN mute.

Root or middle of the Tongue; being pronounced through the

Mouth; by

Appulse; to the inward *Palate*, framing *Gh* sonorous.
Ch mute.

Trepidation; which will frame a sound like the snarling of a dog, to which there is a correspondent mute, like that motion which we make in haaking, not necessary to be provided for by any Letter for Language.

Percolation of the breath between the root of the tongue and the inward palate; to which there is a correspondent mute, which makes a sound like the hissing of a Goose, not necessary to be provided for by any mark assigned to them for Letters.

Nose; by an appulse of the root of the tongue to the inward palate,

A a a

palate, fra-NG sonorous.
ming NGH. mute.

Greater; which do most partake of the nature of Consonants, and may be stiled non-spiritous or breathless, to be distinguished according to the active instruments of speech into

Labial; Intercepting of the breath by closure of the Lips, framing { B. sonorous.
P. mute.

Lingual; in respect of the

Top, intercepting the breath, by an appulse to the bottom of the Teeth, fra- D. sonorous.
ming T. mute.

Root; intercepting the breath, by an appulse to the inmost palate; fra- G. sonorous.
ming C. mute.

These I conceive (so far as I can judge at present) to be all the simple sounds that can be framed by the Organs of Speech.

CHAP. XI.

Of Vowels.

Those Letters are called *Vocales*, Vowels, in pronouncing of which by the Instruments of Speech, the breath is freely emitted; and they are therefore stiled *Apert* or open Letters. These may be distinguished either, 1. *Formally*, by their several Apertions, and the manner of configuration in the instruments of Speech required to the framing of them, which constitutes the distinct species of Vowels; or 2. *Accidentally*, by the quantity of time required to their prolation, by which the same Vowel is made either *long* or *short*.

There are (I conceive) eight simple different species of Vowels, easily distinguishable, whose powers are commonly used. I cannot deny, but that some other intermediate sounds might be found; but they would, by reason of their proximity to those others, prove of so difficult distinction, as would render them useless; these eight seeming to be the principal and most remarkable periods, amongst the degrees of Apert sounds.

As for the third of the *Labials*, the *u Gallicum*, or *whistling u*, though it cannot be denied to be a distinct simple vowel; yet it is of so laborious and difficult pronunciation to all those Nations amongst whom it is not used (as to the English) especially in the distinction of long and short, and framing of Diphthongs, that though I have enumerated it with the rest, and shall make provision for the expression of it, yet shall I make less use of it, than of the others; and for that reason, not proceed to any further explication of it.

It will be difficult to express the several powers of these Vowels by writing; Pronuntiatio being such a thing, *quæ nec scribitur, nec pingitur, nec hauriri eam fas est, nisi vivâ voce.* And therefore the best way for the explaining of them, is by such known words as may be given for the instance of each of them. And as for the figure or writing of those four, which are not commonly esteemed to be distinct species of Vowels, I shall make choice to represent them by such Characters, as may seem least strange. What kind of power or sound that is, which is peculiar to each of these seven Vowels, may be easily understood by these following Instances:

Lipsius de rect.
Pronuntiatione
L. Lat. cap. 3.

α	Short	Bot-tom	Fol-ly	Fot	Mot	Pol	Rod
	Long	Bought	Fall	Fought		Paule	Rawd
a	Short	Batt	Val-ley	Fatt	Mat	Pal	Rad-nor
	Long	Bate	Vale	Fate	Mate	Pale	TRade
e	Short	Bett	Fell	Fet	Met	Pell	Red
	Long	Beate	Veale	Feate	Meate	Peale	Reade
i	Short	Bitt	Fill	Fitt	Mit-ten	Pill	Rid
	Long	Beete	Feele	Feete	Meete	Peele	Reede
o	Short						
	Long	Bote	Foale	Vote	Mote	Pole	Rode
u	Short		Full	Fut		Pul	
	Long	Boote	Foole	Footte	Moote	Poole	Roode
y	Short	But	Full	Futt	Mutt-on	Pull	Rudd-er
	Long			A a a 2			Amongst

Amongst these, the Vowels not commonly owned by us in writing, are these four, α . i . ε . y . But that they are distinct species of Vowels, and have peculiar powers of their own, not expressible by any other Letters, (supposing every Letter (as it ought) to be determined to one particular sound) may sufficiently appear from the above mentioned, and several other Instances. And that those two which are commonly used with us for distinct Vowels; namely, the third and the fifth, i , and υ ; as in the words *Light*, *Lute*, are not simple Vowels, but *Diphthongs*, I shall shew afterwards.

Though the Vowel (o) do not admit of any instance in our Language, wherein it is used *short*, nor the Vowel (y) wherein it is used *Long*; yet there are naturally such differences of these Vowels, as well as of the rest. Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as *Bo-ote*, pronounce it then with half the time, and it must make the short Vowel *Bote*. And thus on the contrary, doubling the time of a short Vowel, as *By-yt*, will render it *Long*: which may serve to explain how these Vowels naturally are capable of being made both long and short; Though by reason of general disuse amongst us, such differences would at first seem somewhat difficult, and not easily distinguishable.

The Vowel (α) is placed first; partly partly in conformity with other Alphabets, and because 'tis the most Apert amongst the *Lingual* Vowels. 'Tis expressed by this Character, because being one of the *Greek* Letters, 'tis more commonly known. 'Tis framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the Tongue and the Palate; the tongue being put into a more concave posture, and removed further off from the palate.

The Vowel (a) is framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate; the upper superficies of the tongue being rendered less concave, and at a less distance from the palate.

The Vowel (e) is framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being brought to some small degree of convexity.

The Vowel (i) is expressed by this Character, because 'tis the most simple figure; and therefore doth best suit with the most acute Letter; as likewise, because this Letter, amongst many other Nations is already used and pronounced according to the sound which is here intended. 'Tis framed by an emission of the Breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being put into a more convex posture, and thrust up near the palate.

The Vowel (o) is the first, and most apert of the *Labials*; being framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the Lips, a little drawn together and contracted.

The Vowel (ε) is the second of the *Labials*, requiring a greater contraction of the Lips. 'Tis expressed by this Character, which is used in *Greek* for ω Diphthong; because commonly that Diphthong, as also the *French* *ou* is pronounced in the sound of this simple Vowel.

The Vowel (y) is wholly *Guttural*, being an emission of the breath from the throat, without any particular motion of the tongue or lips. 'Tis expressed by this Character which is already appropriated by the *Welsh* for the picture of this sound. The

The difference betwixt long and short Vowels, should alwaies be written as well as pronounced, that is, there should be some Note or Mark to expresse when a Vowel is to be used long.

These eight Letters before enumerated, I conceive to be so many distinct species of Vowels, *formally different* in respect of their Powers; and though I cannot at present think of any other besides, yet having formerly, upon new considerations, and suggestions, so often changed my thoughts upon this enquiry, I dare not be dogmatical about it, or assert confidently, that there neither are, nor can be any more: For who knows how many other minute differences of Apertion may be now used, or hereafter found out, by others, which practise and custom may make as easie and distinguishable to them, as these are to us? Besides that the measure of Apertion (as is well observed) must be like continued quantity, *divisibilis in infinitum*. Only this (I think) may be safely affirmed, that the establishment of Vowels here mentioned, will serve much better to expresse all articulate sounds, than can be done by any of the ordinary Alphabets now in use.

I cannot but animadvert here on the by, upon that Argument which Capellus, and others do much insist upon, against the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels; Because (say they) the making of so many, is an injudicious, and irrational invention, for which there is no real ground; there being in nature, and amongst other Languages, but five distinct Vowels, and not fourteen: And therefore they conclude the Invention of them to be new, and not of any great Antiquity.

De Antiquitate Punctorum, l. 1.

To speak freely in this case (without interposing as to the main state of the Question) This Reason doth not seem to be of any force. Though the Conclusion they infer should be true, yet this Argument urged for it, is false, both as to the *Consequence*, and *Antecedent*. The Imperfections and Defects of any Invention, do rather argue the Antiquity, than the Novelty of it; there being much time and experience required to the perfecting any invention: And it would rather follow, that because they are imperfect, therefore are they more like to be Ancient. But besides, the Hebrew Vowels will upon consideration, be found to be a contrivance full of more than ordinary Accuracy, founded upon the Philosophy of Articulate sounds, and may without any force be applied to the number here established: Excepting the French (u).

α { Long ˆ Short ˘	א { Long ˆ Short ˘	ע { Long ˆ Short ˘	י { Long ˆ Short ˘
ο { Long ˆ Short ˘	ס { Long ˆ Short ˘	ץ { Long ˆ Short ˘	

And though there be no distinct Character for ˘ short, and ˆ long, perhaps that Language as well as the English seldom using such distinction in those sounds; yet is (י) sometimes in that Language used instead of a short Vowel, and (ˆ) for a long Vowel.

The use of Scheva in the Hebrew, is to direct the joyning of such Consonants together, as would otherwise be of very difficult, pronunciation, and not easily unite, as in the words לִמּוֹד and מְלִיד, which should

should be pronounced *lmodh* and *mloch*, but because *LM* and *ML*, will not of themselves coalesce, therefore is *Schewah* interposed, which being rapidly pronounced (and that probably as our short *y*) does not seem to make any distinct Syllable.

So that it seems much more colourable to infer the *Novelty* of the Hebrew Points, from the *Accurateness*, than from the injudiciousness of their contrivance.

CHAP. XII.

Of Consonants.

THose Letters are stiled *Consonants*, in the pronouncing of which the Breath is intercepted, by some Collision or Closure, amongst the Instruments of Speech: And for this reason are they stiled *Classe Literæ*, as the *Vowels* are *Apertæ*.

The common distinction of these into *Semi-vowels* and *Mutes*, will not upon a strict enquiry be adæquate. And therefore I do rather chuse to distribute them into these three kinds;

1. *πνευμαίνον*, Spiritous, or Breathed.
2. *ἡμίπνευα*, (if I may use that word) Semi-spiritous, or half Breathed.
3. *ἀπνεύματα*, Non-spiritous, or Breathless.

1. By *Spiritous*, or Breathed, are meant such Consonants, as require to the framing of them a more strong emission of the Breath, either through the Nose.
the Mouth.

1. The Consonants which are to be breathed only through the Nose, may be again distinguished into 1. Sonorous, as *M. N. Ng.*
2. Mute, as *hm. hn. hng.*

Both these kinds, as likewise those that follow through the Mouth, have some imperfect sound of their own, without the joyning of any Vowel with them; though the sonorous only be *Vocal*; and the mute sort are only a kind of Whisper.

By *Sonorous*, are meant, such as require some voice or vocal sound, to the framing of them.

By the *Mutes* of these, are meant other Letters of the same configuration, pronounced with a strong emission of the Breath, without any *Vocal* sound.

(*m*) is *mugitus*, the natural sound of *Lowing*, when the Lips are shut, and the sound proceeds out of the Nose. 'Tis counted of difficult pronounciation in the end of words: For which reason, the Latin Poets cut it off in Verse, when it comes before a Vowel in the next words: And the Greeks do not terminate any word with it.

(*N*) is *Tinnitus*, when the breath is sent out, the Limbus of the Tongue being fixed towards the Gums, or bottom of the upper Foreteeth. In the pronouncing of this, the breath is emitted only out of the Nose, which makes it differ from (*L*). 'Tis counted a pleasant and easie

easie Letter, which may perhaps be the reason why this Letter N, and L, and R, are for the most part, both in Greek and Latin immutable, both in Declensions and Conjugations.

(Ng) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. The sound of it may be continued simple, as well as any other; which makes it evident to be a single letter, and not a compound of n, and g, as we usually write it: Thus the word *Anguis*, in the true spelling of it, should be writ A, ng, G, s, i, s. The Hebrew *y* is supposed by divers Authors, but I think groundlessly, to be of this power. I know several things may be said, to render it probable, that the power here intended, may be sufficiently expressed, by a more soft and slight manner of pronouncing the letters N & G compounded together: But I rather incline to reckon it a simple and distinct Letter.

To the Sonorous letters of this kind, there are three *Mutes* of affinity, *hm*, *hn*, *hng*; which are formed when the breath is emitted through the Instruments of Speech, in the same position respectively as in the former, but without any Vocal Sound. The two first of these are in use amongst the *Welsh* and *Irish*: And the last of them, in the opinion of *Bellarmino*, and some other Grammarians, is rather the true sound of the Hebrew *y*.

2. The Spiritous Consonants to be breathed through the *Mouth*, are likewise of 3 Sonorous, V. Dh. L. R. Z. Zh.

two kinds, { Mute, F. Th. hL. hR. S. Sh.

(V) is the same with that which we call V Consonant: 'Tis of the same power which is commonly ascribed to B *asperated*, or rather *incrassated*. So the Western Jews pronounce their Letter (ב) when not *Dageshated*. And 'tis observed that in Ancient Monuments amongst the Latins, these two Letters have been often put for one another: And that in some words, where the sense hath been very much varied by this change; so *Acerbus* for *Acervus*: *Veneficium* for *Beneficium*. The power of this Letter was first expressed among the Latins by the *Digamma Æolicum*, (Ϝ) (so stiled for its Figure, not its Sound) which is now the Character for the Letter (F) but had at first the power of the Consonant (V) and was written in *Claudius* his time invertedly, as DIFAI, AMPLIAFIT. This Letter is framed by a kind of straining or percolation of the Breath, through a Chink between the lower lip and upper teeth, with some kind of *Murmure*.

(F) is the correspondent *Mute* to this: 'Tis framed by the same kind of position of the Lip and Teeth, and percolation of the Breath betwixt them, with this only difference, that as the former was with some kind of Vocal Sound, so this is wholly mute. This seems to be such an *incrassation* of the Letter (P) as (V) is of (B). 'Tis answerable to the Greek (φ). And though several of the Greek words with (φ) are rendred in Latin by Ph, as *Philosophia*, *Sophista*, &c. yet the *Italians* write *Filosofo*, *Sofista*, &c. and some other words are so rendred in Latin, as φύγη, *fuga*, φήμη, *fama*. What that diluteness is, which *Vossius* saith is more proper to F, than to φ, I understand not; nor is it easie to guess at the meaning of that in *Cicero*, concerning *Fundanius*, and *Phundanius*, unless perhaps it be, as *Lipsius* guesses, of pronouncing it as *Pfundanius*, or else as *P-hundanius*.

(Dh)

*Scaliger de
Causis L. L.
cap. 28.*

*Vossius Gram.
lib. I. cap. 153.*

ibid.

(*Dh*) and its correspondent Mute (*Th*) are of that power which we commonly ascribe to the Letters D, & T, aspirated or incrassated. And though these two Powers are commonly used by us without any provision for them by distinct Characters, yet our Ancestors the *Saxons* had several Letters to express them. They represented (*Dh*) by this mark (ð) as in Faðer, Moðer, ðe, ðat, ðen: And (*Th*) by this mark (þ) as þeif, þick, faip. And 'tis most evident that the sounds of them (though we usually confound them, under the same manner of writing) are in themselves very distinguishable, as in these Examples.

Dh.	Th.
Thee, this, there, thence, that,	Think, thine, thigh, thing, thistle,
those, though, thou, thy, thine.	thesis, thanks, thought,
Father, Mother, Brother, Lea-	throng, thrive, thrust.
ther, Weather, Feather.	Doth, death, wrath, length,
Smooth, Seeth, Wreath, Be-	strength, Loveth, Teacheth,
queath.	&c.

These Letters are framed by a percolation of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the tongue and upper teeth, the first with some kind of vocal sound, the other wholly mute.

(*Gh*) and its Correspondent (*Ch*) are both of them framed by a vibration of the root or middle of the tongue against the Palate, the former being *vocal*, and the other *mute*. They are each of them of difficult pronuntiation: The first is now used by the *Irish*, and was perhaps heretofore intended by the spelling of those English words, *Right, Light, Daughter, Enough, Thorough*, &c. Though this kind of sound be now by disuse lost amongst us, the latter of them (*Ch*) is now used amongst the *Welsh*, and was perhaps heretofore intended by the Greek Letter (χ.) Neither of them is easily imitable by any mouth not trained up to the practise of them.

(*L*) is *Clangor*. 'Tis formed by an appulse of the Tip of the tongue to the Palate, and then forcing out the Breath. 'Tis esteemed *facillima & liquidissima Literarum*; in the pronouncing of which, most Nations do agree.

(*Lh*) or (*hL*) the correspondent Mute to this, is much used by the *Welch*: They seem to form it as the other (*L*) only by abstaining the voice, and a more forcible emission of the Breath, as is used in all other mute letters of the Spiritous kind.

(*R*) is *Stridor vel susurrus*: 'Tis called from the snarling of Dogs, *Litera Canina*: 'Tis made by a quick trepidation of the tip of the tongue being vibrated against the palate; for which, they who are disabled, by reason of the natural infirmity of their tongues, which is called *Τεγυλισμός*, *Balbuties*, do commonly pronounce in stead of it, the letter (*L*) which is of a more soft and easie sound. *Demosthenes, Alcibiades, Aristotle, Scaliger*, the Fathers, are said to have laboured under this Infirmary.

(*Rh*) or (*hR*) the correspondent mute to this, is made by a forcible emission of the breath, through the instruments of Speech in the same position as for the Letter (*R*) but without any vocal sound. 'Tis the same with the Greek (ρ) and much in use amongst the *Welsh*.

(Z)

(Z) is by some stile d (s) *molle*. 'Tis properly the *Greek* (ζ) and the *Hebrew* (ז). 'Tis framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper Teeth or Gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth, with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of *hissing*, mixed with some kind of *murmur*, *apumq; susurro persimilem*: 'Tis of the same affinity with S, as B with P, D with T, and G with C. That double Letter in the *Hebrew* (ז) which is by some accounted equivolent to this, is of a quite different power, as were easie to illustrate by several examples.

(s) the correspondent *mute* (though it be commonly reckoned for a semivowel) is framed as the former, but without any vocal sound. 'Tis stiled *Sibilus*. The power of it is the natural sound of *Hissing*; for which reason 'tis called *Litera Serpentina*. The *Hebrews* have two Characters for this Letter, besides two others for its Allies. Among the *Persians* all words that signifie *Grandeur* and *Magnificence*, are said to be terminated with it: Though others condemn it for a harsh, unpleasing, quarelling Letter. *Messala Corvinus*, a great man, and a famous Orator among the Romans, is said to have writ a particular Treatise against this Letter, much esteemed of amongst learned men. And *Pindar* likewise writ an *Ode* against it, *versus asyrius*, wherein there was no word that had any s in it. The disability of pronouncing this Letter, is called *Blestitas*, *Lissing*, when 'tis corruptly sounded like (th).

(Zh) the sonorous Consonant, and (sh) its correspondent mute, are framed by a percolation of the breath, betwixt the tongue rendered concave, and the teeth both upper and lower: The first being *vocal*, the other *mute*. Though they are not provided for commonly by distinct and simple Characters, yet are they distinct and simple letters; both of them facil and common: The first amongst the French, who express it by *I*, as in the word *Iean*, &c. and is easily imitable by us: And though the other did once cost 42000 men *Judges 12. 6.* their lives, for not being able to pronounce it, yet is it of common use with many Nations.

2. By *Semispiritous* or halfbreathed Consonants, are meant such as are accompanied with some kind of vocal murmur, as B, D, G. whereas

3. Those are stiled *non-spiritous* or breathless, which are wholly mute; as, P, T, C.

(B and P) are framed when the breath is intercepted by the closure of the Lips; the first of them being more soft, with some kind of murmur, the other more hard and wholly mute.

(D and T) are commonly framed, by an appulse or collision of the top of the tongue against the teeth, or upper gums; the first being more soft and gentle, with some kind of murmur, the other wholly mute.

(G and C) are framed more *inwardly*, by an interception of the breath towards the throat, by the middle or root of the tongue, with such a kind of difference between them, as there is betwixt the two former pairs.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Compound Letters, whether Vowels, Consonants,

BESIDES these simple Letters before enumerated, there are others commonly used, which may be Vowels.

stiled Compound, both Consonants.

The Compound Vowels are called commonly *Diphthongs*, or *Tripthongs*, or *Bisona* in Latin; but because the signification of those words may as well agree with double Consonants, therefore others would have them stiled *Bivocales*, or *Trivocales*. *Jacobus Matthias* in his *Treatise de Literis*, and our learned *Gataker*, in a particular Discourse to this purpose, do earnestly contend that there are no such things as Diphthongs. Their principal Arguments depend upon this Supposition, That (i and x) (which are necessary Ingredients to the framing of all usual Diphthongs) are Consonants, the same with y and w. Others would have them to be of a middle nature, betwixt Vowels and Consonants; according to which Opinion I have already described them: From whence the Reason is clear, why these Vowels concur to the making of Diphthongs, because being the most *contract* of Vowels (as is also the Vowel (y) of which more hereafter) They do therefore approach very near to the nature of *Literæ clausæ*, or Consonants; there being no Transition amongst these, either from one another, or to the other intermediate sounds, without such a kind of motion amongst the Instruments of speech, by reason of these different *Apertions*, as doth somewhat resemble that kind of Collision required to the framing of Consonants.

Several Languages use several kinds of these Diphthongs, but how many there are in nature, may be easily collected by the former division of Vowels (supposing that to be according to nature) One of these two Vowels, i or x must be an ingredient into all usual Diphthongs, either as { Preposed.
Subjoyned.

1. These Vowels, i and x may be *preposed* in this mixture before each of the other; in which case they will have the same power that we commonly ascribe to y and w, and will frame these twelve Diphthongs.

ix	yall, yawne	xa	wall
ia	yate yarrow	xa	wale
ie	yet yellow	xe	well
io	yoke	xo	woe
iu		xu	
iy	young	xy	wunn, worse.

2. They

2. They may be *subjoyned* to each of the other; as in these Instances:

αi	boy	αs	aw
ai	Ay	as	
ei		es	hew
oi		os	
ui		us	
yi	our English (i) in bite	ys	owr, owle.

3. They may be both *preposed* and *subjoyned* to themselves and to one another.

ii	yee	is	you
ss	woo	si	wee

As for the other intermediate Vowels being *preposed* before one another, they will not afford any coalescing sounds that are easily distinguishable. E being *preposed* before α, a, o, y, will scarce be distinguished from α, a, o, y. A, before E, will be but as ā, before α, o, u, it will not coalesce into a plain sound. The same likewise may be said of the other Vowels, α, o. So that of this kind the whole number is twenty four. And this I conceive to be a sufficient enumeration of the natural Diphthongs.

I cannot deny but that other Diphthongs may be made by the mixture of the Vowel (y) which were perhaps in use amongst the Jews, and exprest by (y) But being now, as I think, generally disused amongst other Nations, and for that reason very difficult to be pronounced, I shall not therefore take any further notice of them.

When two Vowels are put together by way of Diphthong, so as to coalesce in one Syllable, 'tis necessary that there should be some Note or Mark in their Characters, to signify their conjunction, as is usual in some of the Greek and Latin Diphthongs; as αi, αo, αy, — αe, αs, Otherwise there can be no certainty, whether the word be to be pronounced as a *Monosyllable*, or *Dissyllable*, as in D-u-el, Duel. Sw-et, Swet.

'Tis a common Assertion amongst Grammarians, *Priscian*, *Quintilian*, and others, That no one syllable can consist of three Vowels, and consequently that there can be no *Triphthongs*; which I conceive to be founded upon the former mistake; namely, that i and y are to be used as Consonants: For 'tis evident, that each of these may coalesce with every one of the first Diphthongs, as ias, yaw, sai, way, es yew, syi, in wile, wight, qui, &c.

The compound Consonants are usually distinguished into such as are

- 1. Asperated.
- 2. Double.

1. Those are stiled aspirated, which seem to be mixed with (H) and are usually so written; as θ, φ, χ, ψ. But in propriety of speech, if aspiration be defined to be an impetus of Breathing, then these Consonants cannot so fitly be said to be *aspirated*, but rather *incrassated* by

compression of the breath in framing of them. Though not only the *Europæan* Nations do at this present express them by this mixture of (H,) but it was likewise the opinion of the *Antients*, as may appear; because before those Letters θ , ϕ , χ , were invented by *Palamedes*, the *Grecians* were wont to express the power of them, by adding the aspiration H, to τ , π , κ . Yet 'tis very plain, that each of these Consonants esteemed to be aspirated, are *simple* Letters; because in the prolation of them, the same sound doth still continue, and therefore they ought not to be reckoned amongst the mixed Letters.

Vossius de
Gram. cap. 16.

2. *Double Consonants* are such as are compounded of some of the other Letters, and for the *Compendium* of writing, are in several Languages expressed by *single Characters*, and reckoned in the *Alphabet* as if they were distinct species of *simple Letters*. Such are in the Latin Alphabet Q, X, and the double Letter Z, whose power is the same as DS. or TS. To which *Claudius Cæsar* would have added an *Anti-sigma* in this form ($\mathcal{C}$) which should have had the power of the Greek Ψ , or PS.

Scaliger de
de Causis L. L.
cap. 21.

Vossius Gram.
cap. 27.

Diatrise de
varia litera-
rum pronuntia-
tione.

As for the Letter Q, 'Tis commonly granted to be a Compound of C and U; for which reason, in many ancient Books, the Letter V was not written after Q, as being involved in it; so *qis*, *qæ*, *qid*. But what kind of V this should be, is much debated. Some would have it to be the *Consonant*, against which *Joseph Scaliger* argues, that then it would not be pronounceable, being of near affinity to F, *qfis*, for *quis*. But upon consideration, it will be found to be the Letter *u* coalescing into a Diphthong with the subsequent Vowel, *cam*, being the same with *quam*.

Alex. Gyll,
Gram. cap. 1.

D^r Wallis
Gram.

What the true Original is of (J) Consonant, and that power which we give to (Ch) in the words *Charity*, *Cheese*, *Chosen*, *Chink*, &c. is a question men have much differed about. 'Tis evident that neither of them are single Letters, because in the prolation of them, we do not end with the same sound with which we begin. As for that Conjecture, that I Consonant may be expressed by *dzy*, *dzyindzyer*, *Ginger*, *dzyudzy*, *Judge*: or else that this sound is compounded of the Consonants *dy*, as *dyoy* for *joy*, *dyentle*, *gentle*, *lodying* for *lodging*. And so for the power that we ascribe to Ch, that it may be sufficiently expressed by *Ty*, as *ortyard*, for *Orchard*, *rityes*, for *riches*: These I think need not any particular refutation. It seems to be plain, that J Consonant is a Compound of D, and Zh; and Ch of T, and Sh.

As for the other three Consonants, that are reckoned in the common Alphabet, K, W, Y, enough hath been said to prove them unnecessary. If C be used alwaies in its proper power (as every Letter ought) then K must needs be superfluous; and therefore the *Welsh* who use C only for one kind of sound, have no K. And as for the Letters W, Y, their power is the same with that of the Vowels *u*, and *i*, as will evidently appear when they are rapidly pronounced before any other Vowel by way of *Diphthong*, so as to make but one Syllable; *wee*, *sarr warr*, *sæim swim*, *ies yes*, *ioke yoke*, *isth youth*. The words *young* and *yunker* being originally of the Dutch, are by them written *junk junker*.

And as for the Aspirations, *whee*, *where*, *when*, &c. our Forefathers the *Saxons*, did antiently prefix the Aspirations before the vowels;

els;

els; as h_ul, h_er, h_en, which will in pronunciation be of the very same sound and power, wherein these words are now used, and therefore is more natural and proper than the common way of writing.

According to this establishment, the simple Letters will be thirty four, whereof eight are Vowels, and twenty six Consonants, besides twenty four Diphthongs.

The Greek Letters are said to have been at first only 16; namely, *Vossius de* A, B, Γ, Δ, Ε, Ι, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ο, Π, Ρ, Σ, Τ, Υ. To which *Palamedes Gram. cap. 18.* is said to have added the three Aspirates Θ, Φ, Χ. *Epicharmus* the Sicilian the double Letters Ζ, Ξ, Ψ. and *Simonides* the two long Vowels η and ω. Notwithstanding which, that Alphabet is still in several respects defective.

What *Theodorus Bibliander* suggests in his *Traet de ratione communium Linguarum*, that all sounds both articulate, and inarticulate, may sufficiently be expressed by 13 Letters, and an Aspiration, viz. the five ordinary Vowels, & B, G, D, L, M, N, R, S, is so very irrational, that I cannot think it needs any particular confutation.

As for those other new Alphabets that are proposed by Sir *Thomas Smith*, *Bullock*, *Alex. Gill*, they do none of them give a just enumeration of the simple Elements of speech, but what by the mixture of long and short Vowels, which do not differ specifically, together with the insertion of double Letters, they do too much increase the number of them. Besides that some other Letters are left out and omitted.

According to this establishment of Letters, if the *Lords Prayer* or *Creed* were to be written according to our present pronunciation of it, they should be each of them thus Lettered.

The Lords Prayer.

Y_er fadher h_uit_h art in héven, halloëd bi dhyi nàm, dhyi cingdym cym, dhyi sill bi dyn, in erth az it iz in héven, giv ys dhis dai y_er daili bred, and færgiv ys y_er trespassez az si færgiv dhem dhat trespass against ys, and lèd ys nòt int_e temptasiòn, byt deliver ys fràm evil, fæ r dhy n iz dhe cingdim, dhe py_er and dhe glòri, fæ r ever and ever, Amen.

The Creed.

Yi biliv in G_od dhe fàdher α lmyiti màker α f héven and erth, and in Dzhesys Cryist hiz onli syn y_er L_ord, h_es α az c α nsèved byi dhe holi Gost, b α rn α f dhe Virgin Màri, syffered ynder P α n α lys P α ylat, α z cr α sifiëd ded and byriëd. Hi deslended int_e hel, dhe thyrd dai hi ròs again fràm dhe ded. Hi assended int_e héven, h_er hi sitteth at dhe ryit hand α f G_od dhe fàdher, fràm h_en α s hi sh α l cym t α dzhydzh dhe c α ic and dhe ded. Yi biliv in dhe holi Gost, dhe holi catholic tshyrt_h, dhe c α mmi α n α α f Saints, dhe færgivnes α f sinz, de resyrrection α f dhe bady, and lyif everlasting. Amen.

Thus much may suffice, concerning the *Forms*, *Essences*, or *Powers* of the several Letters.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Accidents of Letters. 1. Their Names. 2. Their Order. 3. Their Affinities and Opposition. 4. Their Figure, with a twofold Instance of a more regular Character for the Letters, the latter of which may be stiled Natural. 5. Of Pronunciation. 6. Of the several letters disused by several Nations.

Something ought briefly to be added concerning the Accidents of Letters, viz. their 1. Names. 2. Order. 3. Affinity. 4. Figure. 5. Pronunciation.

§ I.
Names

1. Of their Names. Letters being of themselves the most simple Elements of Speech, ought therefore to be expressed by the most simple names, and such as do signifie their several Powers: In which respect, the *Roman* Alphabet used in these Western parts of the world, hath an advantage above other learned Languages, wherein the Vowels are no otherwise named than by their own sounds, as A, not *Aleph* or *Alpha*; much less have they distinct names for long and short Vowels, as *Kamets*, *Kametscatuph*, &c. And those which they reckon as the two kinds of Consonants, *Semi-vowels* and *Mutes*, are likewise distinguished in their very Names. The Vowels being preposed in those which they call *Semi-vowels*, el, em, en, ar, and subjoyned in the Mutes, be, ce, de, ge, pe, te.

As for the other Letters before mentioned, which have a Right to be put in the Alphabet, they may be thus named: The sonorous ones, Eng, EV, Edh, Egh, EZ, EZh. The Mute ones, Hme, Hne, Hnge, Fe, The, Che, HLE, HRE, SE, She.

§ II.
Order.

De causis Ling.
Lat. cap. 38.

2. The most proper and natural Order of the Letters, I conceive to be the same in which they have been before treated of. Vowels should be reckoned up by themselves, as being a distinct kind, and first, both for their priority in Nature, Necessity, and Dignity. If the order of these were to be regulated from the Instruments of Speech, then u, o, æ, should be first, as being *Labial*, and a, e, i, next, as *Lingual*, or *Lingualpalatal*, and y last, as being *Guttural*. *Scaliger* would have A and O to be acknowledged for the first Vowels, as being *Soni amplissimi*, The next E, I, as being of a middle sound, and the last U, as being *Soni obscurissimi*. That which to me seems the most proper Method, is to reckon them up according to their degrees of Apertion: Only in conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin with the Linguals, a, e, i, o, æ, u, y.

Amongst the Consonants, the *Sonorous* should precede, as approaching nearest to the nature of Vowels. And amongst them, if those that are breathed through the Nose do precede, M must be the first, as being *Labial*; N next, as being *Dental*; and then NG, as being *Lingualpalatal*. Next, those that are breathed through the Mouth, according to this order, V, Dh, Gh, L, R, Z, Zh. The first being *Labial*, the next *Dental*, the others *Lingua-dental*, or *Lingua-palatal*. Next should

should follow the Spiritous Consonants that are *Mutes*; and first those pronounced through the *Nose*, HM, HN, HNG, then those pronounced through the *Mouth*, F, TH, CH, hl, hr, S, Sh. Then the semi-spiritous Consonants, B, D, G. And lastly, the non-spiritous, or breathless Consonants, P, T, C.

3. The Affinity of Vowels each to other is not difficult to determine, § 3.
Affinity. *a* and *a* of a middle sound, *e* and *i* of a more acute, *o* and *u* of a more grave tone. If they were to be opposed to one another, this distribution would be most natural, (*a i*) (*a o*) (*e x*) (*v u*) and so *vice versa*, (*i x*) (*o a*) (*x e*) (*u v*.)

The Affinity amongst the Consonants most obvious is this, (M, HM) (N, HN,) (NG, HNG,) (V, F,) (Dh, Th,) (Gh, Ch,) (L, HL,) (R, HR,) (Z, S,) (Zh, Sh,) (BP) (DT) (GC.)

4. Though all Nations do or should agree in the same power and sound of the Letters, yet they differ very much in those *Figures* and § 4.
Figure. Characters, whereby they represent them in writing according to those divers Alphabets that are received in the world: Amongst which, though some are much more convenient than others, yet none of them seem contrived upon a Philosophical ground. In the framing of such a Literal Character, these Conditions ought to be observed.

1. They should be the most simple and facil, and yet elegant and comely as to the shape of them.

2. They must be sufficiently distinguished from one another.

3. There should be some kind of sutableness, or correspondency of the figure to the nature and kind of the Letters which they express.

It is not either necessary or convenient in the framing of a Language; to make use of all the Letters belonging to the Alphabet; but 'tis sufficient that such only be made choice of, as are most easie and pleasant in the pronunciation and sound of them. But though it be not needful to introduce all the Letters into the common use of a Language, yet it is most necessary that some way should be provided for representing the powers of all the simple Letters, because without this, there can be no way to express the *proper names* used in several Languages, whether of Places, or Persons, &c. as *England, London, Oxford, John, Mary, &c.* There being frequent occasion in discourse to mention the names of such *Individuals*: And these being nothing else but such words or sounds as men have agreed upon to signifie such particular places or persons, must therefore be expressed by such Letters as make up these sounds. And though this real Character here treated of (as it is made effable) may serve for most of them, yet because there are several others not this way provided for, therefore may it be proper to offer some distinct Alphabet of Letters. Of which, I had provided several Instances and Examples agreeable to the Rules above mentioned. But I shall at present (because I would not too much digress) set down only two; which to me seem considerable in their several kinds. The former being more facil and *simple*, the other more *complicate*; but with this advantage, that it hath in the shape of it some resemblance to that Configuration which there is in the Organs of speech upon the framing of several Letters. Upon which account it may deserve the name of a *Natural Character* of the Letters.

The Letters according to the first design, are represented in the following Table, consisting of 31 Ranks and 15 Columnes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1			α	a	e	o	u	υ		α	a	e	o	u	υ
2			ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο		ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
3	h	ι	η	δ	δ	η	ζ	ζ	H	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
4	π	\	α	α	α	α	α	α	W	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
5	υ	/	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	Y	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
6	b	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	B	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
7	p	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	P	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
8	v	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	V	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
9	f	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	F	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
10	d	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	D	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
11	t	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	T	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
12	dh	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	DI	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
13	th	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	Th	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
14	g	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	G	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
15	c	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	C	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
16	gh	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	Gh	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
17	ch	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	Ch	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
18	z	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	Z	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
19	s	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	S	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
20	zh	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	Zh	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
21	sh	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	Sh	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
22	l	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	L	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
23	hl	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	hL	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
24	r	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	R	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
25	hr	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	hR	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
26	m	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	M	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
27	hm	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	hM	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
28	n	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	N	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
29	hn	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	hN	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
30	ng	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	Ng	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
31	hng	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	hNg	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω
 α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω
 α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω
 α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

The first Rank doth contain the Characters for the six more *simple* Vowels, both preposed and subjoyned according to a threefold place, at the top, the middle, and the bottom of the Character, the former three being meer *Rounds*, the other *Hooks*. Those of a *middle power*, because they are necessary Ingredients to the making of all the usual Diphthongs, therefore have they a larger Character assigned to them, to which any of the other Vowels may be affixed, when they are to coalesce into Diphthongs. And though the Letter *Y* be properly (as it is reckoned) one of those that are *mediæ potestatis*, and may be compounded into a Diphthong with any of the other Vowels, yet because it is not now (for ought I know) made use of to this purpose, in any of those Languages that are commonly known and used amongst us; therefore is it at present reckoned only amongst the Vowels.

The second Columnne (besides the marks for those three Letters *H, æ, i,*) doth contain likewise the Characters for all the Consonants, according to their several affinities; where the *Non spiritous* Consonants are expressed by *straight lines*, the *Spiritous* Consonants of affinity to them being distinguished by a little hook affixed at one end. The other Consonants by *curve lines*, with the like distinction for their correspondent Mutes. The rest of the Ranks and Columnnes consisting of mixed Letters, either the mixtures of the Vowels with *H, æ, or I,* or else the incorporating the Character for each of the six Vowels with that of the Consonant, the Vowel being preposed in the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Columnnes, and subjoyned in the other.

As for the Characters that serve for Interpunction, the *Comma* may be expressed by a small, streight, oblique line (,) The *Semicolon*, *Colon* and *Period*, may continue as they are now used by most of the *Europeans*; there being nothing in their figure, of any such near resemblance to the other Characters, as may make them liable to mistake. And so likewise may those other Notes, which serve to distinguish the various manners of Pronuntiation, whether Explication [] Interrogation ? Wonder ! Irony ; only the two curve Lines for Parenthesis () being here used for the Letters *L*, and *R*, may be supplied by these []

At the bottom of this Table there is an Instance of the Lords Prayer, being lettered sutably to our present pronuntiation of it.

The Letters according to the second design may be thus contrived ;

D d d



The first Columnne doth contain the Vowels, as they are distinguished into

- [Labial; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips, whether
 - { Less contracted; O.
 - { More contracted, and somewhat compressed
 - { Downwards, æ.
 - { Upwards, U.
- [Lingual; the Tongue being put into a posture
 - { More concave; and removed, at some distance from the Palate, α.
 - { Less concave; or plain, and brought nearer to the Palate, a.
 - { Somewhat convex, towards the Palate, e.
 - { More convex, i.
- [Guttural, Y.

The other Columnnes do contain the Consonants, as they are distinguished into

- [Labial; whether such as are
 - { Breathless; { Sonorous } { B. }
 - { Mute } { P. }
 - { Breathing; through the
 - { Mouth; { Sonorous } { V. }
 - { Mute } { F. }
 - { Nose; { Sonorous } { M. }
 - { Mute } { HM }
- [Lingual; either in respect of the

Top of the Tongue, whether such as are

- { Breathless; { Sonorous } { D }
- { Mute } { T }

{ Breathing, through the

Mouth; by

Appulse, of the top of the Tongue to the

Top of the Teeth, the breath being emitted through the
midst of the { Sonorous } { Dh }

mouth, { Mute } { Th }

Foremost part of the Palate, the breath being emitted
through the corners { Sonorous } { L }

of the mouth { Mute } { HL. }

Trepidation or Vibration, against the inward part of the

Palate, { Sonorous } { R. }

{ Mute } { HR. }

Percolation of the Breath betwixt the top of the Tongue
and the roots of the Teeth, whether more

{ Subtle, { Sonorous } { Z. }

{ Mute } { S. }

{ Dense, { Sonorous } { Zh. }

{ Mute } { Sh. }

Nose; by appulse of the top of the Tongue to the Root of the
Teeth,

Teeth, { Sonorous } { N. }
 { Mute } { HN. }

Root or middle of the Tongue appulsed to the Inward Palate, whether such as are

{ Breathless; } { Sonorous } { G. }
 { Mute } { C. }

{ Breathing; through the

{ Mouth, } { Sonorous } { GH. }
 { Mute } { CH. }

{ Nose, } { Sonorous } { NG. }
 { Mute } { HNG. }

Unto each of the Letters represented by a Face, there is adjoyned a lesser Figure, consisting only of the chief out-lines representing the Organs of speech.

The *Labials* are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. The *Linguals* by the Figure of the Tongue, according to its various application; either of the *Top* or *Root*, to the several parts of the *Palate*, or of the *Teeth*.

The *Sonorous* Consonants, of each kind, are distinguished from the *Mutes*, by the addition of (~) to represent the motion of the Epiglottis, by which sound is made.

The *Breathing* or *Spiritous* Consonants are represented by a longer undulated Line, passing through the *Mouth* in some of them, either betwixt the *Lips*, in F, V. or between the *Tongue* and *Palate*, in Dh, Th, Gh, Ch, R, HR. In the two last of which, the top of the Tongue is divided, to represent that Trepidation or Vibration, in the framing of these Letters. Or by the sides of the Tongue in L, HL. Or betwixt the *Top of the Tongue and the Teeth*, in Z, S, Zh, Sh. In the two last of which, the undulated Line is doubled, to represent that more *dense Percolation* of breath, used in the framing of those Letters.

Those that are breathed through the *Nose*, have this undulated line above the *Palate*, as in M, HM, N, HN, NG, HNG.

I propose these only as being natural Pictures of the Letters, without any Design of common use, for which they are less fit, by reason of their being so complicated.

§ 5.
Pronunciation.

5. Though each of the Letters have their distinct powers naturally fixed, yet that difference which there is in the various manner of *Pronunciation*, doth somewhat alter the Sound of them. And there are no two Nations in the world that do exactly agree in the same way of pronouncing any one Language (suppose the *Latin*) Amongst persons of the same Nation, some pronounce more *fully* and *strongly*, others more *slightly*, some more *flatly*, others more *broadly*, others more *mincingly*. And in the hearing of forreign Languages, we are apt to think, that none of the Letters we are acquainted with, can frame such strange sounds as they seem to make: But this doth principally proceed from the several modes of Pronunciation; the variety of which may well enough consist with the distinct power of the Letters. 'Tis obvious to any one to observe, what great difference there will be in the same words, when spoken *slowly* and *treatably*, and when tumbled out in a *rapid precipitate* manner. And this is one kind of difference in the pronunciation of several Nations; The *Spaniards* and *Itali-*

Italians pronouncing more *slowly* and *Majestically*, the *French* more *volubly* and *hastily*, the *English* in a middle way betwixt both. Another different mode of Pronunciation betwixt several Nations, may be in regard of *strength* and *distinctness* of pronouncing, which will specially appear in those kind of Letters which do most abound in a Language. Some pronounce more deeply *Guttural*, as the *Welsh*, and the Eastern people, the *Hebrews*, and *Arabians*, &c. Others seem to thrust their words more *forwards*, towards the *outward* parts of the mouth, as the *English*; others more *inward* towards the palate, as the *French*; some speak with stronger collisions, and more vehement aspirations, as the *Northern* people generally, by reason of their abundance of spirits and inward heat; others more *lightly* and *softly*, as the *Southern* Nations, their internal spirits being more weak, by reason of the outward heat.

*Prolegomena in
Biblia Polyglot.*

One principal Reason of the various sounds in the pronunciation of several Languages doth depend upon the nature of those Letters, of which they do chiefly consist and are framed. Upon which account, the *Greek*, which abounds in Vowels and Diphthongs, is more smooth. And though the *Latin* have fewer Vowels, yet it is so equally mixed with them, as to be rendred facil and pleasant; whereas the *Hebrew* doth abound in some harsh Consonants, *Aspirations* and *Gutturals*.

I cannot here omit the Censure which an ingenious person gives concerning the difference of many of our *European* Languages, in respect of their pronunciation. The *Italian* (saith he) is in pronunciation, pleasant, but without Sinews, as a still flowing water; the *French* delicate, but inward and nice, like a woman that dares scarce open her mouth, for fear of marring her Countenance. The *Spanish*, Majestical, but withal somewhat terrible and fulsom, by the too much affectation of the Letter O. The *Dutch* manly, but withal harsh and quarrellsom. Whereas our *English* (saith he) hath what is comely and Euphonical in each of these, without any of their Inconveniences. 'Tis usual for men to be most favourable towards the Language unto which they have been most accustomed. 'Tis likely that Forreigners may be as apt to complain of several Defects in our Language as we are of theirs.

*R. C. of Antho-
ny in Cambd.
Remains.*

That which doth generally seem most difficult to Strangers in our English Tongue, is the pronouncing of certain Aspirations (as they are stiled) very frequently and familiarly used amongst us, but hardly imitable by others, though these are but few; these five words (as it is said) comprehending all of them. *What think the chosen Judges?* Which a little practise might overcome.

It were desirable in a new invented Language, to make use chiefly of such Letters and Syllables, as are of general practise, and universally facil in Pronunciation: But the custom of several Nations is so exceeding various in this respect, that 'tis very difficult to find out what these are; most of the Letters being disused, and not acknowledged for Letters, in several Countries.

§ 6.

(α) is frequently used by other Nations, but not owned with a distinct Character by the English. (Nations.

(a) is frequently used by us Englishmen, but not so much by other

(e) is generally received, but very ambiguously pronounced.

(i) is

Purchas. lib. 3. hap. 9. (i) is not owned by us for a distinct Vowel, though we frequently use the power of it. And the *Mexicans* are said not to use the Letter (y) which is the same with this (as was shewed before.)

B^r Walton Introduction. (o) is not in the Armenian Alphabet, nor do the *Syrians* own it, but use (u) or (aw) instead of it. Some of the Ancient Cities in *Italy*, those of the *Umbri* and *Tusci* did not use this Vowel, but *u* instead of it, (saith *Priscian*.)

Idem Proleg. 13. 5.

(æ) according to the true power of it, is not owned by us, nor by many other Nations with a distinct Character.

(y) is scarce acknowledged by any Nation except the *Welsh*.

(u) is (I think) proper to the *French*, and used by none else.

(M and N) are so general, that I have not yet met with an Account of any Nation by whom they are not used.

(NG) is not owned for a Letter by any, except perhaps the *Hebrews*.

(V) is not pronounced by the *Mexicans*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, *Saxons*.

(Dh) seems difficult to most Nations, though frequently used by us *Englishmen*.

(Gh) is not any where, except amongst the *Irish*.

** Vincent le Blanc. Part 3. 16.*

† Alex. Rhodes Diction. Anim. cap. 1.

|| De recta scriptione Linguae Anglicanae.

(L) is not used by the ** Brasileans*, nor the men of *† Japan*. Many of the *Italians*, especially the *Florentines*, do seem to dislike this Letter, though others stile it the sweetest of all the rest, saith *|| Sir Thomas Smith*.

(R) is not used by the *Mexicans*, *Brasileans*, or the men of *China*, (say several of the same Authors) The *Americans* near *New-England*, pronounce neither L, nor R; but use N instead of both, pronouncing *Nobstan* for *Lobstan*.

Alex. Rhodes ibid.]

(Z) is not owned for a Letter by the Inhabitants of *CochinChina*.

(Zh) is not owned for a distinct Letter, either by us *English*, or almost any other,

(HM, HN, HNG) are not, for ought I know) owned by any, excepting only the *Welsh* and *Irish*, and the last perhaps by the *Jews*.

(F) is not pronounced by the *Brasileans*.

(Th) seems difficult to many Nations, and is owned by very few, to be a distinct Letter.

(Ch) is not used by any (for ought I can find) except the *Grecians* and the *Welsh*.

(HL) is almost proper to the *Welsh*, and scarce used by others.

(HR) though frequent amongst the *Grecians*, yet is rarely used by others.

Purchas. lib. 5. cap. 9.

(S) is not used by the *Mexicans*.

(Sh) That this was not universal among the *Jews*, may appear by the Scripture Story of *Shiboleth*, nor is it either in the *Greek* or *Latin*.

Idem l. 10. c. 3.

Item. vol. 5. c. 18. Sect. 6.

Vossius de Gr. cap. 27.

(B) is not pronounced by the men of *China* or *Japan*.

(D) is not used amongst the Inhabitants of *China*.

(G) is not pronounced by the *Mexicans*.

(P) is not acknowledged in the *Arabick*, nor was this used amongst the *Jews* before the Invention of Points.

(T) is not used by the Inhabitants of *Japan*.

(C)

(C) as restrained to the power of K, is for ought I know, of general use.

'Tis not improbable but that there may be a difficulty and disuse of every one of these Letters in several Nations of the world; upon which account it is excusable, if in the framing of a Language, it be proposed to make use of all the Letters, without any particular choice of some, and seclusion of others. Or if any be excluded, they ought in reason to be such, as seem most difficult to those, amongst whom this Language hath its first Rise and Original. And such others should be most frequently used, as are generally esteemed most easie and pleasant.

These 34 Letters before enumerated, will suffice to express all those articulate sounds, which are commonly known and used in these parts of the World. I dare not be over-peremptory in asserting that these are all the *Articulate Sounds*, which either are, or can be in Nature; it being perhaps as impossible to reckon up all such, as to determine the just number of *Colours* or *Tastes*: But I think that these are all the principal Heads of them, and that as much may be done by these (if not more) as by any other Alphabet now known.

PART

PART IV.

Concerning a Real Character, and a Philosophical Language.

CHAP. I.

The Proposal of one kind of Real Character (amongst many others which might be offered) both for the Integrals, whether Genus's, Differences or Species, together with the Derivations and Inflexions belonging to them, as likewise for all the several kinds of Particles.

THe next Enquiry should be, what kind of *Character* or *Language* may be fixed upon, as most convenient for the expression of all those Particulars above mentioned, belonging to the Philosophy of *Speech*; in order to which it may seem, that the first Enquiry should be concerning *Language*; Because *Writing* is but the figure of *Articulate sound*, and therefore subsequent to it: But though it be true, that men did first *speak* before they did *write*, and consequently *writing* is but the figure of *Speech*, and therefore in order of *time* subsequent to it; yet in order of *Nature* there is no priority between these: But *voice* and *sounds* may be as well assigned to Figure, as *Figures* may be to *Sounds*. And I do the rather begin with treating concerning a common *Character* or *Letter*, because this will conduce more to that great end of *Facility*, whereby (as I first proposed) men are to be invited to the Learning of it.. To proceed from the *Language* to the *Character*, would require the learning of both; which being of greater difficulty, than to learn one alone, is not therefore so suitable to that intention of engaging men by the *Facility* of it. And because men that do retain their several Tongues, may yet communicate by a *Real Character*, which shall be legible in all Languages; therefore I conceive it most proper to treat of this in the first place, and shall afterwards shew how this Character may be made *effable*, in a distinct Language.

All Characters signify either *Naturally*, or by *Institution*. *Natural Characters* are either the Pictures of things, or some other *Symbolical*

Representations of them, the framing and applying of which, though it were in some degree feasible, as to the general *kinds* of things; yet in most of the *particular species*, it would be very *difficult*, and in some perhaps *impossible*. It were exceeding desirable that the *Names* of things might consist of such *Sounds*, as should bear in them some Analogy to their *Natures*; and the Figure or Character of these Names should bear some proper resemblance to those *Sounds*, that men might easily guess at the sense or meaning of any name or word, upon the first *hearing* or *sight* of it. But how this can be done in all the particular species of things, I understand not; and therefore shall take it for granted, that this Character must be by *Institution*. In the framing of which, there are these four properties to be endeavoured after.

1. They should be most simple and easie for the Figure, to be described by one *Ductus* of the pen, or at the most by two.

2. They must be sufficiently distinguishable from one another to prevent mistake.

3. They ought to be comely and graceful for the shape of them to the eye.

4. They should be *Methodical*, Those of the same common nature, having some kind of suitableness and correspondence with one another; All which qualifications would be very advantageous, both for *Understanding*, *Memory* and *Use*.

Those Characters must represent either	Integrals Radicals. Derivations. Inflections. Grammatical. Transcendental.
	Particles

The first thing to be enquired after, is to find out fitting Marks for the common Genus's or Heads in the former Tables of Integrals, which are there reduced to the number of forty. It were not difficult to offer several Varieties of these Marks or Generical Characters, with their different Advantages and Conveniences; to which purpose I had prepared sundry kinds of them, which I once thought to have inserted here: but upon further consideration, I shall mention only one of them, which I have chosen out of the rest, as seeming to me to be in all respects the most convenient amongst them.

Tran-

Transcend.	General	1	—	Animals	Exanguious	1	—	Action	Spiritual	2	—	29
	Rel. mixed	2	—		Fish	16	—		Corporeal	3	—	30
	Rel. of Action	3	—		Bird	17	—		Motion	4	—	31
	Discourse	4	—		Beast	18	—		Operation	5	—	32
Herb confid. accord. to the	God	5	—	Parts	Peculiar	19	—	Relation	Oecon.	6	—	33
	World	6	—		General	20	—		Possef.	7	—	34
	Element	7	—	Quantity	Magnitude	21	—		Provis.	8	—	35
	Stone	8	—		Space	22	—		Civil	9	—	36
	Metal	9	—		Measure	23	—		Judicial	10	—	37
	Leaf	10	—	Quality	Power Nat.	24	—		Military	11	—	38
	Flower	11	—		Habit	25	—		Naval	12	—	39
	Seed-vessel	12	—		Manners	26	—		Ecclef.	13	—	40
	Shrub	13	—		Quality sensible	27	—					
	Tree	14	—		Disease	28	—					

The Differences are to be affixed unto that end which is on the left side of the Character, according to this order ;

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 — — — — — — — — —

The Species should be affixed at the other end of the Character according to the like order.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 — — — — — — — — —

And whereas several of the Species of Vegetables and Animals, do according to this present constitution, amount to more than Nine, in such cases the number of them is to be distributed into two or three Nines, which may be distinguished from one another by doubling the stroke in some one or more parts of the Character ; as suppose after this manner, — — — — —. If the first and most simple Character be made use of, the Species that are affixed to it, will belong to the first combination of Nine ; if the other, they will belong according to the order of them, unto the second Combination.

Those Radicals which are paired to others upon account of *Opposition*, may be expressed by a Loop, or (o) at the left end of the Character, after this manner, o —

Those that are paired upon the account of *Affinity*, are to be expressed by the like Mark at the other end of the Character, thus, — o

The double Opposites of *Excess* or *Defect*, are to be described by the Transcendental points, denoting *Excess* or *Defect*, to be placed over the Character, as shall be shewed after.

8. *Modes by circular Figures* } 866
mixed } 88
} 92
} 93

9. *Tenses* by a small streight transverse Line (-)

Amongst these *Grammatical Particles* the first six are more principal and absolute, *viz.*

1. The *Copula*, being the Verb *sum*, according to a threefold difference of time.

Have been, hast been, hath been.
Am, art, is, are.
Shall be.

2. *Pronouns.* { I } { We } { This, That }
 { Thou } { Ye } { The same, Another }
 { He } { They } { A certain, Some body }
 { Any } { Who ? }
 { Every } { Which. }
 { All } { Whosoever. }

If one of these Pronouns, suppose (.) be placed at the side of the Character before it, — it signifies the first Person (*I.*) If at the *middle*, . — it signifies the second person (*Thou.*) If at the *bottom*, — it signifies the third person (*He.*) And if they are thus affixed *after* a Character that signifies *Action*, they will then denote the Accusative Case, Me, Thee, Him. so *o*  is, *I love him.*

If any of the Pronouns are to be rendered in their *Possessive* sense, this is to be expressed by a little curve Line under them, as ($\smile$) So $\smile$ — is My, or Mine, ($\smile$ —) is Ours, ($\smile$ —) is Thy or Thine, ($\smile$ — is His, And ($\smile$ —) is Theirs.

The *Reduplicative* Notion of Pronouns may most naturally be expressed by a doubling of their Character with a *Fulcrum* or *Arreſtarius* interpoſed. So | is I me, that is, I my ſelf. ·|· is Thou thee, Thou thy ſelf. ·|· He him, He himſelf. And ſo for the *Poſſeſſives* that are reduplicative ·|· Mine mine, that is, My own, &c.

And whereas several of the Pronouns were before said to be applicable both unto Place, Time, and Manner, this ought to be expressed in writing by the help of an *Arreſtarius*, with the Transcendental Marks of Pl. T. M. So $\cdot\mid$ is, Which place. Thus $\cdot\mid$ is, What place, or Where? $\cdot\mid$ is, What time, or When? $\cdot\mid$ is, What manner, or How?

Interjections may be thus expressed ;

- {Admiring} {Love, Hatred}
 {Doubting} , {Mirth, Sorrow}
 {Despising} {Desire, Aversion}
- {Exclamation, Silence}
 {Bespeaking, Expressing attention}
 {Insinuation, Threatning}

The

The Marks for Prepositions may be thus applied ;

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Of, With} \\ \text{By, For} \\ \text{Out of, Concerning} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{According, Instead} \\ \text{With, Without} \\ \text{For, Against} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To, At} \\ \text{From, Off} \\ \text{Over, About} \end{array} \right\}$	
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Into, In} \\ \text{Out of, Without} \\ \text{Thorough, Beside} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Upwards, Above} \\ \text{Downwards, Below} \\ \text{Before, Behind} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Upon, Under} \\ \text{On this side, Beyond} \\ \text{Betwixt, Against} \end{array} \right\}$	

The Marks for *Adverbs* may be thus applied ;

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Yea, Nay} \\ \text{Perhaps, Truly} \\ \text{As, So} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{How, So} \\ \text{More, Most} \\ \text{Less, Least} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Rather, Than} \\ \text{Yet, Until} \\ \text{Whilst, At length} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Together, Only} \\ \text{Again, As if} \\ \text{Un, Re} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Almost.} \\ \text{Scarce.} \\ \text{Thereabout.} \end{array} \right\}$	

The Marks for *Conjunctions* may be thus applied ;

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Whether yea, Whether no} \\ \text{And, Neither} \\ \text{If Unless} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Indeed, But} \\ \text{Although, Notwithstanding} \\ \text{Or, Either} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{That, Least that} \\ \text{For, Because} \\ \text{Wherefore, Therefore} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Whereas, Thereupon} \\ \text{Also, &c.} \\ \text{viz. e. g.} \end{array} \right\}$

The other three kinds of Particles are more servile and auxiliary.

The *Articles* may be expressed (as was said before) by two oblique Lines to be placed towards the top of the Character $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A} \\ \text{The} \end{array} \right.$

The Mark for the *Imperative* Mood, according as it is applied to several places of the Character, may express the mode of

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Petition} \\ \text{Persuasion} \\ \text{Command} \end{array} \right.$

The

The Secondary Moods may have their Marks thus applied to them ;

{ Power	{ Can 6
	{ Could 8
{ Liberty	{ May 8
	{ Might 8
{ Will	{ Will 9
	{ Would 9
{ Necessity	{ Must, shall 9
	{ Must, should 9

Several of these Secondary Modes, will according to their places, towards the top, middle, and bottom of the Character, comprehend in them the several differences of time; so ² ̄ is I would have writ.

The Marke for the Tenses, Past, Present, and Future, may be thus applied ; - Have been, hast been, hath been.
Am, art, is.
Shall be.

The Transcendental Marks to be put in three places over the head of the Character, may be thus applied;

{ Metaphor } { Kind } { Thing }			{ Place } { Cause } { Aggregate }		
{ Like } { Manner } { Person }			{ Time } { Sign } { Segregate }		
{ Lamin } { Instrument } { Jugament }			{ Sepiment } { Vest } { House }		
{ Pinn } { Vessell } { Machin }			{ Armament } { Armour } { Chamber }		
{ Habit } { Officer } { Mechanic }			{ Ability } { Inceptive } { Endeavor }		
{ Art } { Artift } { Merchant }			{ Proneness } { Frequentative } { Impetus }		
{ Augmentative } { Excess } { Perfective }			{ Voice } { Male } { Young }		
{ Diminutive } { Defect } { Corruptive }			{ Language } { Female } { Part }		

Whereas there is somewhat peculiar in the nature of *Numbers*, distinct from any of the other Heads, by reason of their great multitude, and various kinds ; It may seem therefore necessary to offer some more particular directions for the expression of them, both as to the Numbers themselves, and as to the Grammatical Variations of them.

Numbers are usually expressed in Writing either by *words at length*, or by *Figures*.

The Character here proposed under the first difference of Measure, is that which doth answer to the writing of Numbers in *words at length*,
And

And because the Species enumerated under that difference, are but nine, for the nine Digits; therefore will it be convenient in the first place, to explain the manner how all other numbers above nine, are to be expressed in this Character; which may be done by affixing some of these four Marks, ($\cup$ $\cup$ $\cup$ $\cup$) put after the Character, closer to the Body of it than ordinary, to denote those round Numbers, Ten, Hundred, Thousand, Million.

$\cup$ $\cup$ Ten.	}	$\cup$ $\cup$ 20	}	$\cup$ $\cup$ 30	}
$\cup$ $\cup$ Hundred.		$\cup$ $\cup$ 200		$\cup$ $\cup$ 300	
$\cup$ $\cup$ Thousand.		$\cup$ $\cup$ 2000		$\cup$ $\cup$ 3000	
$\cup$ $\cup$ Million.		$\cup$ $\cup$ 2000000		$\cup$ $\cup$ 3000000	

But because those common Figures now in use, borrowed from the *Arabians*, are so generally known, and a kind of Universal Character already received; therefore it may be most convenient still to retain the use of them, as being much better fitted for all the Arithmetical Operations, of *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication* and *Division*, &c. than either that Numerical Character mentioned before, or the way of Numeration by Letters, or any other way that I can think of.

As for those Variations of which Numbers are capable, and according to which Grammarians do commonly distinguish them, they may be thus expressed.

1. Those which are called *Cardinal Numbers*, One, Two, Three, &c. are the Radical Numbers themselves.

2. *Ordinals*, as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{First, second, third, \&c. are } \textit{Adjectives Neuter.} \\ \text{Firstly, secondly, thirdly, \&c. are the } \textit{Adverbs Neuter.} \end{array} \right.$

3. *Distributives* may be expressed by the *Substantive Neuter*, with the Transcendental Mark of *Segregate*, the Substantive it self being put for one sort of Distributive in the *singular* Number, as sing. 3. (segr. will denote three, one by one; or for another sort of Distributive, being put in the *plural* number, as plural 3. (segr. will signifie by threes, or three by three.

4. *Collectives* may be expressed by the *Substantive Neuter*, with the Adverb *together* before it, with the transcendental Mark of *Aggregate* over it, as together-three, or three (Aggr. is a ternary, a leash, &c.

5. *Multiplying* a Number may be expressed by the *Active* of it, as a. three is trebling, and *being multiplied* by the *Passive* of it, as p. three being trebled.

6. *Dividing* a Number into parts, may be expressed by the *Active* with the transcendental Mark (*Part.* as a. three (part) is dividing into 3 parts, or active tripartition. *Being divided* into parts, may be expressed by the *Passive* with the mark of *part*; as p. three (part) is being divided into 3 parts, or passive tripartition. If this Division be into *equal* parts, one may express it by adding the Adverb *equally*.

7. A

7. A *Fraction* may be exprest ; If it be the Aliquot part of a Number, by the *Adjective Neuter*, with the Transcendental Mark of *Part*, as adj. three (part) a third part, and it may be written thus, $3)1$; If it be not the Aliquot part of a Number, it may be exprest by both the Numbers which are to be considered in it, as three sevenths may be called a seventh part of three, and it may be written thus, $7)3$.

8. A *Ration* may be exprest likewise by both the Numbers which are to be considered in it, in speaking thus ; as three to seven, in writing $\frac{3}{7}$.

9. Number of *Species* or *Sorts*, may be exprest by the Number with the Transcendental Mark of (kind) as threefold, 3 (kind).

10. Number of *Times* or *Places* likewise, by the Transcendental Marks of *Time* or *Place* respectively, as once, twice, &c.

in one { time in two { times in three { times &c.
place places places

11. *Abstract* Numbers, as Unity, Duality, Trinity, may be exprest by adding the Mark of Abstract upon the Character.

If the Question be how these Grammatical Variations may be contrived in the use of the ordinary Figures for Number, this may be done by affixing such variations upon a Transverse Line over the head

of the Figure, So $\overline{1} \overline{2} \overline{3}$ will be the Adjective, first, second, and third, &c. So $\overline{1} \overline{2} \overline{3}$ will be the Adverb, Firstly, secondly, thirdly,

So $\overline{2} \overline{3} \overline{4}$ will be twofold, threefold, fourfold, &c.

So $\overline{1} \overline{2} \overline{3}$ &c. will be once, twice, thrice, &c.

The Characters that serve for Interpunction, may be thus contrived ;

Comma ,

Colon :

Period .

Those other Notes to distinguish the various manners of Pronuntiation may be Charactered after this manner ;

Hyphen -

Parenthesis ()

Explication []

Interrogation ?

Wonder !

Irony i

E e e

These

These Marks having not any such near resemblance to the other *Real Characters*, appointed either for Integrals or Particles, need not therefore be changed,

The Note for *Emphasis*, may be expressed either by a reduplication of the Characters, if it consist in one word; or by some variety in the shape of the Characters, if it consist in several words, as is usual in that way of printing Words in an *Italic Letter*

The meaning of these things will appear more plainly by an Example: To which purpose I shall set down the Lords Prayer, and the Creed written in this Character, which I shall afterwards explain and resolve according to the forementioned Rules.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Instances of this Real Character in the Lords Prayer and the Creed.

For the better explaining of what hath been before delivered concerning a Real Character, it will be necessary to give some Example and Instance of it, which I shall do in the *Lords Prayer* and the *Creed*: First setting each of them down after such a manner as they are ordinarily to be written. Then the Characters at a greater distance from one another, for the more convenient figuring and interlining of them. And lastly, a Particular Explication of each Character out of the Philosophical Tables, with a Verbal Interpretation of them in the Margin.

The Lords Prayer.

Our Parent who art in Heaven, Thy Name be Hallowed, Thy
Kingdome come, Thy Will be done, so in Earth as in Heaven, Give
to us on this day our bread expedient and forgive us our trespasses as
we forgive them who trespass against us, and lead us not into
temptation, but deliver us from evil, for the Kingdome and the
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Our Parent who art in Heaven, Thy Name be Hallowed, Thy

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
Kingdome come, Thy Will be done, so in Earth as in Heaven, Give

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43
to us on this day our bread expedient and forgive us our trespasses as

44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
we forgive them who trespass against us, and lead us not into

59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
temptation, but deliver us from evil, for the Kingdome and the

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.

Our

1. (☺) The first Particle being expressed by Points, doth denote the thing thereby signified to be a *Pronoun*: And whereas there are two Points placed level, towards the upper side of the Character, they must therefore (according to the Directions premised) signifie the first Person Plural Number, *viz. We*. And because there is a curve Line under these Points, that denotes this Pronoun to be here used *Possessively*, and consequently to signifie *Our*.

Parent

2. (☾) This next Character being of a bigger proportion, must therefore represent some *Integral* Notion. The Genus of it, *viz. (☾)* is appointed to signifie *Oeconomical Relation*. And whereas the Transverse Line at the end towards the left hand, hath an affix, making an acute Angle, with the upper side of the Line, therefore doth it refer to the first Difference of that Genus, which according to the Tables, is relation of Consanguinity: And there being an Affix making a right Angle at the other end of the same Line, therefore doth it signifie the second Species under this Difference, *viz. Direct ascending*, ^{or descending} by which the Notion of *Parent* is defined. And this being originally a Noun of Person, doth not the need therefore Transc. Note of Person to be affixed to it. If it were to be rendered Father in the strictest sense, it would be necessary that the Transcendental Note of *Male* should be joyned to it, being a little hook on the top, over the middle of the Character, after this manner (☾^h). The word Father in the most Philosophical and proper sense of it, denoting a *Male Parent*. And because the word Parent is not here used according to the strictest sense, but Metaphorically; therefore might the Transcendental Note of *Metaphor*, be put over the head of it, after this manner, (☾^h). But this being such a Metaphor as is generally received in other Languages, therefore there will be no necessity of using this mark.

Who

3. (⋮) This Character consisting of Points, must therefore denote a *Pronoun*; and because it consists of three Points, therefore must it denote one of the *Compound* Pronouns, and being placed towards the middle of the Character, therefore must it signifie *Who* personal, or *Which* real.

Art

4. (○) This Particle, being a small Round, doth therefore denote the *Copula*, and being placed towards the middle of the Character, it must therefore signifie the present tense of it, *Am, art, is, are*, and being joyned with a Noun of the second person, is therefore in English to be rendered (*Art.*)

In

5. (⋈) This Particle being of a curved figure, must therefore refer to Prepositions. And by the shape of it, it must belong to one of the Opposites in the fourth Combination of Prepositions, and by the place of it, being towards the upper end of the Character, it is determined to the Preposition (*In.*)

Heaven.

6. (⊕) This Generical Character is assigned to signifie *World*, the right angled affix on the left side, denoting the second Difference under that Genus, namely *Heaven*, which is defined to import either

a place or state of the greatest perfection and happiness; and because there is no affix at the other end, therefore doth it signifie the Difference it self, and not any Species.

7. (◡) This Particle, for the Reason before mentioned (Numb. 1.) *Thy* is a possessive Pronoun, for its consisting of a single Point, it must be of the singular number; and for its place towards the middle of the Character, it must relate to the second Person, viz. *Thy*, or *Thine*.

8. (∟) The Genus denoted by this Character is *Transcendental* Name *General*; the affix to the end on the left side, doth signifie the first Difference under that Genus, viz. the Kinds of Things and Notions, or those essential Communities wherein the things of different natures do agree. The affix at the other end of the same Line, making an obtuse angle with the lower side of it, doth signifie the fourth Species under that Difference, viz. *Name*; which according to its primary sense is described to be the word assigned for the signifying any thing or notion.

9. (◡) This Particle is appointed to signifie that which is called the *May it be* Imperative Mode by way of Petition, or *May it be*, or we pray that it may be.

10. (⊥) This Generical Character doth signifie *Ecclesiastical Relation*: The affix making a right angle with the under part of the Genus, doth denote the fifth Difference, which refers to *Discipline*, or the due ordering of the Circumstances of Ecclesiastical or sacred things to the best advantage; under which the first Species denoted by the acute Angle on the other end and side, doth signifie the more general notion of separating things from their Commonness, and setting them apart by way of Honour to a more peculiar use, which is called *Consecrating* or *Hallowing*. By the Loop on the affix for the Difference, is signified the *Passive Voice*; and by the Hook on the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*.

11. (◡) as Numb. 7.

Thy

12. (⊥) This Generical Character doth signifie *Civil* or *Political Relation*. The affix on the left side, doth signifie the first Difference under that Genus which is *Degrees of Persons*. The affix on the Species side, doth refer to the second Species, which is *King*, defined to be the most principal and absolute amongst the kinds of Magistrates. The Hook at the end of the Difference affix doth signifie *Action*: So that the proper notion expressed by this Character is *Regnation*, or *regnare*, which is the Substantive of *Action*, as *King* is of *Person*.

Regnation, or regnare.

13. (◡) as Numb. 9.

May it be

14. (⊥) The Genus denoted by this Character is *Transcendental Action*; the affix on the Difference side, making an acute Angle with the lower side, doth signifie the sixth Difference, which according to the Tables doth refer to *Ition*, going, or passing; the affix on the Species

coming.

cies side, being the first, doth according to the Tables, refer to the word *Coming*, which is described to be motion to a place nearer to us: The Hook on the Difference doth signifie *Active voice*, and the Hook on the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*, viz. *Coming*.

Thy

15. (c|) as Numb. 7.

Will

16. (29~) This Generical Character doth signifie the first Genus in Quality, which according to the Tables is *Natural Power*. The affix for the Difference, making an acute Angle, with the upper side of the Genus, must signifie *Rational Faculty*. The affix on the Species side, making an obtuse Angle with the lower side, must signifie the fourth Species, which is that Faculty we call *Will*, whereby we do rationally follow after that which is good, and fly what is evil. The hook on the left side upon the Difference affix, denotes the *Active voice*. So that the proper Signification of this Character is *Volition*, or *to velle*.

May it be

17. (°|) as Numb. 9.

Done

18. (∞~) The same Generical Character with Numb. 14. denoting *Transcendental Action*. The obtuse angle on the left side signifies the third Difference, viz. *General Actions relating to Business*. The acute Angle at the other end, signifies the sixth Species, viz. the doing or effecting what we undertake and design, which we call *performing* or *accomplishing*; the Loop at the end of the Difference doth denote the *Passive voice*, and the Hook upon the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*; so that this Character signifies the *Adjective Passive*, of perform, viz. *performed* or *done*.

So

19. (⊥|) This Character being a right angled Particle, doth denote some *Adverb*; and by its shape it appears to be one of the Opposites in the first Combination, and by its place towards the lower end of the Character, it is determined to the Particle (*So*.)

In

20. (°|) as numb. 5.

Earth

21. (⊥+) The same Generical Character as numb. 6. signifying *World*, the affix making a right Angle, doth denote the second difference under that *Genus*, namely, the *Celestial* parts of it in general, amongst which, this Globe of Sea and Land whereon we live, is reckoned as the seventh Species, denoted by the affix at the other end.

As

22. (⊥|) This Particle being opposite to that numb. 19. signifying *So*, must therefore signifie *As*, the one being the *Redditive* of the other.

In

23. (°|) as numb. 5.

Heaven

24. (⊥+) as numb. 6.

Maist thou be

25. (°|) The same as numb. 9. but being here joyned with a word Active of the second Person, it must be rendered in English, *Maist thou be*.

26. (ㄱㄴ) The Genus of this Character is the same with *number* Giving 14, & 18. denoting *Transcendental Action*; The affix on the left hand, making an obtuse Angle with the lower side of the Genus, doth therefore signify the fourth Difference, which concerns Actions relating to *Commerce*: and the affix at the other end making such an obtuse angle, doth therefore signify the fourth Species, which according to the Tables, is *Giving*, described to be the parting with something to another, to which we our selves have a right. The Hook at the end of the Difference affix, doth signify *Active*, and the other, *Adjective*, viz. *Giving*.

27. (ㄴ) This Particle, by the figure of it, must signify a Preposition of the third Combination, and by its place at the upper side of the Character, it is determined to signify the Preposition (*To*.)

28. (ㄴ) This Particle consisting of Points, doth therefore denote *Us*. a *Pronoun*; and because there are two Points placed in a Level towards the top of the Character, therefore must it signify the first Person plural, as *numb. 1*. And coming after a Verb, it is to be rendered in English as we do the Accusative Case, (*Us*.)

29. (ㄴ) as *numb. 5*.

In

30. (ㄴ) This Pronoun particle consisting of two points placed obliquely from the bottom towards the top, doth therefore signify one of the *Relative Pronouns*; and being placed at the top of the Character, it must signify (*This*.)

31. (ㄴ) This Generical Character is appointed to signify the Day Genus of *Measure*. The affix on the left hand, making a right angle with the lower side of the Line, signifies the fifth Difference, which is *Measure of Time*. The affix at the other end, making the like angle, doth denote the fifth Species, viz. *Day Natural*, which is described to be the time of the Sun's motion from any one Meridian to the same again.

32. (ㄴ) as *numb. 1*.

Our

33. (ㄴ) This Character is appointed to signify the Genus of *Oeconomical Provisions*, of which, the first Difference denoted by the affix on the left hand, doth refer to *Sustentation ordinary*, and the first Species at the other end, doth refer to such kind of ordinary food as is of a more solid consistence, made of Grain, or some other Vegetable baked, without any considerable mixture, being of all other kinds of Food most necessary and common, which is *Bread*.

34. (ㄴ) The Genus of this Character doth signify *Transcendental General*, as before, N. 8. The affix on the left hand being the fifth, doth denote the *Differences of things relating to means*; where the seventh Species, denoted by the affix at the other end, doth signify that kind of usefulness, which may probably promote the end, which we call *Expediency*; and because the Hook at the end of the Species affix doth denote *adjective*; therefore this Character must signify *expedient*.

Expedients

- And 35. (v|) The Particle represented by an acute angled figure, must therefore refer to *Conjunctions*. By the position of the Angle downwards, and by the situation of it towards the middle of the Character, it must denote the Conjunction, *And*.
- Maist thou be 36. (°|) as *numb. 9*.
- Forgiving 37. (∂-∂-|) The Genus of this Character doth signifie *Judicial Relation*. The affix on the Difference side, making a right angle with the upper side of the Genus, doth therefore signifie the second Difference, *viz. Judicial Actions*. The affix for the Species being the ninth, doth signifie that kind of *Forinſic Action*, which is *consequent with respect to the Judges*, inflicting the punishment or freeing from it; the first of which is *executing*, to which is opposed (signified in the Character by the Loop on the left hand) *Pardoning*, or forgiving. The Hook upon the affix for the Difference, denoting the *Active voice*, and that upon the other affix, the *Adjective*.
- To 38. (°|) as *numb. 27*.
- Us 39. (|°) as *numb. 28*.
- Our 40. (°|) as *numb. 1*.
- Trespaffes 41. (∂-∂-|) The same Generical Character as *numb. 8, & 34*. signifying *Transcendental General*. The obtuse angle on the left side doth signifie the third Difference, *viz. the more common and absolute Differences of things*. The affix at the other end, making a right Angle with the upper side, doth signifie the second Species, namely, that Difference of things which doth include a respect to the Will, as to their agreement or disagreement with that Faculty, whereby they are rendered desirable, or avoydable; which we call *Goodness* or *Evilness*. The Loop towards the left hand, at the joyning of the Affix, doth denote the Opposite in the Tables, namely, *Evilness*: The Hook at the other end of the same Affix, doth signifie the *Active voice*; and the hook on the other side, the *Plural Number*: So that the true importance of this Character must be *evil actions*, which is the same with that which we stile *Trespaffes*.
- As 42. (|) as *numb. 19*.
- We 43. (|) as *numb. 24*.
- Are 44. (°|) as *numb. 4*. But being here used with a word of the plural number, it must be rendered *Are*.
- Forgiving 45. (∂-∂-|) as *numb. 37*.
- To 46. (°|) as *numb. 27*.
- Them 47. (|..) This Particle Pronoun consisting of two points placed level, must signifie the Plural Number of one of the Personal Pronouns, and being at the lower end of the Character, it must signifie *They*, and coming after the Verb, it must be rendered *Them*.
- Who 48. (|) as *numb. 3*.

49. (°|) as *numb.* 44. But being here placed towards the upper part of the Character, it must signifie the Copula in the Preter Tense, *Have been.*

50. (∞∧) The same Radical as *numb.* 41. Only the Hook on the Species affix, is on that side which signifies the notion of *Adjective*, viz. *Transgressing.*

51. (|) This Particle doth by its figure appear to be one of the opposite Prepositions of the second Combination, and by its position towards the bottom of the Character, it is determined to (*Against.*)

52. (|") as *Numb.* 24.

Us

53. (v|) as *Numb.* 31.

And

54. (ˆ|) This Particle by the figure of it, must be one of the Opposites of the first Combination of *Adverbs*, and by the place of it, it must be the Negative Particle *No*, or *Not.*

Not

55. (°|) as *Numb.* 9.

Maist thou be

56. (∞∧) The same Generical Character as *Numb.* 14, 18. 26. signifying *Transcendental Action*, The Difference on the left hand, being the same as *Numb.* 14. Namely, the sixth, denoting *Ition*; where the fifth Species signified by the right angled affix at the other end, doth by the Tables signifie *Leading*, which is described to be the causing of another thing to come after. The Hook on the Difference affix, doth signifie *Active*, and the other Hook *Adjective*. viz. *Leading.*

Leading

57. (|") as *Numb.* 28.

Us

58. (³|) This Particle by the place and shape of it, must be opposite to that, *Numb.* 5. And consequently, according to the Tables, must signifie (*Into.*)

Into

59. (∞∧) The Generical Character the same with that, N. 14, 18, 26, 56. The right Angle on the left side denoting the second Difference, viz. General Relations of Actions Comparate: The right Angle at the other end and side, signifying the fifth Species, which in the Tables, is *Comparing*; to which is adjoyned by way of Affinity (signified by the Loop) the Notion of *Trying*, or the Examining of things, for the distinguishing of their Truth and Goodness. And because this is in it self of an indifferent nature, and consequently not to be deprecated; therefore the true Notion of it in this place, must be confined to such kind of Temptations or Trials as may be hurtful, which is expressed by the Transcendental Particle of *Corruptive*, set on the top of the Character towards the right hand.

Temptation

60. (ˆ|) This Particle by the figure of it, must denote a *Conjunction*, and an Opposite belonging to the second Combination, and by the place of it towards the upper end of the Character, it is determined to the *Conjunction*, (*But.*)

But

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61.

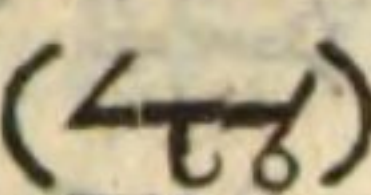
- Maist thou be 61. (ʔ) as *Numb.* 9.
- Delivering 62. (𐤒𐤕) This Generical Character doth signifie *Spiritual Action* under which the first Difference denoted by the acute Angle on the left side, doth refer to the Actions of God, (*i. e.*) such kind of Actions as do primarily belong to the Divine Nature; though some of them may in a secondary manner, and by way of participation be ascribed to other things. The right Angle made by the other affix, doth denote the fifth Species, which is defined to be the keeping or taking one from any kind of evil; which we call *Delivering*. The Hooks upon each affix (as hath been often said before) must denote *Active*, and *Adjective*.
- Us. 63. (𐤕) as *Numb.* 24.
- From 64. (𐤖) A Preposition of the third Combination, and by its place at the middle of the Character, it is determined to the Preposition *From*.
- Evil 65. (𐤗𐤕) The same Radical Character as *Numb.* 41, 50. The little upright stroke on the top towards the right hand, being the Transcendental Note of *Thing*.
- For 66. (𐤕𐤕) This Particle, by the shape of it, must be a Conjunction of the third Combination, and by the position of it about the middle of the Character, it must be the Causal Particle *For*, or *Because*.
- The 67. (𐤕) This oblique stroke towards the top is appointed to signifie one of the Articles subservient to Substantives; and because the obliquity of it, is from the bottom upwards towards the right hand, therefore doth it denote the Demonstrative Article *The*.
- Regnation, or
7^d regnare.
And 68. (𐤕𐤕) as *Numb.* 12.
69. (𐤕) as *Numb.* 35.
- The 70. (𐤕) as *Numb.* 67.
- Power 71. (𐤕𐤕) This Generical Character doth signifie *Habit*; the right angle on the left side, denoting the second Difference, which comprehends the Instruments of Virtue, commonly stiled the *Goods of Fortune*: the right angle at the other end, signifying the fifth Species, which is *Power*, described to consist in an ability to protect our selves and others from Injury.
- And 72. (𐤕) as *Numb.* 35.
- The 73. (𐤕) as *Numb.* 67.
- Glory 74. (𐤕𐤕) The same Character, both as to the Genus and Difference with *Numb.* 71. The affix towards the right hand signifying the second Species, which is *Reputation*, which by the transcendental mark of *Augmentative* over the Character towards the right hand, doth import the Notion of *Glory*, *viz.* the greatest kind and degree of *Reputation*.

75. (o|) as Numb. 4.

Is

76. (c|) as Numb. 7.

Thine

77. () This Generical Character, doth signifie the Genus of *Everly* space. The acute angle on the left side to the top, doth denote the first Difference, which is *Time*. The other affix signifies the ninth species under this Difference, which is *Everness*. The Loop at the end of this affix denotes the word to be used *adverbially*; so that the sense of it must be the same which we express by that phrase, *For ever and ever*.

78. () The word *Amen* in the Literal Character.

Amen

79. (L|) as Numb. 19.

So

80. (°|) as Numb. 9.

May it be.

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life everlasting.

1. (|) This Particle being a single point, must denote one of the demonstrative Pronouns in the singular Number: And by its place towards the upper end of the Character, and before the Verb, the Nominative Case of the first Person, viz. *I*.

2. (o |) This Particle being a Round, must signifie the *Copula*, and being placed towards the middle, and joyned with the Nominative case of the first person, it must be rendered (*Am.*) ^{Am}

3. (Ꞥ Ꞥ) This Generical Character is appointed to signifie the Genus of *Habit*. The affix on the left hand making a right angle with the lower side, doth signifie the fifth Difference under that Genus, which according to the Tables, is *Infused Habit*. The other affix making an obtuse angle, doth signifie the fourth Species, viz. *Faith*; which is defined to consist in a readiness of mind to yield an effectual assent (without any affected captiousness) unto revealed Truths, upon such Grounds as their natures are capable of, and such as are in themselves sufficient to prevail with a prudent teachable man. The Hook upon the Difference denotes the *Active* voice, and the hook upon the Species, the *Adjective*, viz. *Believing*.

The Word *Believe* being of an equivocal sense, may likewise be expressed by the Genus of *Spiritual Action*, the second difference, relating to the Acts of the *Speculative Judgment*, and the affinis of the second Species, which is *Believing*, described to be an assent to any thing as truth upon the credit of others by whom it is related. But I rather chuse the former, as being more proper to this place.

4. (<) A streight Line being the most simple, is put for the Character of *God*. The acute angle on the left side doth denote the first Person of the Blessed Trinity, namely, *God the Father*; which by following the Verb, is supposed to be in the *Object* case. And this may better express the true notion of *Credo in Deum*, than by using the Preposition *In*, as the sense of that Particle is determined in the foregoing Tables. ^{God the Father}

5. (= Ꞥ) This Character doth by the two strokes denoting an *Almighty* *Hyphen*, appear to be a *Compound*. The two Points denote a Pronoun of the third Combination, and by the place of them at the bottom, they must signifie the *Universal Collective*, viz. *All*. The Integral Character with which this is compounded, is the Genus of *Natural Power*. The Hook at the end signifies the Grammatical notion of *Adjective*. So that this compound Character may be rendered All-powerful, Omnipotent, or *Almighty*.

6. (|) This Particle doth signifie the *Demonstrative Article* *The*. ^{The}

7. (|) This Particle being a small transverse Line placed at the side, must denote one of the *Tenses*, and being placed towards the upper part, it must signifie the *Preter Tense*. ^{Having been}

8. (22) The Genus of this Character is appointed to signifie *spiritual* ^{Creating person}

ritual Action, or the Action of a Spirit, or Spiritual Faculty. The affix on the left, and that likewise on the right side, making acute angles with the upper side, must therefore signify the first difference under that Genus which refers to *Actions of God*, and the first Species of that Difference, namely, *Creation*; which is defined to be, the putting of things into their first being. The hook at the end of the Difference affix, doth signify *Active*, and the other *Adjective*. The transcendental mark, of a little flat Line on the top towards the right hand, doth denote *Person*; so that this Character with the precedent affixes, doth properly signify, *the having been Creating Person*.

of

9. (∪|) This Particle doth by its figure appear to be one of the Prepositions of the first Combination, and by its position towards the top of the Character, it is determined to be the first of them, which in *Latin* and *Greek* is expressed by the *Genitive* case, and in *English* by the Particle *Of*.

Heaven.

10. (⊥+) The Genus of this Character signifies *World*. The affix on the left side denoting the second Difference, is *Heaven*.

And

11. (∪|) This Particle, by the shape of it, appears to be a Conjunction of the first combination, and by the position of it towards the middle of the Character, it must be the second of them, *viz.* the *Conjunction Affirmative*, namely, *And*.

of

12. (∪|) as *Numb.* 9.

Earth

13. (⊥∧) The same Character as to Genus and difference with *Numb.* 10. The affix for the Species making an acute Angle, and passing below the middle line, doth denote the seventh Species, which according to the Tables, is this Globe of Sea and Land.

And

14. (∪|) as *Numb.* 11.

Jesus Christ

15. (—) The same Generical Character as *Numb.* 4. The right Angle denoting the second Person in the Blessed Trinity, *viz.* *Jesus Christ*.

His

16. (∪|) This Particle being a single point, must denote one of the *Demonstrative Pronouns* in the singular number; and by its place towards the bottom of the Character, it must signify the third Person, or *He*; and being made possessive by the curve line under it, it must be rendered *His*.

Son

17. (∞3—) The Genus of this Character doth denote *Oeconomical Relation*. By the acute angle on the left side, is signified the first Difference, which is Relation of *Consanguinity*. By the right angle at the other end, is denoted the second Species, which is described to be *Direct Ascending*, namely, *Parent*; to which is opposed *Direct Descending*, namely, *Child*, which opposition is denoted by the Loop on the left side of the Character.

Only

18. (∞3—) The same Genus with the former, the fourth Difference,

tence, denoting Relations of *Equality*; the second Species signifying that particular Relation which is founded upon our *Conversing* with others, namely, *Companion*. To which the opposite (signified by the Loop at the joyning of the difference affix) is being in a state of *Segregation* from others. The hook upon the Species affix, denoting Adjective, *viz.* Alone, or *Only*.

19. (°|) These two Points standing level, must signifie one of the *Demonstrative Pronouns*, in the *Plural number*. By the place of them towards the upper side of the Character, they must denote the first Person, *We*; which being by the curve line rendered *Possessive*, must signifie *Our*.

20. (∟) The Genus of this Character is assigned to signifie *Civil Relation*; of which the first difference doth denote *Degrees of Persons*. The second Species signifying the *supreme Magistrate*, to whom others owe Subjection and Obedience, *viz.* King, Lord, *Sovereign*.

21. (·|) This Particle consisting of three Points, must therefore signifie one of the *Compound Pronouns*. By the position of it towards the middle of the Character, it denotes the second of them, to be rendered *Who*, when we speak of a *Person*: and *Which*, when we speak of a *Thing*.

22. (°|) The Copula, as *Numb. 2.* but being here placed towards the top of the Character, it must be rendered in the *Preter tense*, *viz.* *Hath been*, or *Was*.

23. (∟) The Genus of this Character is assigned to *Corporeal Action*. The acute angle on the left side, denoting the first Difference, namely, such corporeal actions as belong primarily to *Vegetative* and living bodies. The right angle at the other end, signifies the second Species, which in the Tables is *Impregnation*; to which the Word *Conception* is adjoyned by way of Affinity, signified by the Loop on the right side. The Loop on the Difference affix, signifying the *Passive* voice; and the Hook upon the Species affix, *Adjective*.

24. (°|) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the second in the first combination of *Prepositions*, relating to the *Efficient Cause*, which we render *By*.

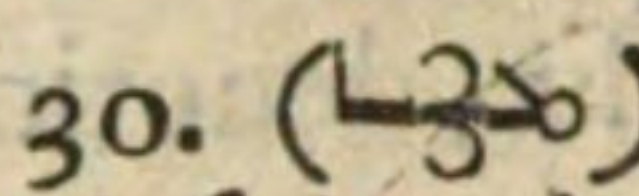
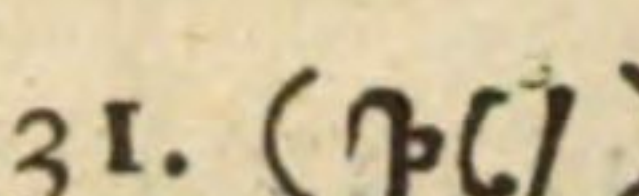
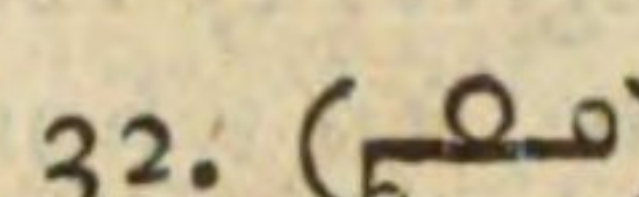
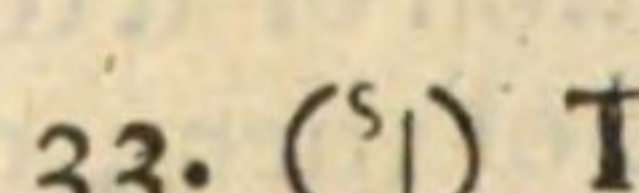
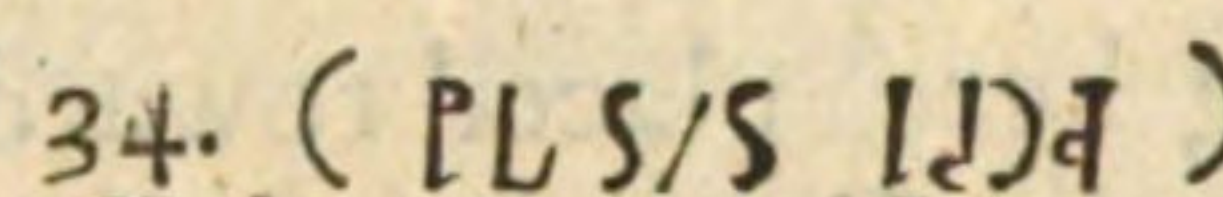
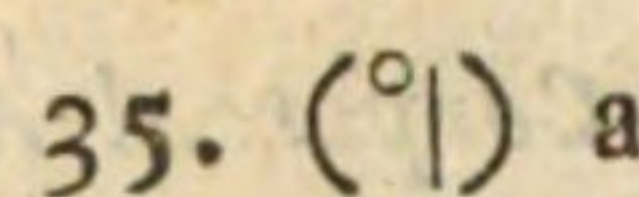
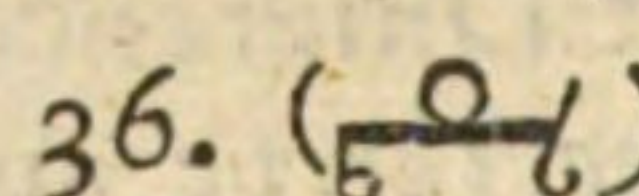
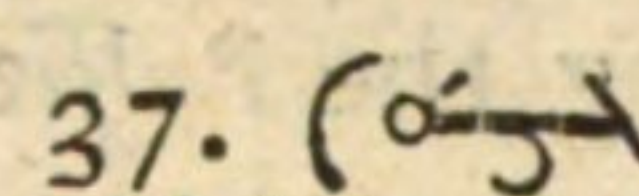
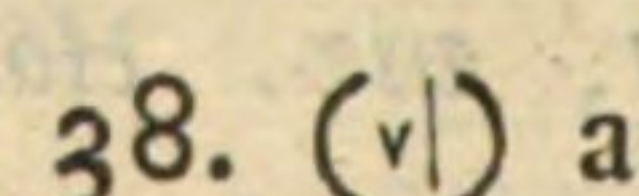
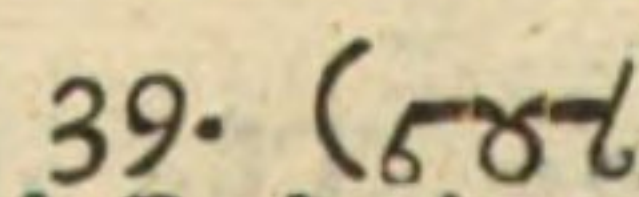
25. (°|) as *Numb. 6.*

26. (∟) The same Genus with numb. 4, and 15. The obtuse angle signifying the third Person of the Blessed Trinity, *viz.* *Holy Ghost*.

27. (∟) The same Genus and Difference as numb. 23. The affix towards the right hand making an obtuse angle with the upper side must signifie the third Species, which is *Parturition*, or bringing forth. The Loop at the end of the difference affix, denoting *Passive* voice, and the Hook on the other side, *Adjective*, *viz.* *Borne*.

28. (°|) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear

pear to be the third of the first combination of Prepositions, relating to the *Material Cause, ex qua* (Of)

- The 29. (' |) as numb. 6.
- Virgin 30. () The same Genus as numb. 17, & 18. The affix towards the left hand, denoting the second Difference, which is Relation of *Affinity*; the other affix denoting the first Species, *viz.* that preceding state, whereby persons are rendered capable of Marriage, namely, *Celibate*, to which the notion of *Virgin* is joyned as an affinis (denoted by the Loop on the right side) described to be one that hath not coupled with any other.
- Mary 31. () The name *Mari* in the Literal Character, as being a proper name.
- Capitally punished 32. () The Genus of this Character doth belong to *Judicial* Relation; the difference affix being the fifth, must denote *Capital punishment*; the Loop upon the Difference affix signifying *Passive*, and the hook upon the other affix, *Adjective*.
- Under 33. () This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the first Opposite in the sixth combination of Prepositions, namely, *Under*.
- Pontius Pilate 34. () These being proper Names, are to be expressed only by a Literal Character, according to our English pronunciation.
- Was 35. () as numb. 22.
- Crucified 36. () The same Genus and Difference with numb. 32. Under which *Crucifying* is reckoned as the ninth Species. The Loop on the Difference affix doth denote the notion of *Passive* voice; and the Hook at the other end, the notion of *Adjective, Crucified*.
- Dead 37. () The same Genus and Difference with numb. 23, & 27. signifying such corporeal Actions as do primarily belong to Vegetatives. The affix on the right side, making an acute angle with the upper part of the transverse, and passing below it, doth signifie the seventh Species, which is *Living*; to which *Dying* is opposed. And that the Opposite is here intended, may appear by the Loop at the joyning of the Difference affix; the hook on the Species affix signifying *Adjective*.
- And 38. () as numb. 11.
- Buried 39. () The Genus of this Character is assigned to Ecclesiastical Relation; the fourth Difference comprehending the more common Actions belonging to Religion: the affix at the other end, being a thorough stroke, and making an obtuse angle to the upper side, must denote the ninth Species, which is *Burying*, described in the Tables to be one of those Ritual Offices consisting in performance of the Rites due to the dead, by putting their Bodies into the Ground. The Loop

Loop on the Difference affix, doth signifie (as before) *Passive*, and the other Hook *Adjective*.

40. (.) A Pronoun of the third person, singular number, viz. He
He.

41. (°) as numb. 22.

Was

42. (° = ∞) This appears by the Hyphen, to be a compound Descending Character. The Particle in this composition, doth by the figure and position, denote the Opposite to the first of the fifth Combination of Prepositions, viz. *Downward*. The Genus of the Integral Character, is *Transcendental Action*. The affix on the left side, making an acute angle with the bottom of the Line, doth denote the sixth Difference, which is *Ition*, or the passing of things from one place or state to another; and because there is no affix at the other end, therefore this Character must denote the Difference it self. The Hooks on each side, do signifie *Active* and *Adjective*.

43. (³) This Particle doth by the figure and position of it, appear Into to be the first of the fourth Combination of Prepositions, and consequently to signifie *Into*.

44. (d + -) This Character is the same for Genus and Difference with numb. 10. which doth there signifie *Heaven*; and whereas here there is a Loop at the joyning of the Difference affix; therefore must it denote that which is opposite to the former; namely, *Hell*. This Clause might perhaps be more properly expressed thus; *He became in the state, or he passed into the Invisible place, of the having died persons*.

45. (.) as numb. 40.

He

46. (°) as numb. 22.

Was

47. (∞) The same Genus with numb. 23, 27, & 37. Denoting Corporeal Action. The acute angle on the left side, doth denote the sixth Difference, which is *Gesture*; namely, such animal motion whereby the situation of the Whole or Parts is altered. The acute angle at the other end to the upper side, doth denote the first Species, which is motion upwards direct; namely, *Rising*. The Hooks on each affix denote *Active* and *Adjective*.

48. (ω) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the second of the third combination of Prepositions, viz. *From*.

49. (') as numb. 6.

The

50. (°) as numb. 7.

Having been

51. (∞) This Character is in all respects the same with numb. 37. Excepting only, that there is another hook upon the Species affix to signifie *Plural Number*, together with the transcendental Note of *Person* at the top of the Character towards the right hand, which makes the importance of this Character, with the two preceding Particles to be, *The having died Persons*.

- On 52. ($\epsilon|$) Though this Preposition be properly *local*, signifying *in*, as being opposite to numb. 43. Yet it is applicable, as the others of the same kind are, to *Time*; in which case it may be rendered *On*.
- The 53. ($|$) as numb. 6.
- Day 54. ($\neg\neg$) The Character is the Genus of *Measure*. The affix both on the left and right side, denote the fifth Difference, which is Measure of *Time*, and the fifth Species, which is *Day Natural*.
- Third 55. ($\angle\neg$) The same Genus with the former, denoting *Measure*. The Difference affix making an acute angle with the upper side of the transverse, doth denote the first Difference, which refers to *Number*. The obtuse angle at the other end of the transverse, denoting the third Species, which according to the Tables, is the number *Three*. The Hook on this affix, shews this Word to be used *adjectively*, viz. *Third*.
- He 56. ($|$) as numb. 40.
- Was 57. ($^{\circ}|$) as numb. 22.
- Ascending 58. ($^{\circ}\angle\neg$) Such a Compound as numb. 42. Only the Preposition here, being the first of the fifth Combination, must signify *Upwards*; and consequently, as the numb. 42. did signify *Descending*: so this must be the Opposite to it; namely, *Ascending*.
- Into 59. ($^3|$) as numb. 43.
- Heaven 60. ($\neg$) as numb. 10.
- In 61. ($\epsilon|$) as numb. 52.
- Which place 62. ($\neg|$) A Compound of the Pronoun *Which*, and the transcendental Mark of Place, viz. *Which place*.
- He 63. ($|$) as numb. 4.
- Is 64. ($^{\circ}$) The Copula in the present tense, which being applied to the third Person singular, must be rendered (*is*.)
- Sitting 65. ($\neg$) The same Character, both as to Genus and Difference, with that, numb. 47. The species affix making a right angle with the bottom of the transverse, must denote the fifth Species; namely, sitting; the hook upon this affix, signifying the notion of *Adjective*.
- At 66. ($^{\circ}|$) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear to be the first Opposite in the third combination of Prepositions, and to signify *At*.
- The 67. ($|$) as numb. 6.
- Right hand 68. ($\neg$) The Genus of *Space*. The obtuse angle on the left side, denoting

denoting the third Difference under that Genus ; namely, *Situation* : the oblique line at the other end of the transverse, passing by both sides of it, doth denote the ninth Species under that Difference, viz. Right Side, or *Right Hand*.

69. (ʹ|) as numb. 9. Of
 70. (↙) as numb. 4. God the Father
 71. (w/) as numb. 48. From
 72. (··) as numb. 62. Which place
 73. (|) as numb. 40. He
 74. (o|) The Copula in the Future tense, signifying, *Shall be*. Shall be
 75. (↗) The Genus of transcendental Action, the sixth Difference, as before, numb. 42, 58. The first Species, viz. *Come*. The hooks on each affix, denoting *Active*, *Adjective*, viz. *Coming*. Coming
 76. (ʹ|) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear to be the second opposite in the first combination, and to signify a respect to the final Causes in *Latin*, *ob*, *propter*, in *English*, *For*. For
 77. (20) The Genus of *Judicial Relation*. The first Difference, Judging which is *Forinſic* Persons ; and the first Species, which is *Judge*. The hook upon the difference affix, denotes this to be a Noun of Action, viz. *Judication*, or *Judging*. Judging
 78. (ʹ|) as numb. 6. The
 79. (↗) as numb. 51. Only, there wants the Note of Opposite ; so that as that signified dead persons, this must signify living persons. Quick
 80. (v|) as numb. 11. And
 81. (ʹ|) as numb. 6. The
 82. (|) as numb. 7. Having
 83. (↗) as numb. 31. Died persons
 84. (·|) as numb. 1. I
 85. (o|) as numb. 2. Am
 86. (↗) as numb. 3. Believing
 87. (—) as numb. 6. The Holy Ghost
 88. (ʹ|) as numb. 26. The
 89. (↗) The Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation* ; the transcendental Church mark

mark over it, denoting *Aggregate*, which is the proper notion of *Church*.

Holy

90. (⸗⸗) The same Genus and Difference, as numb. 3. Denoting *Infused Habit*; the second Species being *Holiness*, described to be that habitual frame, whereby one is fitted for virtuous actions; more especially for the duties of Religion: the hook upon the Species affix, denoting the Notion of *Adjective*, viz. *Holy*.

Universal

91. (⸗⸗) The Genus of this Character is assigned to signify *Transcendental Relation mixed*; the obtuse angle at each end, must denote the third difference, and the third species: the third difference under that Genus, containing such transcendental relations as concern *Number*. The third species, being that more distinct relation of *one Indeterminate*, or *All*, viz. *Particularity*, or *Universality*. The Loop at the joining of the difference affix, denoting an Opposite, doth determine the Character to the second of these: And the Hook at the end of the species affix, doth make it signify as an *Adjective*, viz. *Universal*, *Catholick*.

The

92. (⸗) as numb. 6.

Communion

93. (⸗⸗) The Genus of Ecclesiastical Relation, as numb. 89: The third Difference, concerning *states of Religion*; the second species, *Catholick*, or *Communicant*, which is described to be one that is in a state of Charity with the body of those that agree in the same profession: the *Abstract* of which, denoted by the hook upon the difference affix, is *Communion*.

Of

94. (⸗) as numb. 9.

Saints

95. (⸗⸗) The same Genus and difference, as numb. 93. The fifth species denoting such as are *eminently religious*; the hook upon the species affix, signifying the *Plural Number*, viz. *Saints*.

The

96. (⸗) as numb. 6.

Being forgiven

97. (⸗⸗) The Genus of *Judicial Relation*, as numb. 77. The second difference denoting *Judicial Actions*. The ninth species signifying that kind of Judicial Action, which concerns the *inflicting of punishment*, or *freeing from it*, *Executing*, or *Pardoning*. The Loop, at the joining of the difference affix, denotes this to be an Opposite, viz. *Pardoning* or *Forgiving*. The Loop upon the top of this affix, signifies the passive voice, viz. the *being forgiven*.

Of

98. (⸗) as numb. 9.

Sins

99. (⸗⸗) The Genus of *Transcendental General*; the third difference respecting the more common and absolute differences of things; the second species denoting that difference of things, which doth include a respect to the Will, as to the agreement or disagreement of things with that Faculty, stiled *Goodness* or *Evilness*. The Loop towards the left hand, at the joining of the affix, denoting *opposite*, viz. *Evil*.

Evilness ; the hook at the other end of the same affix, doth signifie the *Active* voice ; and the hook upon the other affix, doth denote the *plural number* : So that the meaning of this Character, must be *evil actions*, the same as *Trespases*, or *Sins*.

100. (') as numb. 6.

The

101. () The mark of Future tense.

Future

102. ($\text{r} = \text{↵}$) A compound Character. The Particle, doth by the figure and the position of it, appear to be the third Opposite in the fourth Combination of Adverbs, which is *Re*, denoting *Restitution* to what was before. The Integral Character signifies *Life*; as numb. 79. Relife, or living again

103. (C) as numb. 9.

OF

104. (1) as numb. 9.

The

105. (∞+-) The same Genus as numb. 10. signifying *World*. The ^{Body} first difference under that Genus, being *Spirit*. The Opposite to which, denoted by the Loop at the joyning of the Affix, is *Body*.

106. (v|) as numb. 11.

And

107. (1) as numb. 6.

The

108. (1) as numb. 101.

Future

109. (457) The same Integral as 102.

Life

110. (∴ ) A compound with the Pronoun *All*, as numb. 5. Everlasting
The Genus of the Integral being the same with numb. 54, 55. doth denote *Measure*; the fifth difference of which, doth signifie measure of time, to which the word *Duration* is adjoyned by way of Affinity, signified by the Loop at the right side, where the hook denotes *Adjective*: So that the true sense of this Character, is *All-during*, or *Everlasting*.

I forbear any other Examples out of *Aristotle, Euclid, Tully, Terence*, which I once thought to have subjoyned ; because if what hath been already delivered, be sufficiently understood, it will appear easie enough to render any thing out of those Authors, in this Character.

I shall only add concerning the Character here proposed, that besides the *Facility*, *Comeliness* and *Distinctness* of it, containing a Description of what is to be expressed by it, both as to the nature of the things, and the Grammatical Variation of the words; 'tis likewise a much *shorter* way of writing, than that by Letters: and by the great Variety which it is capable of, would afford the surest way for *Cryptography* or *secret Writing*.

CHAP. III.

How this Real Character may be made effable in a distinct Language, and what kind of Letters or Syllables may be conveniently assigned to each Character.

BY what hath been already delivered, it may sufficiently appear, how any thing or Notion, which falls under humane Discourse, may be expressed by such a Character as shall be legible to men of all Nations and Languages.

I come now to shew how this Universal Character may be made effable in a distinct Language: The unfolding of which (supposing what hath been said about the Character and Grammar, to be well understood) will need but little time and pains.

The Qualifications desirable in a Language, should have some analogy and proportion to those before mentioned concerning a Character or way of Writing; Namely,

1. The words of it should be *brief*, not exceeding two or three Syllables; the Particles consisting but of one Syllable.
2. They should be *plain* and *facile* to be taught and learnt.
3. They should be *sufficiently distinguishable* from one another, to prevent mistake and equivocalness; and withal *significant* and *copious*, answerable to the concepts of our mind.
4. They should be *Euphonical*, of a pleasant and graceful sound.
5. They should be *Methodical*; those of an agreeable or opposite sense, having somewhat correspondent in the sounds of them. The order to be observed in the assigning of Letters and Sounds to these Characters, must be after the same manner with the Method before made use of, in treating concerning these Characters: Beginning first with *Integrals*, according to their several Varieties, and then proceeding to the *Particles*.

The *Integrals* may be considered, either as they are *Radicals*, placed in the Tables, either more *direct*, whether *Genus*, *Difference*, or *Species*; or else *Laterally*, either by way of *Affinity* or *Opposition*.

And next to the Words or Sounds appointed for each of these Radicals, it is to be considered, by what kind of Changes or Varieties, the several *Derivations* and *Inflections* may be expressed.

The first thing to be stated in such an Institution, is to assign several Letters and sounds for the 40 *Genus*'s. It were not difficult to offer great variety of these; but to pitch upon that which upon all accounts would be the best, will require so much consideration, and practise, and so many Trials as I cannot pretend unto.

That

That which at present seems most convenient to me, is this ;

Transcend.	General	Bα	Animals	Exanguious	Zα	Action	Spiritual	Cα
	Rel. mixed	Ba		Fish	Za		Corporeal	Ca
	Rel. of Action	Be		Bird	Ze		Motion	Ce
	Discourse	Bi		Beast	Zi		Operation	Ci
	God	Dα	Parts	Peculiar	Pα	Relation	Oecon.	Co
	World	Da		General	Pa		Possef.	Cy
	Element	De		Magnitude	Pe		Provis.	Scα
	Stone	Di		Space	Pi		Civil	Sa
Herb confid. accord. to the	Metal	Do	Quantity	Measure	Po		Judicial	Se
	Leaf	Gα		Power Nat.	Tα		Military	Si
	Flower	Ga		Habit	Ta		Naval	So
	Seed-vessel	Ge		Manners	Te		Ecclef.	SY
	Shrub	Gi	Quality	Quality sensible	Ti			
	Tree	Go		Disease	To			

The *Differences* under each of these *Genus's*, may be expressed by these Consonants B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S, N. in this order ; 1 2 3 4 5 6 7.8 9.

The *Species* may be expressed by putting one of the seven Vowels after the Consonant, for the Difference ; to which may be added (to make up the number) two of the Dipthongs, according to this order
 { α, a, e, i, o, u, y, yi, yu.
 { 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

For instance, If (De) signifie *Element*, then (Deb) must signifie the first difference ; which (according to the Tables) is *Fire* : and (Debα) will denote the first Species, which is *Flame*. (Det) will be the fifth difference under that Genus, which is, *Appearing Meteor* ; (Detα) the first Species, viz. *Rainbow* ; (Deta) the second, viz. *Halo*.

Thus, if (Ti) signifie the Genus of *Sensible Quality*, then (Tid) must denote the second difference, which comprehends Colours ; and (Tida) must signifie the second Species under that difference, viz. *Redness* : (Tide) the third Species, which is *Greenness*, &c.

Thus likewise, if (Be) be put for the Genus of *Transcendental Relation of Action*, then (Bec) must denote the sixth difference, which is *Ition* ; and (Becα) will signifie the sixth Species, which is *Following*.

As for those Species under Plants and Animals, which do exceed the number of Nine, they may be expressed by adding the Letters L, or R, after the first Consonant, to denote the second or third of such Combinations. Thus, if Gαde be *Tulip*, viz. the third Species in the first Nine, then Glαde must signifie *Ramson*, viz. the third in the second Nine, or the twelfth Species under that Difference. So if Zana be *Salmon*, viz. the second species in the first Nine, then Zlana must signifie *Gudgeon*, viz. the second in the second Nine ; or the eleventh Species under that Difference.

It

It must be granted, that there is one inconvenience in this Contrivance for the supernumerary Species, namely, that according to this way of expressing them, they are scarce capable of the derivation of Adjective: But this is more tolerable, because in such matters, where this will happen, there is no necessary occasion for this derivation.

Those Radicals which are joyned to others by way of *Affinity*, may be expressed; 1. In *Monosyllables*, by repeating the Radical Vowel before the Consonant. For example, if (De) signifies *Element*, then (Ede) must signify that which is joyned to it by way of affinity, viz. *Meteor*. If (Di) be *Stone*, then (Idi) will signify *Concretions*, &c. 2. In *Dyffyllables*, by repeating the second Radical Consonant after the last Vowel: Thus, if (Dade) be *Planet*, (Daded) will signify *Comet*. If (Dego) be *Ice*, (Degog) will signify *Snow*, &c.

Those Radicals which are paired together upon the account of *single Opposition*, may be expressed,

1. In *Monosyllables*, by putting the *opposite Vowel* before the first Consonant, according to that order of Opposition before set down;

namely, of $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ a \\ e \end{matrix} \right\}$ to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ o \\ \gamma \end{matrix} \right\}$ or y.

Thus, if (D α) be put to signify *God*, then (id α) must signify that which is opposed, namely, *Idol*. If (Dab) be *Spirit*, (odab) will be *Body*. If (Dad) be *Heaven*, (odad) will signify *Hell*.

2. In *Dyffyllables*, by adding the Letter (S) to the last Vowel: Thus if (Pida) be *Presence*, (Pidas) will be *Absence*. If (Tad γ) be *Power*, then (Tad γ s) will be *Impotence*.

As for those *double Opposites* by way of *Excess* or *Defect*, which sometimes occur, as they are to be represented in writing by the Transcendental Points of *Excess* or *Defect*, on the top of the Character, so are they to be expressed in speaking by those Syllables appointed to these Characters, which must be added to the termination of the word: Thus if (Teba) be *Justice*, (Tebas) will signify the *Opposite Common*; namely, *Injustice*: And (Tebasla) the *Opposite* by way of *Excess*; namely, *Rigor*, and (Tebaslo) the *Opposite* by way of *Defect*, viz. *Remission*.

Tep α Veracity.

Tep α s Lying.

Tep α sla Over-saying.

Tep α slo Under-saying, Detracting.

Adjectives should be expressed by changing the first radical Consonant, according to this establishment;

{ B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S, N.

{ V, D γ , G γ , F, T γ , C γ , Zh, Sh, Ng.

Thus,

Thus, if, { Dα
De do signifie { God
Do { Element then { D8α must si- { Divine.
D8e gnifie { Elementary
D8o { Stony.

Adverbs may be expressed by turning the first Radical Vowel into a Diphthong. So Dαl is *Divinely*. (Sylb) is *Religiously*. (Sylgas) is *Schismatically*.

Abstracts may be expressed, 1. In *Monosyllables* of the Genus, by adding the Letter (r) after the first Radical Vowel. So Dαr is *Deity* or *Divinity*.

In *Monosyllables* of the *Difference*, and *Dissyllables* of the *Species*, by changing the second Radical Character Consonant thus;

{ B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S, N.
{ V, Dh, Dzh, F, Th, Tth, Zh, Sh, Ng.

The Letters Dzh, and Tth, being the same power which we Englishmen give to the Letters G, and Ch, in the words *Ginger*, and *Charity*. Thus

(Bαd) is *Cause*; (Bαdh) is *Causality*.

(Saba) is *King*, (Sava) is *Regality* or *Majesty*.

There are only two things noted in the Character belonging to the *Inflection* of words; namely,

1. The *Active* and *Passive* voice, to be expressed by the Letters L, and N, after the first Vowel: thus (Salba) is *Regnation*; and (Samba) is *regnari*.

2. The Plural Number in *Substantives*, which is sometimes likewise affixed to *Adjectives*, when they are used substantively, by reason of any transcendental Mark joyned to them. And this may be done by prolonging the first Vowel, which upon all other occasions, is to be pronounced as being short. But because it will be difficult to prolong this Vowel in *Monosyllables* of the Genus, when no Consonant doth follow; therefore in this case it may be proper to add the Vowel 8 to the Radical Vowel. So if Dα be *God*, Dα8 will be *Gods*.

According to this establishment, every Radical Genus Difference and Species, may be expressed by such words as are facil and pleasant. Those words that are most harsh and difficult, will happen amongst such of the Derivations as are seldom used; as in some of the Active or Passive Adverbs, and in some of the Abstracts.

By these Instances it will be easie to understand all the rest.

The Particles may be expressed either by simple Vowels or Diphthongs, or by some of those *Monosyllables*, not used for any of the Genus's or Differences.

Amongst the Grammatical Particles, the more principal are, the *Copula*, *Pronouns*, *Interjections*, *Prepositions*, *Adverbs*, *Conjunctions*.

H h h

1. The

1. The *Copula*, or Verb *Sum*, according to its threefold place in the Character, may be expressed by these Diphthongs $\left. \begin{array}{l} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} la. \\ la. \\ le. \end{array}$

2. The *Pronouns*, according to their several kinds, may be expressed by these Vowels and Diphthongs;

α	αl	l	o	αɣ	ol
a	al	ɣ	y	aɣ	ɣɣ
e	el	yɣ	yɣ	eɣ	ll

Possessive Pronouns by prefixing (H.) *Reduplicative*, by interposing (L.) So Hα is *mine*, Hαlα is *my own*.

3. The *Interjections*, being Natural sounds themselves, need not have any assigned to the Characters of them, than what are General. So

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Heigh} \\ \text{Hm, Hu.} \\ \text{Pish, Shu, Tush} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ah, alack, alas.} \\ \text{Ha, ha, he.} \\ \text{O, O that.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vauh, Hau.} \\ \text{Hoi, ah, oh.} \\ \text{Phy.} \end{array} \right.$		
			$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Oh, soho.} \\ \text{Ho, oh.} \\ \text{Eja, now.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{St, hush, mum, whist.} \\ \text{Ha.} \\ \text{Væ, wo.} \end{array} \right.$

4. The *Prepositions* may be expressed by Monosyllables framed of L, and R; after this manner.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lα, Li.} \\ \text{La, Lo.} \\ \text{Le, Lɣ.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rα, Ri.} \\ \text{Ra, Ro.} \\ \text{Re, Rɣ.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lαl, Lil} \\ \text{Lal, Lol} \\ \text{Lel, Lɣl} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rαl, Ril} \\ \text{Ral, Rol} \\ \text{Rel, Rɣl} \end{array} \right.$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lαr, Lir} \\ \text{Lar, Lor} \\ \text{Ler, Lɣr} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rαr, Rir} \\ \text{Rar, Ror} \\ \text{Rer, Rɣr} \end{array} \right.$		

5. *Adverbs* may be expressed by Monosyllables, with the initial Letter M. after this manner;

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mα, Mi} \\ \text{Ma, Mo} \\ \text{Me, Mɣ} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mαl, Mil} \\ \text{Mal, Mol} \\ \text{Mel, Mɣl} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mαr, Mir} \\ \text{Mar, Mor} \\ \text{Mer, Mɣr} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mαs, Mis} \\ \text{Mas, Mos} \\ \text{Mes, Mɣs} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{My.} \\ \text{Myl.} \\ \text{Myɣ} \end{array} \right.$
--	--	--	--	--

6. *Conjunctions* may be expressed by Monosyllables, with the Initial Letter N, after this manner;

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nα, Ni} \\ \text{Na, No} \\ \text{Ne, Nɣ} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nαl, Nil} \\ \text{Nal, Nol} \\ \text{Nel, Nɣl} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nαr, Nir} \\ \text{Nar, Nor} \\ \text{Ner, Nɣr} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nαs, Nis} \\ \text{Nas, Nos} \\ \text{Nes, Nɣs} \end{array} \right.$
--	--	--	--

The more servile Particles are of three kinds; *Articles, Modes, Tenses.*

1. The *Articles* being but two, may be thus expressed, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{el.} \\ \alpha\text{l.} \end{array} \right\}$

2. The *Imperative Mode*, according to its threefold difference of *Petition, Perswasion, Command*, may be expressed by these Diphthongs, lo, lɔ, ly.

The *Secondary Modes*, by Diphthongs or Triphthongs, according to their differences of *Absolute* or *Conditional*. So the Mode of

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Power} \\ \text{Liberty} \\ \text{Will} \\ \text{Necessity} \end{array} \right\}$	}	whether <i>Absolute</i> or <i>Conditional</i> , is to be expressed by	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ɔ}\alpha, \text{ɔ}\alpha\text{l.} \\ \text{ɔ}\alpha, \text{ɔ}\alpha\text{l.} \\ \text{ɔ}\epsilon, \text{ɔ}\epsilon\text{l.} \\ \text{ɔ}\text{o}, \text{ɔ}\text{o}\text{l.} \end{array} \right\}$

3. The *Tenses, Past, Present, and Future*, may be expressed by these Diphthongs, ɔl, ɔy, ɔyl.

The *Transcendental* Particles, to be added by way of Composition in the termination of words, may be expressed by these Syllables,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la}, \text{la}, \text{le} \\ \text{lo}, \text{lo}, \text{ly} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ɔ}\alpha, \text{ɔ}\alpha, \text{ɔ}\epsilon \\ \text{ɔ}\text{l}, \text{ɔ}\text{o}, \text{ɔ}\text{y} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M}\alpha, \text{M}\alpha, \text{M}\epsilon \\ \text{M}\text{l}, \text{M}\text{o}, \text{M}\text{ɔ} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M}\alpha\text{l}, \text{M}\alpha\text{l}, \text{M}\epsilon\text{l} \\ \text{M}\text{i}\text{l}, \text{M}\text{o}\text{l}, \text{M}\text{ɔ}\text{l} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N}\alpha, \text{N}\alpha, \text{N}\epsilon \\ \text{N}\text{l}, \text{N}\text{o}, \text{N}\text{ɔ} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N}\alpha\text{l}, \text{N}\alpha\text{l}, \text{N}\epsilon\text{l} \\ \text{N}\text{i}\text{l}, \text{N}\text{o}\text{l}, \text{N}\text{ɔ}\text{l} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{L}\alpha, \text{L}\alpha, \text{L}\epsilon \\ \text{L}\text{l}, \text{L}\text{o}, \text{L}\text{ɔ} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{R}\alpha, \text{R}\alpha, \text{R}\epsilon \\ \text{R}\text{l}, \text{R}\text{o}, \text{R}\text{ɔ} \end{array} \right\}$

In which Constitution, the Marks made use of before, either for *Prepositions, Adverbs, or Conjunctions*, have the same Syllables assigned to them.

It is here to be noted, that as *Numbers* are provided for in *writing*, by distinct Characters from the rest, so should they likewise have some suitable provision in *speaking*. And because there are two waies before suggested for the expression of Numbers by *writing*, namely, either by *words at length*, or by *Figures*, there should therefore be some provision answerable to each of these for *speaking*.

1. The *Words at length* for the nine Digits, are to be made off from the Tables after the same manner as all other Species are; and as for the other Numbers above this, *viz.* Ten, Hundred, Thousand, Million, they may be expressed by adding the Letters L, R, M, N. after the last Vowel; according to these Examples:

H h h 2

Pobαl.

Pob α l 10.	Pobal 20.	Pobel 30.
Pob α r 100.	Pobar 200.	Pober 300.
Pob α m 1000.	Pobam 2000.	Pobem 3000.
Pob α n 1000000	Poban 2000000.	Poben 3000000, &c.

Pob α m	Pob γ r	Pob γ l	Pob γ .
One thousand	Six hundred	Sixty	Six.

Arithmet. Pract. cap. 17. 2. The *Figures* of Numbers, may be most conveniently expressed in *Speech*, in that way suggested by *Herrigon*; namely, by assigning one Vowel or Diphthong, and one Consonant to each of the Digits, suppose after this manner,

1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	0.
α ,	a,	e,	l,	o,	γ ,	y,	l γ ,	y γ ,	y γ .
b,	d,	g,	p,	t,	c,	l,	m,	n,	r.

According to which constitution, a word of so many Letters, may serve to express a number of so many places. Thus either of these words, $\alpha\gamma c\gamma$, $\alpha\gamma c\gamma$, b $\gamma c\gamma$, will signifie 1666; which is as much a better and briefer way for the expressing of these numbers in *speech*, as that other is for writing, betwixt *Figures* and *Words* at length.

The Grammatical Variations belonging to Number, whether *Derivations* or *Inflexions*, may for the nine Digits be framed according to common Analogy. For greater Numbers, it may be convenient to prefix the Difference denoting number in general; namely, Pob before the word for any Particular; as suppose $\alpha\gamma c\gamma$ be the word for the number, let it be made { Pob $\alpha\gamma c\gamma$ for the Cardinal Number { 1666
{ Pob $\alpha\gamma c\gamma$ { 1667

then { Fob $\alpha\gamma c\gamma$ will be the Ordinal, or Adjective Neuter, denoting
{ Fob $\alpha\gamma c\gamma$
the { 1666th &c.
{ 1667th &c.

By what hath been said, it is easie to conceive, how this Character may be made effable as to all the *Species* of things, together with their *Derivations* and *Inflexions*. As for *Individuals*, I have shewed before, how the names of them are to be expressed by a Literal Character.

But these things will more distinctly appear by instance of something written in this Language: In Order to which, I shall offer an Example of it in the Lords Prayer and the Creed.

CHAP. IV.

An Instance of the Philosophical Language, both in the Lords Prayer and the Creed. A Comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the Facility and Euphonicalness of it.

AS I have before given Instances of the Real Character, so I shall here in the like method, set down the same Instances for the Philosophical Language. I shall be more brief in the particular explication of each Word; because that was sufficiently done before, in treating concerning the Character.

The Lords Prayer.

Hai coba 88 ia ril dad, ha babi io symta, ha salba io velca, ha talbi io vemg8, m8 ril dady me ril dad io velpi ral ai ril ipoto hai faba vaty, na io seldy8 lai ai hai balgas me ai ia seldy8 lai ei 88 ia valgas r8 ai na mi io velco ai, ral bedodl8 nil io calbo alal vagaste, nor al salba, na al tado, na al tadala ia ha pi8by8 qJ m8 io.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
Hai	coba	88	ia	ril	dad,	ha	babi	io	symta	ha						
Our	Father	who	art	in	Heaven,	Thy	Name	be	Hallowed,	Thy						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
salba	io	velca,	ha	talbi	io	vemg8,	m8	ril	dady	me	ril	dad,	io	velpi		
Kingdome	come,	Thy	Will	be	done,	so	in	Earth	as	in	Heaven,	Give				
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
ral	ai	ril	ipoto	hai	faba	vaty,	na	io	seldi8	lai	ai	hai	balgas			
to	us	on	this	day	our	bread	expedient	and	forgive	to	us	our	trespasses			
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
me	ai	ia	seldy8	lai	ei	88	ia	valgas	r8	ai,	na	mi	io	velco	ai	ral
as	we	forgive	them	who	trespass	against	us,	and	lead	us	not	into				

59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
bedodl8	nil	lo	c8albo	al	lal	v8gast	nor	al	falba,	na	al	tado,	na
temptation	but		deliver	us	from	evil		for	the	Kingdom,	&	the	power, 'and
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80.						
al	tadal8	lo	ha	p8by8									
the	Glory	is	thine,	for	ever	and	ever.	Amen.	So	be	it.		

Our

1. (H8l) This Dipthong (8l) is assigned to signify the first Person plural amongst the Pronouns, viz. *We*. The Letter *h* prefixed to it, doth denote that Pronoun to be used possessively, viz. *Our*.

Parent

2. (Coba) Co doth denote the Genus of *Oeconomical Relation*; the Letter (b) signifying the first difference under that Genus, which is Relation of Consanguinity; the Vowel (a) the second Species, which is *Direct ascending*; namely, *Parent*.

Who

3. (88) This Dipthong is appointed to signify the second of the compound Pronouns, *Who*, personal; or *Which*, Real.

Art

4. (ia) This dipthong is appointed to signify the present tense of the Copula (*est*) and being spoken of the second person, is to be rendered *Art*.

In

(ril) is a *Preposition*, the first Opposite of the fourth combination; and therefore must signify (*in*.)

Heaven

6. (dad) The Syllable (da) is appointed to signify the Genus of *World*; the addition of the Letter (d) doth denote the second difference under that Genus, which is *Heaven*.

Thy

7. (ha) The Vowel (a) is assigned to signify a Pronoun of the singular number, and second person. The Letter (h) before it, doth denote it to be understood possessively, and to signify (*Thy*) or (*Thine*.)

Name

8. (b8bi) The Syllable (b8) doth denote the Genus of *Transcendental General*. The Letter (b) doth denote the first difference, and the Vowel (i) the fourth Species, which is *Name*.

May it be

9. (lo) This Dipthong is appointed to signify that kind of *Imperative Mode* (as it is commonly styled) which is by way of Petition; the sense of it being, *I pray that it may be*.

Hallowed

10. (S8ymt8 (Sy) is put for the Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation*. The Consonant (t) for the fifth difference, and the Vowel (8) for the first species, which according to the tables, is, *Consecration*, or *Hallowing*. The Addition of the Vowel (8) to (S) doth signify the notion of *Adjective*; and the addition of the Letter (m) at the end of the first

first Syllable, signifies the *Passive* voice, viz. *Hallowed*.

11. (ha.) as numb. 7.

Thy

12. (Salba) (Sa) is *Civil Relation*; (b) denotes the first difference, which is degrees of persons; and (a) is the second species, which, according to the tables, is *King*; the addition of (l) to the first Syllable, doth denote a word of *Action*, viz. *Regnation*.

13. (lo) as numb. 9.

May it be

14. (Velca) (Be) is the Genus of *transcendental action*; (c) denotes the sixth difference under that Genus, and (a) the first species, which signifies *Coming*: the turning of (b) into (v) denotes this word to be an *Adjective*, and the Letter (L) to be an *Active*.

15. (ha) as numb. 7.

Thy

16. (talbi) (ta) doth denote the Genus of *Natural Power*, (b) the first difference, and (l) the fourth Species; namely, *Will*: the Letter (l) denoting a Noun of *Action*, viz. *Volition*.

Will or volition

17. (lo) as numb. 10.

May it be

18. (vemg8) (be) is the Genus of *Transcendental Action*; (g) denotes the third difference, and (8) the sixth species; which is, *Performing*, or *Accomplishing*: the change of (b into v) denoting this word to be an *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*, *Performed*.

Done or accomplished

19. (m8) This Monosyllable with (m) must denote an *Adverb*, and so the last opposite of the first Combination; which is, *So*.

20. (ril) as numb. 5.

In

21. (dady) (da) is the Genus of *World*, (d) is the second difference, which is *Heaven*; the Vowel y signifying the seventh species under that difference, which is this *Earth*, or the *Globe of Land and Sea*, whereon we inhabit.

Earth

22. (me) Paired with numb. 19. and therefore must signify, *As*.

23. (ril) as numb. 5.

In

24. (dad) as numb. 6.

Heaven

25. (lo) The same Particle as numb. 9. But being here joyned with a word active, and relating to the second person, it must be rendered, *Maist thou be*.

Maist thou be

26. (velpi) (be) is *Transcendental Action* (p) the fourth difference, and (l) the fourth species, which is *Giving*: b changed into v, denoting adjective, and (l) active.

Giving.

27.

- To, 27. (l α l) A Preposition of the first Combination, signifying *To*.
- Us 28. (α l) A Pronoun, first person, plural number; namely, *We*, or *Us*.
- In 29. (ril) as numb. 5.
- This 30. (l) The first of the relative Pronouns, signifying *This*.
- Day 31. (poto) po is the Genus of Measure, (t) the fifth difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is *Day*.
- Our 32. (h α l) as numb. 1.
- Bread 33. (S α ba) S α denotes the Genus of *Oeconomical Provisions*, (b) the first difference, and (a) the second species, which is *Bread*.
- Expedient 34. (V α ty) (b α) is the Genus of *Transcendental General*, (t) the fifth difference, y the seventh species; the change of b into v, denotes this Word to be an *Adjective*, and to signify *Expedient*.
- And 35. (Na) A Conjunction, the second of the first Combination, viz *And*.
- Maist thou be 36. (io) as numb. 25.
- Forgiving 37. (S δ eldy δ s) Se is the Genus of Judicial Relation d, the second difference, y δ the ninth species, which is *Forgiving*: δ joyned to the first Conionant, signifying the notion of *Adjective*, and l, of *Active*, (s) the Opposite.
- To 38. (l α l) as numb. 27.
- Us 39. (α l) as numb. 28.
- Our 40. (h α l) as numb. 1.
- Trespases or Male-actions 41. (b α lgas) (b α) the Genus of transcendental general, (g) the third difference, (a) the second species, (s) at the end, denoting the word hereby signified, to be placed in the Tables as an Opposite, and the Letter (l) in the first syllable, signifying the *Active* voice, and the prolonging of the first Vowel, exprest by the Accent over it, denoting the *Plural Number*.
- As 42. (Me) as numb. 22.
- We 43. (α l) as numb. 28.
- Are 44. (ia) as numb. 4. But being here adjoyned to a word of the first Person *Plural*, it must be rendered, *Are*.
- Forgiving 45. (f δ eldy δ s) as numb. 37.
- To 46. (l α l) as numb. 27.
- Them 47. (e ι) A Pronoun, third person, plural number, *They*, or *Them*.

38. (88) as numb. 3. Who

49. (1α) the preter tense of the Copula. Have been

50. (Vαlgas) as numb. 41. Only that was a substantive of Action, Transgressing and of the plural number, denoted by the length of the first Radical Vowel; whereas this is an *Adjective*, signified by (v.)

51. (r8) A Preposition being the last Opposite of the second Combi- Against nation; and therefore must signifie, *Against*.

52. (α1) as numb. 28. Us.

53. (na) as numb. 35. And

54. (mi) An Adverb, the first Opposite of the first combination, Not signifying No, or Not.

55. (1o) as numb. 25. Maist thou be

56. (Velco) (be) is the Genus of *Transcendental Action*. (c) de- Leading notes the sixth difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is *Leading*; the Letters (v) and (l) signifying: *Adjective Active*.

57. (α1) as numb. 28. Us

58. (rα1) a Preposition, the first of the fourth Combination; and Into therefore must signifie, *Into*.

59. (bedodl8) (be) is *transcendental action*, (d) denotes the second Temptation difference, (o) the fifth species, which is *Trying*; the second (d) doth denote this word to be joyned in the Tables as an affinis: the last syllable (l8) signifies the transcendental particle *Corruptive*, which in composition, must denote the worst sense of a word, and here it must signifie such temptation or trial as ought not to be.

60. (ril) a Conjunction, the first opposite of the second combinati- But on, signifying, *But*.

61. (io) as numb. 25. Maist thou be

62. (c8αlbo) (cα) is the Genus of *Spiritual Action*, (b) signifies the Delivering first difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is, *Delivering*; the Letters 8 and l signifying *Adjective Active*.

63. (α1) as numb. 28. Us

64. (lal) a Preposition, the second of the third combination; and From therefore must signifie, *From*.

65. (vαgafie) as numb. 41. Only the b is turned into v, to denote Evil *Adjective*, and the (l) is here left out, which signifies action, and the transcendental Particle (ie) is here added, to denote *Evil thing*.

66. (nor) a Conjunction, the second Opposite in the third combi- For nation, signifying, *For*.

- The 67. (α l) The demonstrative Article, viz. *The*.
- Kingdom 68. (Salba) as numb. 12.
- And 69. (na) as numb. 35.
- The 70. (α l) as numb. 68.
- Power 71. (tado) (ta) is the Genus of *Habit*, (d) is the second difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is *Power*.
- And 72. (na) as numb. 35.
- The 73. (α l) as numb. 68.
- Glory 74. (Tadal α) (tad) is the same Genus and Difference with numb. 72. the second (a) denoting the second species, which is Reputation or Fame; the last syllable (l α) being added to the termination, doth signifie the first of the seventh combination, amongst transcendental notions, viz. *Augmentative*, the highest kind or degree of Reputation, which is, *Glory*.
- Is 75. (ta) as numb. 4. But being here applied to the third person, and singular number, is to be rendered *Is*.
- Thine 76. (ha) as numb. 11.
- Everlastingly 77. (Pi8by8; (Pi) doth denote the Genus of *Space*, (b) the first difference, (y8) the ninth species, which is (Everness,) the adding of the Vowel (8) to make a Dipthong with the first Vowel, signifies the word to be an Adverb, *Everlastingly*.
- Amen 78. (7J) the word *Amen* in the Literal Character.
- So 79. (m8) as numb. 19.
- May it be. 80. (io) as numb. 9.

The

The Creed.

α ια τῶalti dαb εῶτῶα, αλ ῶι cῶalβαῖς ια dad na ια dady, na dad he
cobas cῶopas hαι faba, ῶῶ ια cῶambab la αλ Dag, cῶambe le αλ
codad ϩC/, ῶemr rir ϩL S/S lDd, ια ῶemtyῶ, cῶabyῶ, na ῶympyῶ,
e ια lir-velc ral odad, e ια cῶalca lal αλ ῶι cῶabyῶῶ, ril αλ pote
fobe, e ια lar-velc ral dad, ril ῶῶῶα e ια cῶalco lil αλ pigyῶ ια dαb,
lal ῶῶῶα e ie velca lo selba αλ cῶabyῶ na αλ ῶι cῶabyῶῶ. α ια
τῶalti Dag, αλ ῶy·ῶe τῶata vages, αλ ῶydzha ια ῶygo αλ ῶemdy
ια bαlgas αλ ῶy· mῶs·calby ια αλ odab na αλ ῶy· caby εῶ·yfyt.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
α ια τῶalti dαb εῶτῶα αλ ῶι cῶalβαῖς ια dad na

I am believing God the Father Almighty Maker of Heaven and

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
ια dady na dad he cobas cῶopas hαι faba ῶῶ ια
of Earth, and in Jesus Christ his Son only our Lord, who was

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
cῶambab la αλ Dag cῶambe le αλ codad ῶemr
conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42
rir ϩL S/S lDd, ια ῶemtyῶ cῶaby na ῶympyῶ e ια lir-velc
under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, he descended

43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57
ral odad e ια cῶalca lal αλ ῶι cῶabyῶῶ ril αλ pote fobe, e ια
into hell, he did rise from the dead in the day third, He was

58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
lar-velc ral dad ril ῶῶῶα e ια cῶalco lil αλ pigyῶ ια Dab
ascending into heaven, in which place he is sitting at the right hand of God the Father

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
 lal 88:8α e ie velcα lo selbα αl c8abyi8 na αl 8i c8abyfi8α ia
 from whence he shall come to judge the Quick and the dead. I am
 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94
 t8alti Dag αl fy:8e t8ata vages αl fydzha la
 believing in the Holy Ghost, the Church holy Catholick, the Communion of
 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107
 fygo αl semdY la balgas al 8y: m8s:calby la αl odab na αl
 Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the
 108 109 110
 8y: caby c8:yfyt.
 life everlasting.

- I 1. (α) a Pronoun of the first person, and singular number, *I*.
 Am 2. (ia.) The copula, *est*, in the present tense, which being used with the first person, doth signifie *Am*.
 Believing 3. (t8alti) (ta) denotes the Genus of *Habit* *t* the fifth difference, *i*, the fourth species, which is Faith; the adding of 8 to *t*, denotes the word to be an adjective, and the Letter *l* signifies the active voice, *Believing*.
 God the Father 4. (Dab) The Monosyllable *Dα* is appointed to signifie *God*, or the divine nature; the addition of the Consonant *b*, will denote the first person in the Blessed Trinity.
 Almighty 5. (e8:t8α) A Compound of a Particle, and an Integral, the Particle being a diphthong, appointed to signifie *All*. The Syllable *tα*, denoting the Genus of *Power*; the addition of 8, makes it to be an adjective, *viz. potent*, or *powerful*.
 The 6. (αl) the demonstrative Article, *The*.
 Having been (8i) the sign of the preter tense.
 Creating person 8. (c8albai8) (cα) is the Genus of spiritual action (b) denotes the first difference, and α the first species, which is *Creation*; the addition of 8 to *c*, signifies adjective, and the Letter (l) active; the last diphthong (i8) denotes the transcendental composition of *Person*. So that this word with the two preceding Particles, does import, *the having Created Person*.
 9. (la)

9. (lα) the first Preposition, signifying *Of*.
10. (dad) (da) the Genus of *World*, and (d) the second difference, *Heaven*, which is *Heaven*.
11. (na) the second Conjunction of the first Combination, signifying *And*.
12. (lα) as numb. 9. *Of*
13. (dady) The same Genus and difference, as numb. 10. The *Earth* Vowel *Y* signifying the seventh species, which is, *This Earth*.
14. (na) as numb. 11. *And*
15. (dαd) the second person of the Blessed Trinity. *Jesus Christ*
16. (he) the Vowel *e* signifies a Pronoun of the third person, and singular number, the Letter *h* prefixt, shews it to be used possessively, for *His*.
17. (cobas) the syllable (co) is assigned to the Genus of *Oeconomical Relation*, the Letter (b) to the first difference, and the Vowel (a) for the second species, the Letter (s) denoting the word hereby signified, to be an Opposite, *viz. Son*.
18. (c8opas) the same Genus as the former (p) signifying the fourth difference, and (a) the second species, and the Letter (8) an Opposite, *viz. Alone, or Only*.
19. (hαi) A Pronoun, first person possessive, plural number. *Our*
20. (Saba) (Sa) the Genus of Civil Relation, (b) the first difference, *viz. Degrees of persons*, (a) the second species, which is *Sovereign*, or *Lord*, to whom we owe Obedience, or subjection. *Sovereign*
21. (88) the second of the compound Pronouns, signifying *Who*, or *Which*. *Who*
22. (iα) The Copula *Est*, in the preter tense. *Was*
23. (c8ambab) (ca) is the Genus of corporeal action, (b) the first difference, and (a) the second species; the adding of the second Radical Consonant (b,) denotes this word to be adjoyned in the tables, by way of affinity, and consequently to signify Conception, (8) signifying *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*. *Conceived*
24. (la) the second Preposition in the first Combination, (*By*) *By*
25. (αl) as numb. 6. *The*
26. (Dαg) the third Person in the Blessed Trinity. *Holy Ghost*
27. (c8ambe) the same Genus and Difference with numb. 23. (e) *Borne* signifying the third species, which is Parturition (8) denoting *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*.

- Of ³⁰ 28. (le) the third Preposition in the first Combination, relating to the Material Cause, *Of*.
- The 29. (αl) as numb. 6. *The*
- Virgin 30. (codαd) the syllable (co) as was said before, is assigned to *Oeconomical Relation*, (d) is the second difference, and (α) is the first species; the repeating of the second Radical Consonant at the end, makes this word to denote something adjoyned by way of Affinity, *viz. Virgin*.
- Mary 31. () the name Mari in the literal Character.
- Capitally punished 32. (f8emt) the syllable (fe) is for Judicial Relation, the Letter (t) is the fifth difference, *viz. Capital punishment*, (8) is *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*,
- Under 33. (rir) A Preposition, the first opposite of the sixth Combination, *viz. Under*.
- Pontius Pilate 34. (Pl 5/s l)4) the name Pontius Pilate, in the Literal Character.
- Was 35. (αα) as numb. 22.
- Crucified 36. (f8emty8) the same Genus and Difference as numb. 32. the last Dipthong (y8) denoting the ninth difference, which is *Crucifying*, the first (8) being the mark for *Adjective*, and the Letter (m) for *Passive*.
- Dead 37. (c8abys) the same as to genus and difference, with numb. 23, & 27. the Vowel (y) signifying the seventh species, the Letter (s) an opposite, and the vowel (8) *adjective*.
- And 38. (Na) as numb. 11.
- Buried 39. (f8ympy8) The syllable (fy) is *Ecclesiastical Relation*, (p) the fourth difference, and (y8) the ninth species, which is *Burial*; the first (8) being the sign of *adjective*, and (m) of *passive*.
- He 40. (e) Pronoun of the third person, singular number, *viz. He*.
- Was 41. (αα) as numb. 22.
- Descending 42. (lir=velc) This word is a Compound, the first syllable (lir) is a Preposition, the first opposite of the fifth Combination, signifying *downwards*; (be) is the Genus of *transcendental action*, the Letter (c) the sixth difference, which is *Ition*, (8) the *adjective*, and (l) the *active*, *Down-going*, or *Descending*.
- Into 43. (rαl) a Preposition, the first of the fourth Combination, signifying *Into*.

44. (odad) (da) is the Genus of *World*, (d) is the second difference, which is *Heaven*, the vowel (o) which is opposite to (a) being prefixt, denotes this to be the word opposite to *Heaven*, viz. *Hell*.
45. (e) as numb. 40. *He*
46. (ia) as numb. 22. *Hath been*
47. (c8alca) (ca) is *Corporeal Action*, (c) is the sixth difference, *Rising* and (a) the first species, viz. *Rise*, (8) the *adjective*, and (l) the *active*.
48. (lal) a Preposition, the second of the third Combination, *From*
From.
49. (al) as numb. 6. *The*
50. (8i) as numb. 7. *Having been*
51. (c8abys8) The same radical word with numb. 41. the *Dip-* *Dying persons*
thong (8) being a transcendental composition, denoting *Person*.
52. (ril) a Preposition, the first opposite of the fourth Combination, *On*
on, signifying *In*.
53. (al) as numb. 6. *The*
54. (Poto) the syllable (po) doth stand for the Genus of *Measure*, *Day*
(t) the fifth Difference, and (o) the fifth Species, which is *Day*.
55. (fobe) The same Genus as the former, (b) the first Difference, relating to *Number*, (e) the third Species, the turning *p* into *f*,
signifying *adjective*, viz. *Third*.
56. (e) as numb. 40. *He*
57. (ia) as numb. 22. *Was*
58. (larvelc) a Compound as numb. 42. Only the Prepositi- *Ascending*
on here, being the first of the fifth Combination, must signifie *Upwards*;
and the word *Ascending*.
59. (ral) as numb. 43. *Into*
60. (dad) as numb. 10. *Heaven*
61. (ril) as numb. 52. *In*
62. (88.8a) A Compound of the Pronoun *Which*, and the transcen- *Which place*
dental Mark of Place.
63. (e) as numb 40. *He*
64. (ia) as numb. 2. But being here spoken of a third Person in *is*
the singular number, must be rendered (*is*.)

- Sitting 65. (c8alco) The same Genus and Difference as numb. 47. (o) being the fifth Difference, (which is *Sitting*, (8) *adjective*, and (l) *active*.
- At 66. (lil) a Preposition, the first Opposite in the third combination, signifying *At*.
- The 67. (al) as numb. 6.
- Right hand 68. (pigy8) (pi) is the Genus of *Space*, (g) the third Difference, and (y8) the ninth species, which is *Right hand*.
- Of 69. (la) as numb. 9.
- God the Father 70. (Dab) as numb. 4.
- From 71. (lal) a Preposition, the second of the third Combination, signifying *From*,
- Which place 72. (83=8a) as numb. 70.
- He 73. (e) as numb. 45.
- Shall be 74. (ie) the Copula in the future tense, *shall be*.
- Coming 75. (velca) *be* is the Genus of *transcendental Action*, *c* the sixth difference, and *a* the first species, which is *Come*, the turning of *b* into *v*, denoting *adjective*, and *l* *Active*.
- For 76. (lo) a Preposition, the second opposite of the first Combination, viz. *For*.
- Judging 77. (Selba) (Se) is Judicial relation *b* the first difference, and *a* the first species, which is *Judge*; the Letter *l* signifies a Noun of action, viz. *Judging*, or *Judication*.
- The 78. (al) as numb. 6.
- Quick 79. (c8aby18) *ca* is the Genus of *corporeal action*, *b* the first difference, and *y* the seventh species, which is *Life*, the vowel 8 signifying *adjective*, viz. *Living*, 18 being the transcendental composition for *Person*.
- And 80. (na) as numb. 11.
- The 81. (al) as numb. 6.
- Having 82. (8i) as numb. 7.
- Died persons 83. (c8abyfi8) as numb. 51.
- I 84. (a) as numb. 1.
- Am 85. (la) as numb. 2.
- Believing 86. (t8alti) as numb. 3.
- The Holy Ghost 87. (Dag) as numb. 27.
- The Church 88. (al) as numb. 6.
89. (fy=8e) the syllable *fy* is put for the Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation*,

lation, the Dipthong (8e) being the transcendental for Aggregate.

90. (t8ara) Ta is the Genus of *Habit*, *t* the fifth difference, and Holy
a the second species, which is *Holiness*; the addition of (8) to the
 first Radical, doth signifie the word to be an *adjective*, viz. *Holy*.

91. (vages) (ba) is the Genus of *Transcendental Relation mixed*, Universal
g the third difference, and *e* the third species, (s) the note of oppo-
 site, 8 the sign of *adjective*, viz. *Universal*.

92. (αl) as numb. 6. The

93. (Sydzha) Sy the Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation*, *g* the third Communion
 difference, *a* the second species, which is *Communicant*, or *Catholic*;
 the turning of *g* into the same power that we give to *J* consonant, sig-
 nifies this word to be an Abstract, viz. *Communion*.

94. (lα) as numb. 9. Of

95. (Sygo) Sy is *Ecclesiastical Relation*, *g* the third difference, Saints
o the fifth species, which is *Saint*, the prolonging of the first Vowel
 denotes the plural number.

96. (αl) as numb. 6. The

97. (femdy) Se is the Genus of *Judicial Relation*, *d* the second dif- Being forgiven
 ference, and *y* the seventh species, which is *Remission*, or *Forgive-
 ness*, *m* denotes the passive voice.

98. (lα) as numb. 9. Of

99. (bαlgas) bα is *transcendental general*, *g* the third difference, Sins
a the second species, *s* denotes an opposite, *l* a Noun of action, and
 the prolonging of the first Radical Vowel, the plural number.

100. (αl) as numb. 6. The

101. (8y1) the Future Tense. Future

102. (m8s-calby) a compound, the Particle m8s signifying *re*, or Relife, or li-
 again, (caby) being before rendered *Life*, *l* denoting *Active*. ving again

103. (lα) as numb. 9. Of

104. (αl) as numb. 6. The

105. (odab) Da is the *World*, dab is *Spirit*, to which is opposed Body
Body, signified by prefixing the Vowel *o*, which is opposite to *a*.

106. (na) as numb. 11. And

107. (αl) as numb. 6. The

108. (8y1) as numb. 101. Future

109. (caby) the same Radical as numb. 37, and 102. Only this is Life
 not an Opposite, nor an Adjective.

Everlasting

110. (e8:yfyt) (e8) is all, as numb. 5. (py) is the Genus of Measure, (t) the fifth difference, which is measure of time, the affinis to which, (here denoted, by preposing the Radical Vowel y) is Duration, p being turned into f, signifies Adjective, i e. *All-during*, or *Everlasting*.

I am sensible that this Contrivance for the Language is not ordered (as to the facility and pleasantness of the sound) to so good an advantage as it might have been upon further consideration and practise: But as it is, I think it may (even in these respects) come into comparison with any of the Languages now known. For the better trial of which, I shall give several Instances of the Lords Prayer, as it is rendered in fifty several Languages, and written in our common Letter; most of which, I have taken out of *Gesner*, *Mithridates*, and *Megiserus* his *Specimen*, as they have collected and lettered them to my hands. For the rest, I am beholding to other Books, and the assistance of some particular Friends.

English

English	1. Our father who art in heaven	Hallowed be thy Name	
Hebrew	2. Abinu Shebbaschamaim	Ikkadesch schemecha	
Arabic	3. Yâ Abânalladi phissamawati.	Yatakaddasu smoca	
Syriac	4. Abun dbashmajo	Nethkadesh shmoch	
Æthiop	5. Abûna xabashamâjath	Yithkâdash shimâcha	
Greek	6. Pater hemôn ho en tois ouranois	Hagiasthêto tô onoma sou	
Copti	7. Pénioi etchennipheoui	Marestoubonje pecran	
Latin	8. Pater noster qui es in coelis	Sanctificetur nomen tuum	
Spanish	9. Padre nuestro que estás en los cielos	Sanctificado sea el tu nombre	
Portuguese	10. Padre nosso que estás nos ceos	Sanctificado seja o teu nome	
French	11. Nostre pere qui es es cieulx	Ton nom soit sanctifié	
Italian	12. Padre nostro che sei ne' cieli	Sia sanctificato il nome tuo	
Friulian	13. Pari nestri ch'ees in ciji	See sanctificaat la to nom	
Sardinian of the City	14. Parenostre che ses en loscels	Sia sanctificat lo nom teu	
Sardinian of the Countrey	15. Babu nostru fughale ses in loschelus	Santufiada su nomine tuo	
Gryfons	16. Bab nos quel tii ist in eschil	Santifichio saia ilgtes num	
Germ. ancient	17. Pater unser du in himel bist	Din namo werde geheyligot	
Germ. modern	18. Unser Vatter der du bist im Him- mel	Geheyliget werde dein nam	
Old Saxon	19. Uren fader thic arth in heofnas	Sic gehalgud thin noma	
Dutch	20. Onse vader die in den hemeln (zijt)	Uden naem werde geheylight	
Danish	21. Pader vor du som est i himmelen	Helligt vorde dit navn	
Island	22. Vader vor sun ert at himnum	helgikt bitt nam ti	Megiserus
Lappian	23. Isa meidhen joko oledh taju ahissa	Puliettu olkohon siun nimest	M.
Swedish	24. Fadher war som est i himlom	helghat warde titt namn	M.
Gothic	25. Atta unsar thu in himmina	at ihnai namo thein	M.
Carnish	26. Ozha nash kir si v' nebesih	Posvezhenu bodi iime tvoie	M.
Dalmatian	27. Otse nas koyi-yessina nebisih	Szvetisse gyme tvoye	M.
Hungarian	28. Miattynack ki vagy az menyegbe	Megstentel tessék az te newed.	M.
Croatian	29. Ozhe nash ishe efina nebesih	Svetise jme tuoe	M.
Servian	30. Otze nash ishe jesi v' nebesih	Posvetise jme twoje	M.
Walachian	31. Tatal nostru cinaresti in ceriu	Sfincinschase numelle teu	M.
Bohemian	32. Otozie nafs genz syna nebesich	Olzviet se meno tve	Gefnerus
Lusatian	33. Wosch nash Kensch sy nanebebu	Wfs weschone bushy me twove	M.
Polonian	34. Ocziecz nash ktory jestosz wniebye	Swiecz sie gymye twa	G.
Lituanian	35. Tewe musu kursy esi danguy	Szweskis wardas tawo	
Livonian	36. Abes mus kas tu es eek sckan debbeffis	Schwetitz tows waarcz	M.
Russian	37. Oche nash Izgha yeafe nanabafagh	Da sueatesa Ima tuoæ	
Tartarian	38. Archa wyzom hhy hokra sen algusch	Ludor senug adongkel suom	M.
Turkish	39. Babamoz hanghe gugresson	Chudufs olsum fsenungh adun	M.
Armenian	40. Hair mer or iercins des	Surb eglizzi anun cho	M.
Persian	41. Ai pader makeh dar osman	Pak bashoud nam tou	
Chinisch	42. Ngô tem fu ché tsay thian	Ngô tem yuèn ul niàn chîm xim	
Welsh	43. Ein Tad y? hwn wyt yn y nefo- edd	Sancteiddier dy enw	
Irish	44. Ait nathir ataigh air nin	Nabz far hanimti	Megiserus
Biscan	45. Gure aita cerue tan ascena	Sanctifica bedi hire icena	
Frisian	46. Als haita derstu biste yne hymil	Dyn name wird heilige	M.
Madagascar	47. Ampyoy antfica izau hanautangh and anghitfi	Angharanan hofifahots	
Poconchi	48. Catat tazah bilcat	Abi nim ta inaharcitfi	
New England	49. Nooshun kesukquot	Quittiana tamunach kwowesuonk	
Philos. Language	51. Hæi coba æ ta ril dad	Ha babio symæ	
	52. Y&r fâdher h&itsh art in héven:	Hålloed bi dhyi n&m K k k 2	

English	1. Thy Kingdome come	Thy Will be done
Hebrew	2. Tabo malcutecha	Teafah rezonecha
Arabic	3. Tâti malacûtoca	Tacûno mashiâtoca
Syriac	4. Thithe malcuthoch	Nehue zebionoch
Æthiop	5. Thymfa mangystcha	Yichûn phachâdacha
Greek	6. Elthêto be Basileia sou	Genethêto tò thelemâ sou
Copti	7. Marefinje tecme touro	Netehnacmareffhopi
Latin	8. Adveniat regnum tuum	Fiat Voluntas tua
Spanish	9. Venga el tu reyno	Fagase tu voluntad
Porteguese	10. Venna à nos ò teu reyno	Seja feita à tua vontade
French	11. Ton royaume advenie	Ta volunte soit faite
Italian	12. Venga il regno tuo	Si a fatta la volontà tua
Friulian	13. Vigna lu to ream	See fatta la too voluntaat
Sardinian of the City	14. Venga lo regne teu	Fasase la voluntat tua
Sardinian of the Countrey	15. Bengiad su rennu tuo	Faciadsi fa voluntade tua
Gryfons	16. Ilgtes ariginam uigna ter nus	La thia uoeglia d' uainta
Germ. ancient	17. Din riche chome	Din willo gescehe
Germ. modern	18. Dein Reich komnte	Dein Will geschehe
Old Saxon	19. To cymeth thin rye	Sic thin Willa sue
Dutch	20. Uw Conincrijcke icome	Uwen Wille geschiede
Megiferus. M.	21. Til komme dit Rige	Worde din Wille
M.	22. Komt tit ricke	Werdt tinn wile
M.	23. Tulkohon sun waltakunta.	Si ofkohon sun tahioff
M.	24. Till komme titt rike	Stree tin Wille
M.	25. Wimai thiudinausus theins	Werthe Wille theins
M.	26. Pridi k' nam kraylestvu tvoie	S' idise volia tvoia
M.	27. Pridi kralyefs tvo tvoze	Eudi volya tvoya
M.	28. Fijonel az te orssaged	Legyen te akaratod
M.	29. Pridicefa rastvo tvuoe	Budi volia tvoja
M.	30. Pridi Krailestvo tuoie	Budi volia tuoia
Gesnerus. M.	31. Seuie imparacia ta	Suse fie voia ta
G.	32. Przid kralowstwii twe	Bud wule twa
G.	33. Poshish knam krailestwo twoio	Softany woli twoia
M.	34. Przydzy twa kroliestwo	Bandz wolya twa
M.	35. Ateyk karaliste tawo	Buk wala tawo
M.	36. Enack mums tows walstibe	Tows praatz buska
M.	37. Da predet Tzaazstua tuoæ	Da booder Volya tuoia
M.	38. Chanluchong bel sun senung arkchueg	Alei gier dauk
M.	39. Gelson fsenung memlechetun	Olsum fshénung ifsted gunh
M.	40. Ecefszæ archaiuthai cho	Eglizzin camch cho
	41. Bayaïd padshah tou	Shoud howâst tou
	42. ñl gñe lin	ñl chî chîm hîm
	43. Deued dy deyrnas	Wid dy ebbylls
M.	44. Tigtuh da riattathe	Deantur da hoilamhuoll
	45. Et hoz bedi htre rehuina	Eguin bedi htre bozondates
	46. Dyn ryek to komme	Dyn Wille moet schoen
M.	47. Mahoi jachanaui hoant aminay	Fiteiannau hoefatzangh
	48. Abithauri inchalita pan cana	Naba inbani bita
	49. pepaumwutch kukkerafcotamoonk	Kuttenantamoonk
	50. Ha falba io velcæ	Ha talbi io vemge
	51. Dhy! cingdym cym.	Dhyi sil bi dyn

English	1. In earth as it is in Heaven	Give us this day our daily bread	
Hebrew	2. Ci basschamaïm ubaarez	Lachmenu temidi ten lanu hajom	
Arabic	3. Camâ phissamâi wa ala'l ardi	Chûbzana'lladi lil gadi ahtinaol yaum	
Syriac	4. Aikano dbashmajo hocano oph barao	Havlan lachmo dîunkonan jaumomo	
Æthiop	5. Bachama bashamaï wabamdyrni	Shishâjana zalalâ ylathanâ habanâ yom	
Greek	6. Hôs en ourano kai epi tes ges	Ton arton hemôn ton epiousion dôs hemin semeron	
Copti	7. Phredichentphenembi jenpicahi	Fenoiki terastî meisfanpboou	
Latin	8. Sicut in cœlo sic etiam in terra	Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie	
Spanish	9. Assy en el cielo, como en la tierra	Nuestro pan cotidiano dad le a nosotros oy	
Portuguese	10. Assi nos ceos, come na terra	O pao no sso de cadadia dano lo oie nesto dia	
French	11. Ainsi en la terre, comme au cieulx	Nostre pain quotidien donne nous avjourd'hui	
Italian	12. Si come in cielo così in terra	Dacci hoggi il nostro pane quotidiano	
Friulian	13. Sice' in cijn et in tierra	Da nus hu'el nestri pan cotidian	
Sardinian of the City.	14. Axicom en lo cel i en la terra	Lo pa nostre cotidia dona anofaltres hui	
Sardinian of the Countrey.	15. Comenti in chelo et in sa terra	Su pane nostru dogniedie dona anofateros hoc	
Gryfons	16. In terra sco la so in cshil	Do a nus nos paun houtz & in miinchia di	
German ancient	17. In erde also in Himele	Unser tageliche brot gib uns hnto	
Germ. modern	18. Auf erden, wie im Himmel	Unser taglich brot gib uns heut	
Old Saxon	19. Is in heofnas and in eoztho	Uren hlaf ofer wirtlic sel us to daeg	
Dutch	20. Gelijck in den hemel oockop der aerden	Ons daghelijcks broot gheeft ons heden	
Danish	21. Saa paa jorden som hand er i himmelen	Giff os i dag brot daglige Brod	
Isleland	22. Suoms at himme so at podn	Burt brot dagligt geb tu os i dag	Megiserus
Lappian	23. Kiuin tai bahissa nyn man' palla	Meidhen joka paitwen leipa mehilén tana	M.
Suedish	24. Sa lom i himmelen saock pa jordenne	Wart dagligha brod giff oss idagh	M.
Gothic	25. Sue tu himmina gah ana arte	Li laef unlarana thana sentetnam gif uns himnadaga	M.
Carnish	26. Kakor nanebi taku nasemlij	Kruh nash utak dainii dai nam dones	M.
Dalmatian	27. Kako na nebu tako i na zemlyi	Kruh nas svagdanyini day nam danals	M.
Hungarian	28. Mi keben menyben azon kepen it ez fe oldounis.	Mikenyerunk & mindén nappat adgyad neke unkma	M.
Croatian	29. Jako na niebesih j tako nasemlij	Hlib nash usag dannii dai nam danas	M.
Servian	30. Kako vnebi i takos nasemlij	Hlib nash usak danii dai nam danas	M.
Walachian	31. Cum in ceriu asa prepo mortu	Puine noa de tote zilele dene nobo astazi	M. Gesnerus
Bohemian	32. Yakona nebi tak y na zemi	Chleb nash wezdeysli dey nam dnes	M.
Lusatian	33. Takhak nanebu tak heu nasemu	Klib nash schidni daynam shensa	G.
Polonian	34. Yako wniebi y na zemii	Chlieb nash pow schedny day nam dzy say	
Lituanian	35. Kayp and dangaus teyp ir andziam es	Donos musu wisu dienu dok mumus szedien	M.
Livonian	36. Kasch kan debbes ta wurfan summes	Musse denische mayse duth mums schodeen	
Russian	37. Yaco na nebesoe jnazemlee	Ghleb nash nashou schneeii dazgd nam dnzs	M.
Tartarian	38. Achtaver visungundaluch	Ot mak chu musen vougon	M.
Turkish	39. Nicse gugthe ule gyrde	Echame gumozî hergun on vere bize bugun	M.
Armenian	40. Orpes jercins en jerceri	Zhazt mer hanapazord tue mez aifaur	
Persian	41. hamzienânkeh dar osmân niz dar zamin	Bedih marah amrouz nân kefas rouz mara	
Chinisch	42. Yu ty su sim thyan	Ngò teng uwa'ng uul k'yn jân ngò ngò zîé jong le'ang	
Welsh	43. Ar y ddaiar, megis y mae yn y nef foedd	Dyot ni heddyw ein bara bennoddiol	Megiserus
Irish	44. Air nimh agis air thalamhi	Air haran laidhthuil tabhar dhuin a ntomb	
Biscan	45. Cerban be cala lurrean ere	Gurt eguneco oguta igne egun	M.
Frisian	46. Opt ytrick as yne hymil	Wts deilix bre jobws jubed	
Madagascar	47. An tanetona and anghitfi	Bahou mehohanaui anrou antou abinaithane antlica	
Poconchi	48. Pahuir bach a cal he inban tarah	Chaye runa tabunun ta quith bi je	
New England	49. Pen nach obbett neane kesukqu	Nummeetluongash askesukoki sh astama	
Philos. Language	50. Mril dady me ril dad	Ijnean peuyeu kesukod	
	51. In erth az it is in héven	To velpi tal ai ril potô i hzi saba vary	
		Giv ys dhis dal y'gr daili bred	

English	1. And forgive us our trespasses	As we forgive them that trespass against us
Hebrew	2. Uflach lanu eth cobothenu	Caafcher anachnu solechim lebaale chobothenu
Arabic	3. Waghphir lanâ mâ aleina	Camâ nâghphiro nâhno limân lanâ alcihi
Syriac	4. Vashbuk lan chaubain	Aikano doph chanan shbakan lchaibeian
Æthiop	5. Hydyg lanâ abashana	Chamâ nyhhnani nyhadyg laxâ abashâ lanâ
Greek	6. Kai aphes hemin ta ophilemata hemôn	Hos kai hemis aphimen tois ophiletais hemôn
Copti	7. Onobchanieteron nanebolmphetitio	Tenchoebol neete
Latin	8. Et remitte nobis debita nostra	Sicut & nos remittimus debitoribus nostris
Spanish	9. Y perdona nos nuestras deudas	Assi como nosotros perdonamos a nuestros deudores
Portuguese	10. E perdoa nos fennoras nossas dividas	Assi como nos perdoamos aos nossos dividores
French	11. Et pardonne nous noz fautes	Comme nous pardonnons a ceulx qui nous ont offenzes
Italian	12. Et perdonaci i nostri debiti	Si come noi perdoniamo a debitori nostri
Friulian	13. Et perdonni nus glu nestris debiz	Sicu noo perduin agl nestris debitoors
Sardinian of the City.	14. I dexia anofaltres loideutres nostres	Axicom i nosaltres dexiam als deutois nostres
Sardinian of the Countrey.	15. Et lassa anofateros isdebitus nostrus	Comente e nosateros a isdebitores nostrus
Gryfons	16. Parduna à nus nos d bits	Sco nus fain à nos dbitaduors
German ancient	17. Unde unsere sculde belas uns	Als auch wer belasendit unseren sculdigen
Germ. modern	18. Und vergib uns unsre schuld	Als wir auch vergeben unsern sculdigen
Old Saxon	19. And forgef us scylda urna	Sue we forgefen scyldgum urnum
Dutch	20. Ende vergheeft ons onse schulden	Oelick bock wy vergeeven onsen schulden
Megiserus. M.	21. Oc forlad oz vor skuld	Som wt forlade vore shyldener
M.	22. Og bergeb oz skulden vorz	Suofem vi bergebunsku idun vorz
M.	23. ja anna anteixe meiden syndia	Rwin moe amannima vastahan rickollen
M.	24. Och forlat ols wara skuld	Sasom ock wy forlate them oz shyldigh aro
M.	24. Gab affet uns thatet sculan sigaima	Sua lue gab weiz affetam thaim skulam
M.	26. inu odpusti nam dulce nashe	unfaren
M.	27. Jod pusti naam duge nase	Kakor tudimi odpustimo dushnikom nashim
M.	28. Es bochasdmegh neck eunkaz mi vetkeynketmi	Kako i my odpushyamo duxnikom nashim
M.	29. Jodpusti nam dlgi nashe	Kepen meg bochatunk ellen wnek vetetteknek
M.	30. Jodpusti nam duge nashe	Jaco she imi odpushzhamo dushnikom nashim
Gefnerus. M.	31. Sunc jerta gresalelle nostre	Kako imi otpushzhamo dushnikom nashim
M.	32. Y odpust nam nasse winy	Cum sunoi jerta ma gresitilor nostri
G.	33. Awoday nam wyni nashe	Yako y my odpauktime nashim winikom
M.	34. A odpusc nam uyny nascha	Ack my wodawamij winikam nashim
M.	35. Ir atlayisk mums masu kaltes	Yako y my odpusc zamy winowaytzom naschym
M.	36. Pamniate mums mussie grake	Kayp ir mes atlaydziam sawiemus kaltiemus
M.	37. Jo staue nam dolghij nasha	ka mels pammart mussie partadveken
M.	38. Kai visum ja sachen	Yaco Imwee Ostauelayem dolzgnecom nashim
M.	39. Hem bassa bize borfligomozi	Alen bisdacha kaelbe rin bisum jasoch namasin
M.	40. Eu thogl mez zpaartis mer	Nycse bizde baslaruz borse tigleremozi
M.	41. Wodar kedfar mara konahan ma	Orpas eu mech thoglumch merozt partpanazt
M.	42. uul myen ong-o tsi ay	Chenankhe ma niz mikedfarim ormân mara
M.	43. A maddeu t ni ein dyledion	Ziu ngò jé ssa toh' ngò tsa ay tsié
M.	44. Agis math duin dairfhiacha	Fel y maddew nî in dyled. wyr
M.	45. Era quitta jetrague gure cozrac	Agis mathum bid dar feuthunum
M.	46. In bertob ws vbs schylden	Nola guere gure cozduney quittatzen baitra
M.	47. amanhanau manghafaca hanay ota	vegu
M.	48. Nachach ta camac	As wy beje ws schyldners
M.	49. Rah ahquontamatjnnear numat	Conazahai manghafaca hota anreomanonana
M.	50. cheseongath	na
M.	51. na io seldyes lal ai has balgas	he incachachbe quimacxim acquibé chi quib
M.	52. and fargiv ys yr trespasses	Deane matchenehu queagig nuta quontamounonog
M.	53. na io seldyes lal ai has balgas	me ai sa seldyes lal ai has valgas re as
M.	54. and fargiv ys yr trespasses	az 81 fargiv dhem dhat trespasses against ys.

English	1. And lead us not into temptation,	But deliver us from evil, Amen.	
Hebrew	2. Veal tebienu lenissajon,	Ella Hazzilenu mera, Amen.	
Arabic	3. Walâ tûdkilnâ hagiârib,	Lakîn nagjinnâ minnash shirriri.	
Syriac	4. Ulotalaan Inesiuno	Elo pazzan men visho. Amin.	
Æthiop	5. Waithabyana wysh tha manshûchi,	Alâ adychnana balhhânana ymkûlu ychûi.	
Greek	6. Kai me isenenkes hemas is pirasmon,	Alla rhyfai hemas apo tou ponerou, Amen.	
Copti	7. Quo omper tenechou epirasmos,	Alla nah menebolch enpipethmou.	
Latin	8. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem,	Sed libera nos à malo, Amen.	
Spanish	9. Y no nos dexes caer en la tentation,	Nas libra nos de mal, Amen.	
Portuguese	10. E nao nos dexes cahir in tentacao,	Mas libra nos do mal. Amen.	
French	11. Et ne nous induy point en tentation,	Mais deliure nous de mal, Amen.	
Italian	12. Et non c' indurre in tentatione,	Ma liberaci dal male. Amen.	
Friulian	13. E no nus menaa in tentation,	Mâ libora nus dal mal.	
Sardinian of the City.	14. I no nos iuduecas en la tentatio,	Mas liura nos del mal.	
Sardinian of the Countrey.	15. E no nos portis in la tentatione.	Impero libera nos da su male.	
Gryfons	16. Nun ens mener in mel aprouaimaint,	Dimperfemaing spendra nus da tuots mels	
German ancient	17. And in chozunga nit leitest du unsich	Un belose unsich fone ubelc	
Germ. modern	18. Und fuhzeuns nicht in versuchung	Sondern erlose uns vom bosen	
Old Saxon	19. And no inlead usih in eustnung	Th gefrig urich from isle	
Dutch	20. Ende en leydt ons niet i verwekinghe.	Maer verloft ons van den bosen.	
Danish	21. Oc leed os icke vdi fristelse	Men frels os fra ont.	Megiserus.
Isleland	22. Ant leidd os e ki bzeizini	Helldur bzella os ber illu	M.
Lappian	23. Ja ale lata mei ta kin sauren	Mutta paasta mette pahasta	M.
Suedish	24. Och inleedh oss ickei frestelse	Uchan frels oss ifram ondo	M.
Gothic	25. Gah ni bzigges vns in fraestub	Ab lauzit uns af thamma oblin.	M.
Carnish	26. Inu neupelai nas v' iskushno	Tamazh reshi nafs od slega	M.
Dalmatian	27. Ine naafs uvediu-napafst	Da ofslobodi naas od afsla.	
Hungarian	28. Es ne vigy mynket az kesertet	Ben de szabadit z megh minket az gonoszta!	M.
Croatian	29. Ine isbavi nas od nepriasni		
Servian	30. Ine vauedi nas v' napast	Dais bavi nas od fla	M.
Walachian	31. Sunu ne duce prenoi in Kale deispirra	Sunc men tu jaste preroi de reu.	M.
Bohemian	32. Y ne uwod nasz do pokussenii	Ale zbaw nas od zleho.	Gesnerus.
Lusatian	33. Neweshi nafs dospi towana	A le wimoshi nas wot slego, Amen.	M.
Polonian	34. Nyewodz nafs napokul chenye	Alye zbaw nafs od zlego.	G.
Lituanian	35. Ir newesk musu ing pagûndynima	Bet gias bekmus nog pikto, Amen.	
Livonian	36. Ne wedde mums louna badeckle	Per passarza' mums nuwusse loune	M.
Russian	37. Ineuedi nas spapast	No Jzbaue nas ot loocauaho, Ameen.	
Tartarian	38. Datcha koima visn funan acha	Illa garta visenn gemandam.	M.
Turkish	39. Hema yedma bizege heneme	De churtule bizy jaramazdan.	M.
Armenian	40. Eu mi tanir zmezi phorxuthai	Ail pharceai zmez i zaræ.	M.
Persian	41. Wodar azmaish minadâr mara	Leikan halats kon mara az sharir, Amin.	
Chinisch	42. Teéu' pu ngò chiù chi éu in' ieáü caan	Nâykyeéa ngò yu' chin' ó.	
Welsh	43. Ac nac arwain ni i bzfedigaeeth	Eithr gwared ni rhag dylwg, Amen.	
Irish	44. Agis na trilaic astoch sin anau seu	Ac sar ano ole, Amen.	M.
Biscan	45. Eta ekgat zala sar eract tentatio=netan	Baina delibza gaitzac gaich totic.	
Frisian	46. In lied ws naet in versleking	Din fry ws bin it quæd.	M.
Madagascar	47. Aman hanau aca mahatetseanay abin fibetsebetse ratfi	Te ha hanau metezahahanay tabin haratfian abi.	
Poconchi	48. Macoacana chipan catacchih	Coabeçata china unche tsiri, Amen.	
New England	49. Ahque sagkompagunatinnean en qutchhuaonganit	Ulebe pohquohwulsinean wutch machitut, Amen.	
Philos. Language	50. Na mi so velco a:ral bedodls	Nil so calbo a:ral vagasie, Amen.	
	51. And léd ys naet int& temptafian	Byt deliver ys fram ívil,	

CHAP. V.

Directions for the more easie Learning of this Character and Language, together with a brief Table containing the Radicals, both Integrals and Particles; together with the Character and Language by which each of these is to be exprest.

IF any Man shall think it worth his time and pains to learn this Character; the most facil and natural order to be observed in this, will be, to begin with the 40 common Heads or *Genus's*, which should be learnt out of that General Scheme, Part II. Chap. I. where there is expressed some reason of their order; the understanding of which will much facilitate the fixing of them in the memory.

Next to these, he may proceed to the *Differences* belonging to each *Genus*, which though they are in the Character expressed by that numerical institution of First, Second, and Third, &c. yet are they to be committed to memory from their real significations. So the First, Second, and Third differences under the *Genus* of *Beast*, are to be learned and remembred, not as First, Second, and Third, &c. but as *Whole-footed*, *Cloven-footed*, and *Clawed*, &c. (not *Rapacious*, *Rapacious Dog-kind*, *Rapacious Cat-kind*) and *Oviparous*. Thus when we see any of the differences belonging to *Measure*, we are not to name them by their numerical order of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, but by the things which they denote, as *Measure of Multitude*, *Magnitude*, *Gravity*, *Valour*, *Duration*, *Age*. And to this end all the differences are to be learned out of the larger Tables, where there is some reason to be seen for the order of most of them.

Next to these, the several *Species* are to be learned, belonging to each *Difference*, at least so many of them as are like most frequently to occur in discourse. As for the various kinds of *Meteors*, *Stones*, *Herbs*, *Shrubs*, *Trees*, *Exanguious Animals*, *Fishes*, *Birds*, *Beasts*, and the kinds of *Diseases*, though they are to be provided for in the Tables, that they may be written when there shall be occasion for the mention of them; yet 'tis not ordinarily necessary to commit them all to memory, because those who are most expert in any Language, may not yet be able to remember all the names of such things. But as for such *Species* as are fit to be remembred, they are to be learned out of the first and larger Tables, where they are each of them described and determined, as to their primary significations, and some reason is attempted of their number and order, the understanding of which will make them more easily remembred.

After these the *Particles* are to be learned, which should be likewise out of the first Tables, where the meaning of them is described and determined.

But for the better helping of the memory in cases of doubt or

forgetfulness, it may be proper to have recourse to the Synopsis here adjoined, by which it is easie at the first or second view to find out the true place of any *Integral* or *Particle*, together with the Derivations and Inflexions belonging to the Radicals.

'Tis here to be noted concerning this briefer Scheme or Table, that in several of the *Genus's* pertaining to Substance, there are only some few of the first Species or Pairs of them mentioned under each difference as instances; the rest being to be sought for in the larger Table. Those that are paired by way of opposition, are put in a distinct Character.

The first Part, and the former half of the second, do contain a Philosophical Dictionary for all Integral, Radical words: The remaining Part doth contain all the Particles necessary to Speech, besides a Summary of the whole Grammar, with reference both to the Character and Language; which I conceive to be so plainly set down, as not to need any particular explication.

But now because there is no more general inclination amongst persons of all Ages and Qualities, then that of Gaming, which Men can continue at for a long time with much pleasure, and are least apt to be weary of: Therefore the reducing of the Learning of this Character to a Game, may be a special help and furtherance to it. In order to which it were not difficult to shew, how it might be brought into several Games, like to those either at Dice or Cards. Of the former of which I had once thought to have given an instance, with relation to the Particles, by which it would be easie to understand how the like might be done for all the rest: But upon second thoughts I do at present forbear it.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

The Appendix, containing a comparison betwixt this Natural Philosophical Grammar, and that of other instituted Languages, particularly the Latin, in respect of the multitude of unnecessary Rules, and of Anomalisms. Concerning the China Character. The several Attempts and Proposals made by others towards a new kind of Character, and Language. The advantage in respect of Facility, which this Philosophical Language hath above the Latin.

HAVING thus briefly laid the Foundations of a Philosophical Grammar; I am in the next place to shew the many great advantages both for *significancy*, *perspicuity*, *brevity*, and consequently *facility*, which a Character or Language founded upon these Rules, must needs have above any other way of communication, now commonly known or used. And because the *Latin* doth in these parts of the world supply the place of a Common Tongue, therefore I shall chiefly insist upon the comparison with that.

1. As for the first part of Latin Grammar concerning *Orthography*, it will be needless hereto speak any thing further to this, having before mentioned the imperfections of that Alphabet; the *redundancy* of it in some respects, and the *deficiency* of it in others; the incongruity of giving several powers to the same Letters, &c. which particulars are further manifested by what hath been delivered concerning natural Orthography.

As to the other parts of the Latin Grammar { *Etymol.*
Syntax. I shall endeavour to prove that they do exceedingly abound with unnecessary Rules, besides a vast multitude of *Anomalisms* and exceptions, which must needs render it exceedingly perplexed and difficult to the Learner.

2. In the second part concerning *Etymology*. 1. There is a great imperfection as to the *just number* and *true sense* of Radical words.

1. In some respects *too many*, by reason of the *Synonima's* which do very much abound in it.

2. In other respects *too few*. There is a common word for the notion of *Parent*, abstracted from either Sex, *Father* or *Mother*. And so for *Child*, *Liber*. But none for the relation of *Brother*, *Sister*, *Husband*, and *Wife*, *Uncle*, *Aunt*, *Nephew*, *Niece*, &c. And so for the names of several Plants, and Living Creatures of every kind, which no Dictionary doth sufficiently express. And though the *Latin* doth provide for some of those notions expressed by the Transcendental Particles, yet is not their number sufficient, there being several others (not provided for) which may as conveniently be in like manner expressed. And, which is another great incongruity, as to the indistinctness of those which are thus provided for; neither are all words

of the like *notion* expressible by such *terminations*, nor doth the same *termination* always express the same *notion*.

3. The words of it are exceeding *Æquivocal*, scarce one amongst them which hath not divers significations, either *absolutely*, or *in phrase*, or *both ways*; from which Homonymy, those Particles which occur most frequently in discourse are not free, *ut, pro, &c.*

2. There are many improper and preternatural Rules concerning *Inflexion*.

1. As to Noun *Substantives*, both in respect of { *Genders,*
{ *Cases,*
{ *Declensions.*

1. In respect of *Genders*, which are needlessly multiplyed, there being but two in nature; nothing properly having *Gender* but what hath *Sex*. That which is called the *Neuter*, doth by its very name signify that it is no *Gender*; and besides these *Genders* are irrationally applied.

1. Things that have *no Sex* are expressed by words,

{ *Masculine, Gladius, Arcus,*
{ *Fœminine, Vagina, Sagitta.*

2. Things that have *Sex* are denoted, 1. Sometimes by words of the *Neuter Gender*, *Scortum, Amasium, &c.* 2. Those words whose significations are common to Male and Female, are sometimes rendered only in the *Masculine Gender*, as *Fur, Latro, Homicida, &c.* and sometimes only in the *Fœminine*, as *Proles, Soboles, &c.* and sometimes only in the *Neuter*, as *Animal, Mancipium, &c.* 3. Many words which signify the same thing, and are Synonymous, are yet used in several

Genders { *Appetitus,*
 { *Aviditas,* { *Sermo,* { *Domus,* { *Crinis,* { *Capillus,*
 { *Desiderium.* { *Oratio.* { *Domicilium.* { *Coma.* { *Cæsaries, &c.*

He that would see more of this kind, may consult *Nonius Marcellus, de indiscretis generibus*: Where he reckons up abundance of words, which according to Ancient Authors, were used both in the *Masculine, Fœminine, and Neuter Gender*.

2. In respect of *Cases*, which are not so conveniently express'd by varying Nouns with *Terminations*, which is the Latin way as by placing them in the natural order of Construction and Affixing Prepositions to them (as was said before.)

3. In respect of *Declensions*, of which the Latin hath five, which add no small difficulty and trouble to the learning of that Language: Now if the expression of *Cases* by varying the *Termination* be unnecessary and inconvenient, these are much more so; because they are but several ways of varying such *Cases*.

2. As to Noun *Adjectives*, neither *Number*, nor *Gender*, nor *Case*, nor *Declension* do naturally pertain to them; but they are sufficiently qualified in all those respects by the *Substantives* to which they belong: As for their inflexion by *degrees of comparison*, which is proper to them; 'tis not so natural that these should be expressed in the *Terminations* of the words, as by *Auxiliary Particles*. The Adverbs of *more, and most, less, and least*, being upon other accounts necessary, and sufficient to express this notion in *Adjectives*, therefore the other way must needs be superfluous. Which is likewise applicable

cable unto the comparison of *Participles*, and *derived Adverbs*.

3. As to *Verbs*, there are very many unnecessary Rules concerning

their { *Kinds*,
Inflexion, in respect of { *Conjugations*,
Number,
Persons and Tense in the Termination,
Modes,
Gerunds,
Supines.

1. For their *Kinds*; 'tis not according to the Philosophy of speech to distinguish *Verbs* into *Active*, *Passive*, *Neuter*, *Deponent*, and *Common*, or into *Personal*, and *Impersonal*.

1. Those sorts of *Verbs* which they call *Active*, *Passive*, *Neuter*, and which are properly to be expressed by the Verb *Sum*, and the Ad-

jective { *Active*,
Passive, } are all the distinct kinds of *Verbs*.
Neuter,

2. As for those that are stiled *Deponents* and *Common*, they are acknowledged to be but irregularities and kinds of *exceptions* from the common rule of *Verbs*.

3. All *Verbs* are naturally capable of *Persons*, though in some *Verbs* the Latin doth not admit this, 'Tis proper to say, I ought, I am ashamed, &c. as well as *Oportet*, *Pudet*. Scaliger de causis L. L. cap. 124.

2. As to the inflexion of *Verbs*.

1. The several *Conjugations*, of which there are four in Latin, are such a preternatural incumbrance, as *Declensions* are in *Nouns*, being but several ways of varying those *Terminations* or *Cases* of the Verb, which in themselves are needless and troublesome.

2. *Number* doth not naturally belong to *Verbs*, but only *quia Verbum à nomine dependet*, as *Scaliger* speaks; upon which account it might as well have *Gender* too, as it is in the *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, *Chaldee*, *Arabiack*, *Æthiopick*, which yet we account very superfluous and improper. Ibid. cap. 121.

3. The expression of the *Persons* and *Tenses* by the *Terminations* of the words, is both unnecessary and improper, because there is in other respects a necessity of using those *Pronouns* by which these *Persons* are expressed. And supposing that a man must therefore learn *Ego*, *Tu*, *Ille*, *Nos*, *Vos*, *Illi*. It would much facilitate and contract *Grammatical Rules*, if the *Verbs* themselves might remain invariable. The same may likewise be said of *Tenses*, which may properly be expressed by auxiliary *Particles*.

3. For *Modes*, (to say nothing of the distribution of them, which is quite irrational) the expression of the *Optative* and *Subjective* is most naturally made out by Auxiliary *Particles*. That which is called the *Infinitive Mode*, should according to the true Analogy of that speech be stiled a *Participle Substantive*.

There hath been formerly much dispute amongst some Learned Men, whether the notion called the *Infinitive Mode*, ought to be reduced according to the Philosophy of speech. Some would have it to be the prime and principal Verb, as signifying more directly the notion of *Action*; and then the other varieties of the Verb, should be but the *Inflexions* of this. Others question whether the *Infinitive Mode*

De causis L. L.
Cap. 117.

De Analogia
lib. 3. cap. 8.

Plaut. Capt.

Mode be a Verb or no, because in the Greek it receives Articles as a Noun. *Scaliger* in the stating of this question, concludes it to be a Verb; because it signifies with Time, but will not allow it to be a *Mode*; because it is without *Person* or *Number*. To which *Vossius* adds, that though it be not *Modus actu*, yet it is *Modus in potentia*, because it is resolveable into other Modes. e.g. *Lætor me venisse*, (i.) *quod venerim*. And so are other Modes resolveable into this, *Est miserorum ut malevolentes sint & invideant*, (i.) *malè velle & invidere bonis*.

All which difficulties will be most clearly stated by asserting it to be a *Substantive Participle*. For which this reason is to be given; because it hath all the signs both of a Noun Substantive and a Verb.

The Properties or *Criteria* whereby a Substantive is to be known are these four;

1. That it is capable of the Articles *A*, or *The*, to be prefixed before it, which is ordinary in the Greek for the *Infinitive Mode*, and doth well enough agree to the natural notion of it in other Languages.

2. 'Tis capable of that kind of Obliquity by prefixing Prepositions, which is commonly stiled variation by *Cases*. The *Gerunds* in *di*, *do*, *dum*, being in the true notion of them, but the *Cases* of that which we call the *Infinitive Mode*.

3. It may be joined in construction with *Adjectives* or *Pronouns Possessive*.

4. 'Tis capable of *Number* in the natural notion of it, though it be not so used in Languages; the words *Actiones* and *Lectiones*, being but the Plural number of *Agere*, *Legere*.

The signs or Properties whereby a Verb may be known, are these three;

1. In our English tongue the Particle (*To*) may be prefixed before it.

2. It signifies with time.

3. It hath two voices, *Active* and *Passive*.

And therefore being both a *Substantive*, and a *Verb*, it should according to the Theory of the Latin be stiled a *Participle Substantive*. To which may be added, that it is in the true notion of it, frequently resolveable into a Noun Substantive, as in these Instances. *Virtus est vitium fugere*, (i.) *Fuga vitii est virtus*. *Magis paratus servire quam imperare*. (i.) *servituti quam imperio*. *Dignus Amari*. (i.) *Amore*.

As for the *Imperative Mode*, that is in this respect defective, because it makes no distinct Provision for those different notions to be expressed by it, viz. *Petition*, *Perswasion*, *Command*.

Vossius de A-
nalog. Lib. 3.
cap. 9. and 11.

5. *Gerunds* and *Supines* are unnecessary inflexions of Verbs, the notion of them being expressible by the *Infinitive Mode*, whose *Cases* they are. *Venio spectatum* (i.) *spectare*. *Turpe dictu* (i.) *dici*. *Cæsar venit ad oppugnandum urbem* (i.) *oppugnare*. And sometimes by a Noun that signifies Action. *Defessus ambulando* (i.) *ambulatione*.

De Lingua
Latina, Lib. 5.

I cannot here omit the mentioning of what *Varro* hath observed, that the inflexions of a Verb through its several voices of *Active*, *Passive*, together with *Modes*, *Tenses*, &c. amount to about five hundred several Cases of inflexion. Now there being four distinct ways of conjugating Verbs, these variations may upon that account be reckoned to be two thousand, the learning of which (though all Verbs

Verbs were *regular*) would be no small labour and difficulty. But then consider the vast multitude of *Anomalisms* and exceptions in the inflexions of Verbs, and that will more than double this difficulty and labour.

2. As to the *derivation* of Latin words; whereas the Radix should according to *Philosophy* be only a *Noun Substantive*, 'tis here sometimes a *Verb*, a *Participle*, an *Adverb*, a *Preposition*, which is unnatural and improper. And then besides, there is no certain Analogy amongst these; à *Scribo*, *Scriptor*; but they do not say, à *Bibo*, *Biptor*, but *Bibax*, &c.

3. The Rules of *Composition* are not fixed to any certain Analogy. 'Tis *Ænobarbus*, not *Ænibarbus*, and yet they say, *Magniloquus*, not *Magnoloquus*. The same Prepositions, when in Composition, do sometimes *encrease* and augment the force of the word,

as in { *Infractus, Incavus, Incurvus.*
per { *Perfidelis, Perfruo.*
de { *Deamo, Demiror.*
ex { *Exclamo, Exaggero.*
dis { *Discupio.*

Again, the same Prepositions do sometimes in Composition import a denial or privation of the sense of the word.

in	{	Indoctus, Improbus.
per		Perfidus, Pervicax.
de		Demens.
ex		Excors, Exanguis.
dis		Diffido.

So the Particle *re* doth in Composition sometimes signifie *repetition*, as *retego*; and sometimes *privation*, as *revelo*, than which nothing can be more irrational and incongruous.

Unnecessary Rules in the Latin Syntax.

That is called *figurative* and irregular *Syntax*, which customary use, and not any natural propriety doth make significative; wherein there are some words always either *redundant*, or *deficient*, or *transposed*, or *changed*, from their proper notion. These *Phraseologies* are to be accounted an imperfection of Language, and one degree added to the curse of the confusion; because they do exceedingly encrease the difficulty of Learning Tongues, and do not adde to the brevity or perspicuity of expression, but rather cumber and darken it with ambiguities.

The regular *Syntax* of the Latin doth consist in { *Concord,*
Regimen.

1. *Concord* is the agreement of several words in some accidents and circumstances ; as betwixt, 1. *Substantives* and *Adjectives*. 2. *Two Substantives*. 3. *Substantives* and *Verbs*. 4. *Antecedent* and *Relative*. Concerning which there are so many difficult perplexed Rules, as are enough

enough to tire out and discourage any young Learner, most of them being founded upon such principles as are not natural to the Philosophy of speech.

3. The *Regimen* of words doth concern their government of others in respect of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Case,} \\ \text{Mode.} \end{array} \right.$

1. There are a great multitude of Rules that concern *Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns*, in reference to their governing of the *Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative* Case.

2. So for *Verbs*, that some of them must govern the *Nominative*, others the *Genitive*, others the *Dative*, others the *Accusative*, and others the *Ablative* Case ; some promiscuously both $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Genitive,} \\ \text{Accusative,} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Genitive,} \\ \text{Ablative,} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Accusative,} \\ \text{Ablative.} \end{array} \right.$ Besides the several Rules concerning those

divers Cases which may precede the *Infinitive Mode* ; some words requiring a *Nominative*, others a *Dative*, others an *Accusative*. To which may be added those various Rules about *Gerunds, Supines, Participles*, in reference to the several Cases, *Genitive, Accusative, Ablative*, governed by them.

3. There are several Rules that concern the *Regimen* of *Adverbs*, both as to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cases, Nomin. Gen. Dat. Accus. Ablat.} \\ \text{Modes, Indicat. Imperat. Optat. Subjunct.} \end{array} \right.$

4. Other Rules refer to the *Regimen* of *Prepositions*, some of which govern the *Accusative*, others the *Ablative* Case, and some both.

5. Other Rules refer to the *Regimen* of *Conjunctions*, both as to *Cases* and *Modes*.

6. Others to *Interjections*, divers of which are said to govern the *Nominative, Dative, Accusative, Vocative* Case.

Beside these for Syntax, there is a great multitude of Rules in the *Latin Prosodia*, about the *Accenting* and *quantity* of words : whereof some are *General*, referring to the nature of Letters and Syllables ; others more particular, concerning the first or middle Syllables in any word, amongst which there is no certain and constant Analogy : They say, *Hectorem, & Prætorum*.

It cannot be denied but that all these Rules are necessary to the *Latin Tongue* ; but this argues the imperfection of that Language, that it should stand in need of such and so many Rules as have no foundation in the *Philosophy of speech*. I am not ignorant that our Learned *Verulam*, speaking concerning the inflexions used in the more *Ancient Languages* by Cases, Modes, Tenses, &c. in which the *modern Languages* are very sparing, supplying them by *auxiliary particles* ; from thence infers, *ingenia priorum seculorum nostris fuisse multo acutiora & subtiliora*. But with reverence to the judgment of that incomparable Man, though it must be granted, that the Language being so, there was great wit in reducing the inflexions of words to such Rules of Art ; yet if these Rules be not *necessary* to Language, and according to *nature*, but that words may signify sufficiently and in some respects better without them, then there is greater judgment shewed in laying them aside, or framing a Language without them.

If all these Rules were *general* and *constant*, yet the multitude and variety

variety of them would adde much difficulty to the *Latin*: But now the exceptions and *Anomalisms* to these Rules are so very numerous, that there is much more pains required for the remembring of them, than of the Rules themselves; insomuch that many eminent Grammarians have written against *Analogy*, both in Greek and Latin.

I shall offer a very brief view of them.

As to the inflexions of Nouns in respect,

1. Of *Number*; there are abundance of *Substantives*, whose sence and signification is naturally capable of both *Numbers*; some of which want a *singular*, others a *plural* number. Vossius de Anal. Lib. 1. Cap. 39. ad Cap. 44.

2. In respect of *Gender*; the Rules to discover the Genders of words by their Terminations, are not without multitude of exceptions. There are divers words that are of one *Gender* in the *singular*, and another in the *plural* number. *Tartarus*, *Tartara*. *Locus*, *Loci*, & *Loca*. *Carbasus*, *Carbasa*. *Supellex*, *Supellectilia*. *Cælum*, *Cæli*. *Epulum*, *Epulæ*, &c.

3. In respect of *Cases*; some words abound in *Cases*. *Avaritia*, *Avarities*. *Araneus*, *Aranea*. *Antidotus*, *Antidotum*, &c. Others have no *Cases*, and are stiled *Aclita*, or *Aptota*; as *Sinapi*, *Pondo*, *Nequam*, *Cornu*, *Quatuor*, *Quinq;* *Sex*, *Septem*, *Octo*, *Novem*, *Decem*, *Viginti*, *Triginta*, &c. *Centum*, *Mille*, &c. Others called *Monoptota*, have but one oblique *Case*, which in some is the *Genitive*, as *Hujusmodi*, *Ejusmodi*; in others an *Accusative*, as *Insicias*; in others the *Ablative*, *Promptu*, *Jussu*, *Injussu*, &c. Other Nouns have but two *Cases*, and are therefore stiled *Diptota*, as *Neceffe*, *Necessum*; *Suppetiæ*, & *Suppetias*. And there are divers others that are *Triptota*, *Tetraptota*, *Pentaptota*. Vossius de Anal. Lib. 1. Cap. 47. 48. Lib. 2. à 1^o ad viceffimum caput.

4. In respect of *Declensions*; the Terminations of the *Cases* both in the *singular* and *plural* number in divers *Declensions* are not without many exceptions, as *Musis*, *Filiabus*, &c. Some words are of several *Declensions*, as *Pascha*, *Paschæ*, *Paschatis*.

2. As to the *inflexions* of *Adjectives* by the degrees of comparison; there are many words which signifie quality, and are naturally capable of *increase*, and *decrease*, and consequently of this inflexion, which are yet exempted from it: So *Cicur*, *Opimus*, *Clandus*, *Egenus*, *Almus*, &c. Ibid. Lib. 2. Cap. 22.

Some want only a *Positive*, as *Prior* *Primus*, *Ulterior* *Ultimus*: Others a *Comparative*, as *Novus* *Novissimus*, *Falsus* *Falsissimus*, *Pius* *Piissimus*. Others a *Superlative*, as *Juvenis* *Junior*, *Senex*, *Senior*, &c. Besides that those which are inflected through all degrees, have several irregularities in the manner of it; *Similis* *Simillimus*, not *Similissimus*. *Bonus*, *Malus*, *Magnus*, *Parvus*.

3. As to the inflexion of *Verbs*; many *Verbs* of the *Active* voice are sometimes used in a *Passive* signification, and several others of the *Passive* voice used *Actively*. The exceptions about the *Conjugations* of *Verbs*, especially those referring to the *præter tense* and *supines*, are so exceeding numerous, that it is not easie to recite them: Some are wholly without them, others have them without any *Analogy*; as *Fleo* *Flevi*, *Sero* *Sevi*, *Fero* *Tuli*. *Ubi à Dissimilibus Similia*, à *Similibus Dissimilia*. Ibid. Cap. 3. 5. Ibid. à Cap. 19. ad Cap. 47.

Sometimes divers Verbs have the same *Præter tense*, as

Cresco, { *Crevi*. *Luceo*, { *Luxi*. *Fulgeo*, { *Fulsi*, &c.
Cerno, { *Lugeo*, { *Fulceo*, {

And so for Supines,

Cresco, { *Cretum*. *Pando*, { *Passum*. *Vinco*, { *Victum*, &c.
Cerno, { *Patior*, { *Vivo*, {

Some Verbs are of several conjugations, *aggero* ^{*ras*, {} *Dico* ^{*Dicas*, {} &c.
^{*ris*, {} ^{*Dicis*, {}

Some are of none of the four conjugations; as *Sum*, *Volo*, *Fio*, *Eo*, &c.
 Others are defective in respect of Modes and Tenses; as *Aio*, *Ave*,
Dari, *Fari*, *Forem*, &c.

Those particular Terminations which signifie a Verb to be *Inchoative*, *Frequentative*, *Diminutive*, are not without many exceptions.

As for the several Anomalisms in *Syntax*, referring either to *Concord* or *Regimen*; they are so exceeding numerous, that it would be too tedious to recite them: And they may be seen in every Grammar.

Adde to these the several exceptions in the Rules of *Prosodia*, about the right *accenting* and *quantity* of words.

And from all these particulars put together, it is sufficiently evident that there may be very many and great advantages in a Philosophical Language, above that of the Latin Tongue; especially in these two respects, that this hath { *no unnecessary Rules*,
 { *no Exceptions*.

As for the *China* Character and Language so much talked of in the world, if it be rightly represented by those that have lived in that Country, and pretend to understand the Language, there are many considerable faults in it, which make it come far short of the advantages which may be in such a Philosophical Language as is here designed.

Trigaltius
 Hist. Sinenfis,
 Lib. 1. Cap. 5.
 Semedo Hist.
 of China,
 Part 1. Cap. 5.

1. The *multitude* of Characters and Words, of which there are about 80000. others say 120000. and of these a man must have in readiness about eight or ten thousand before he is to be counted one that can write the Character, or judged fit to express his mind by it.

2. These Characters are strangely complicated and difficult as to the *Figure* of them, as may sufficiently appear by the following instance of the Lords Prayer in this Character: The Manuscript of which, together with a Catechism in the *China* Character and Language, was communicated to me by that Ingenious, and Inquisitive Person, Mr. *Lodowick*; in which there was both the Creed and Ten Commandments, with several Questions and Answers about the Principles of Christian Religion: The Language being writ on one side of the Character in our common Letters; and a verbal Translation in Latin on the other side. I did purpose out of this to have inserted the Lords Prayer as it was in that Copy; in order to which I procured a Cut to be made of the Character: but this Manuscript being destroyed in the late Fire, and not knowing where to procure a supply of it, I am necessitated to offer the Characters without the Verbal Interpretations of them. Their way of reading is known to be from the top on the right side downwards.

Ngò

Chiu	應	tsi	身	ngò	今	lin	臨	Ngò	春
6	雪	ay	我	ngò	日	ùl	格	tèm	天
	國	tsiè	債	zié	契	chi	爾	fu'	我
	法	yée'u	者	jong	我	chim	昔	che	等
	福	pu	又	leang	我	him	承	tsay	父
	是	ngò	下	'u'ul	日	y'u	行	thiæn	首
	爾	chiù	我	myen	用	ty	於	ngo	我
	於	chi	許	ong-o	糧	s'u	地	tem	萬
	無	eu	陷	tsi	市	sim	女	yuen	亦
	窮	ju'	於	áy	邑	thyæn	天	ul	願
	世	jedü	誘	ziu	我	ngò	焉	niüm	至
	以	caan	感	ngò	勇	teng	我	chím	成
	世	nay	乃	yé	如	tiwáng	等	xím	至
	亞	kyee'a	我	ssa	我	ú'ul	望	ul	爾
	並	ngò	我	tóu'	亦	kyn	爾	gúe	國
		yu'	以	ngò	我	jün			

Besides the difficulty and perplexedness of these Characters, there doth not seem to be any kind of Analogy (so far as I am able to judge) betwixt the shape of the Characters, and the things represented by them, as to the Affinity or Opposition betwixt them, nor any tolerable provision for necessary derivations.

Theoph. Spi-
zelius de Re
literaria Sinen-
fium, lately
Published
1661. Sect. 6.
Hiftor. Chinæ,
Part 2. Cap. 2.

3. To this may be added the great *Æquivocalness* of the Language, every word having divers significations, some of them no less than twenty or thirty several senses; upon which account *Alvarez Semedo* affirms it to be more difficult than any other Language in the World.

Lingua Ana-
mitica, cap. 2.

4. The *difficulty* of pronouncing it, every Syllable (as this of *Ko*) hath no less than ten several ways of pronunciation, as saith one Author; and it hath more than thirty several significations in the *Anamitish* Language, as *Alexander Rhodes* observes in his *Dictionary*. Such various Accents they are necessitated to make use of, as other people cannot imitate. The Syllable *Ba*, according to its various Accents, hath six several senses, of no kind of affinity or nearness to one another. And the most expert Men among themselves are not able so exactly to distinguish in pronunciation, without using several attempts and repetitions to explain what they mean; or sometime by making the Figure of the Character they would express with their Fingers in the Air, or upon a Wall, or Table.

Hist. Part 1.
Cap. 6.

5. Though in some particulars they seem to found their Character upon the *Philosophy of things*, yet 'tis not so in others. The Character put for a precious Stone (saith *Semedo*) must be used with additions to it for several kinds of *Gems*, as *Pearls*, &c. So the Character for any kind of *Tree*, must have joined to it, the Character for *Wood*; and the letter that signifies *Metals*, must be annexed to the Character of *Iron*, *Copper*, *Steel*, &c. The meeting with which passage, was no small satisfaction to me, in reference to that way which I had before pitched upon for the most natural expression of things. But this (saith he) is no constant Rule amongst them. It should seem to be observed only in some few *species* of nature which are most obvious, there being reason to doubt whether they had any such general Theory of Philosophy, as might serve for all other things and notions.

Ibid.

In this it is to be acknowledged that they have a great advantage above the Latin, because their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more easie than that of the Latin.

Mr. Beck of
Ipswich.

To this I might adde something concerning the advantage of this Philosophical way, above those attempts towards a Universal Character which have been made by others. That of *Marks* or Letters by *Cicero*; that of *numbers* by an Ingenious Country-man of our own, followed since by *Beckerus*, and by *Athanasius Kircher*; together with that other attempt towards an Universal Language, by *Philip Labbé*. All which are in this one respect defective, because they are not Philosophical; upon which account they are much more difficult, and less distinct.

These things being premised concerning the many *needless Rules*, and great variety of *exceptions* in the Latin; it will not be very difficult to make a comparison betwixt that, and the Character and Language here proposed.

For the right estimating of the difficulty which there is in the Learning of any Language, these two things are to be enquired into.

1. The

1. The *multitude of words*. And 2. The *Grammatical Rules* belonging to such a Language.

1. As to the first of these, *Hermannus Hugo* asserts that no Language hath so few as 100000 words; and *Varro* is frequently quoted by divers Learned Men, as if he affirmed that there are in the *Latin* no less than *five hundred thousand*. But upon enquiry into the scope of that place they relate to, it will appear that he doth not there design to give an account of the just number of words in the *Latin*, but only to shew the great variety which is made by the *Inflexion* and *Composition* of *Verbs*: To which purpose the first thing he lays down is, That there are about one thousand Radical Verbs in the *Latin*. And then Secondly, That every Verb in the Declensions of it, hath about five hundred several varieties or Cases of Inflexion, which make up the number of five hundred thousand. And then Thirdly, He supposeth each of these to be compounded with nine Prepositions, as for instance, the word *Cessit*, *Recessit*, *Accessit*, *Abscessit*, *Incessit*, *Excessit*, *Successit*, *Decessit*, *Concessit*, *Processit*; this will raise the whole number to *five millions*: in which account he reckons only the Cases and Compositions of Verbs, and takes no notice of the Particles of speech, nor such other words as are not radically Verbs, which are very numerous.

De origine
Scribendi,
Cap. 4.
Ep. Walton,
Davies.
Boxhornius.

Of all other Languages, the *Greek* is looked upon to be one of the most copious; the Radixes of which are esteemed to be about 3244. But then it doth exceedingly abound in *Composition*, in which the *Latin* Tongue being more sparing, must therefore upon that account have more Radicals. What the particular number of these may be, is not easie to determine; because Learned Men do not agree about many of them, whether they are *Radicals*, or *Derivatives*. They may be by moderate computation estimated to be about *ten thousand*, most of which are either *absolutely*, or in *phrase*, or *both ways* equivocal. *Notavi ex Varrone, Nounio & Festo, non extare vocabulum apud Latinos quod plures significationes non habet*, saith *Campanella*. Many of them have no less than twenty distinct significations, and some more. Now for every several sense, we may justly reckon so many several words, which will much augment the former number. But suppose them only to treble it, and then the *Latin words* are to be reckoned thirty thousand.

Grammat.
Philosoph.
Lib. 1. Cap. 1.

2. Now for the *Latin Grammar*, it doth in the common way of Teaching take up several of our first years, not without great toyl and vexation of the mind, under the hard tyranny of the School, before we arrive to a tolerable skill in it. And this is chiefly occasioned from that great multitude of such Rules as are not necessary to the Philosophy of speech, together with the *Anomalisms* and exceptions that belong to them; the difficulty of which may well be computed equal to the pains of Learning one third part of the words; according to which the labour required to the attaining of the *Latin*, may be estimated equal to the pains of Learning forty thousand words.

Now in the way here proposed, the words necessary for communication are not three thousand, and those so ordered by the help of natural method, that they may be more easily learned and remembered

bred than a thousand words otherwise disposed of; upon which account they may be reckoned but as one thousand. And as for such Rules as are natural to Grammar, they were not charged in the former account, and therefore are not to be allowed for here.

So that by this it appears, that in point of easiness betwixt this and the Latin, there is the proportion of one to forty; that is, a man of an ordinary capacity may more easily learn to express himself this way in one Month, than he can by the Latin in forty Months.

This I take to be a kind of Demonstration *à Priori*; and for an Argument *à Posteriori*, namely, from Experiment. Though I have not as yet had opportunity of making any tryals, yet I doubt not, but that one of a good Capacity and Memory, may in one Months space attain to a good readiness of expressing his mind this way, either in the Character or Language.

FINIS.

AN

ALPHABETICAL DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLISH WORDS

AND

VARIOUS SIGNIFICATIONS

OF THE

PHILOSOPHICAL TABLES

OF THE

TABLES.



LONDON,

Printed by T. H. B. [illegible] and
[illegible]

AN
ALPHABETICAL DICTIONARY,
Wherein all
ENGLISH WORDS
According to their
VARIOUS SIGNIFICATIONS,
Are either referred to their Places in the
PHILOSOPHICAL TABLES,
Or explained by such Words as are in those
TABLES.



LONDON,
Printed by J. M. for Samuel Gellibrand and
John Martin, 1668.

AN ALPHABETICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH WORDS

VARIOUS SIGNIFICATIONS

PHILOSOPHICAL TABLES

TABLES



LONDON,
Printed by J. M. for Samuel Collier and
John Martin, 1868.

A N ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER.

For the better understanding of the References in the following Dictionary, the Reader is desired to take notice, that the Abbreviations therein used, are thus to be explained ;

A.	Affinis.	Ha.	Habit	(er
a.	active	HF.	Herb	considered
AC.	Action Corporeal	HL.	Herb	according
adj.	adjective	HS.	Herb	to the
Adv.	Adverb underived			(Seed-
adv.	adverb derived			(vessel
(aggr.	aggregate	(inc.	inceptive	
(apt	aptitude, or proneness.	(imp.	impetus; or fit	
AS.	Action Spiritual	(instr.	instrument	
(arm.	armament	Int.	Interjection	
(aug.	augmentative	(jug.	jugament	
		(lam.	lamin	
Be.	Beast			
Bi.	Bird	(mach	machin.	
		Mag.	Magnitude	
Conj.	Conjunction	Man.	Manners	
(corr.	corruptive	Mea.	Measure	
		(mech	mechanic	
D.	Deficient extreme	(merc.	merchant	
D.	Discourse	Met.	Metal	
(def.	defective	Mo.	Motion	
(dim.	diminutive			
		NP.	Natural Power	
E.	Exceeding extreme			
El.	Element	O.	Operation	
(end.	endeavour	O.	Opposite	
Ex.	Exanguious	(off.	Officer	
(ex.	excessive			
		p.	passive	
(fem.	female	(perf.	perfective	
Fi.	Fish	PG.	Parts General	
(freq.	frequentative	Po.	Possessions	
		(pot.	Power, or ability	
G.	God	PP.	Parts Peculiar	

To the Reader.

Pr.	Provisions	(segr.	segregate
Pre.	Preposition	Sh.	Shrub
Pro.	Pronoun	Sp.	Space
		fp.	specially
Q.	Quality sensible	St.	Stone
RC.	Relation Civil	T. or TG.	Transcend. General
RE.	Relation Ecclesiastical	TA.	Transcendental Action
RJ.	Relation Judicial	TM.	Transcendental Mixed
RM.	Relation Military	Tr.	Tree
RN.	Relation Naval		
RO.	Relation Oeconomical	v.	verb
S.	Sickness	W.	World

The Literal Figures, as I, II, V, &c. denote the order of the Differences under each Genus ; and the other Figures, the order of the the Species under each Difference. So the word *sheep* in the Dictionary is marked Be. II. 2. The meaning of which is, That the thing signified by that word is described in the Philosophical Tables under the Genus of BEAST, the second difference, and the second Species. And *Goat* is Be. II. 2. A. (i.e.) 'tis joyned as an Affinis to the same Species.

The Design of the Philosophical Tables is to enumerate and describe all kinds of *Things* and *Notions* : And the Design of this Dictionary, is to reckon up and explain all kinds of *words*, or *names* of things.

And that the Reader may the better understand the usefulness of having all words set down according to their different Acceptions, and by what kind of Analogy they come to be used in such various senses (which is one of the particular advantages of this Dictionary) I shall here select out of it one particular Instance, for each of these several kinds of words, viz. a *Substantive*, an *Adjective*, a *Verb*, a *Particle* ; by which it will be easie to understand any of the rest.

So the word *CORRUPTION*, according to that Notion of it which

is

- { *Primary* and proper, doth denote the *Being*, or *Making* of a *thing*, *evil*, or *worse*, whether by
 - { *Admixtion* with that which is bad, and then it is of the same importance with the word *Defiling*.
 - { *Privation*, as to a thing
 - { *Being*, so corruption is *destroying*.
 - { *Usefulness*, so corruption is *spoiling*.
- { *Secondary*, as applied to things
 - { *Natural*, so Corruption will denote according to the Degree of it, either *Infection*, or *Decay*, or *Putrefaction*.
 - { *Moral*, whether more
 - { *General*, so it denotes the Evilness of the mind or manners, *Unholiness*, *Viciousness*.
 - { *Special*, so 'tis peculiarly applied to *Unchastity* and *Bribery*.

To the Reader.

So the word *CLEAR*, may signifie either

{ *Entire of it self*; so clearly is *wholly*.

{ *Not mingled with others*; so Clear is *Simple*.

Specially not with worse; so Clear is *Pure*.

{ *Being free from impediments*, or not being hindered from

Being, doing, or receiving, which [notion of Clear may be often exprest by the Transcendental mark of Perfection. There may be Instances of it given in every Genus; as particularly,

Quality, whether

Natural Power, so a clear sight or understanding is a good f. or u. It is applied to the

 { *Mind*, as a *clear Wit*, or *Spirit*.

 { *Body*, so we say one is clear of sickness or pain, has a clear skin, &c.

Habit, as a *clear Reputation*, that is a good R.

sp. Sagacity and Sincerity are thus called Clearness.

Manners, as *Clear Dealing*, that is Candor or Frankness.

Sensible Quality.

 { *Visible*, as *clear weather*, or sky or water, &c.

 { *Audible*, as *clear sound*.

 { *Sickness*, as *clear of any disease* (i. e.) not Infected, or not Diseased.

Relation.

 { *Civil*, as a *Clear Estate*.

 { *Judicial*, as *Clear of any Crime*.

 { *Military*, as *Clear Coast*.

 { *Ecclesiastic*, as *Clear of any Censure*.

Being Done, so Clear is *Easie*, or not difficult; *Being Known*,

 so Clear is *Plain* or manifest; *Being come to*, or *Passed*

through, so Clear is *Accessible*, or *Passable*, or *Empty*.

So the word *DELIVER*, according to its primary sence, is the motion (Met.) or the passing of a thing, or of the Possession of it, or of the Power over it, from one to another. It is commonly used in relation either to the

subject, or thing deliver'd, whether

 { *Things*; so Deliver may signifie *Depositing, Paying, Resigning*.

 { *Words*, as to the

Matter, whether concerning

 { *Fact*, so Delivering is *Narration*

 { *Doctrine*, so Delivering is *Teaching*

Manner, whether

 { *Immediately* by

 { *Mouth*, so to deliver, is to *speak*.

 { *Pen*, so to deliver, is to *write*

 { *Mediately*, so Delivering is *Tradition*

Terms of this motion, either from a

Better

To the Reader.

{ Better condition to a worse, being used
 { Passively, so Delivering is *Dereliction*
 { Actively, whether
 { Involuntary, so Delivering is *yielding*
 { Voluntary, so Delivering is *Betraying*
Worse condition to a better.

{ Temporal, whether by way of
 { Prevention, so Delivering is *Preserving*, or *Causing to escape*.
 { Remedy, from
 { Captivity, so to deliver, is to *Uncaptivate*.
 { Bondage, so to deliver, is to *Unslave*.
 { Prison, so to deliver, is to *Unimprison*.
 { Danger of Child-birth, so to deliver, is the
 Active of *Parturition*.
Eternal, so delivering is *Redemption*.

So the Particle BY, is sometimes used in the sence of an

{ Integral, signifying the notion of *Digression* or *Accessory*, as on
 the by ; and is of the same importance with such kind of Ne-
 gatives, as not *principal*, not *pertinent*, not *public*, not *ordi-*
 nary ; as a *By-way* : And sometimes 'tis used to denote a
 common speech implying something of contempt, as a *By-*
 word.

Preposition

{ Causal,
 { Efficient, *By such an Author*.
 { Instrumental, *Slain by the sword*.
 { Final, or end, *By reason of, &c.*

{ Local or Temporal, being sometimes used in that same
 sence with those other Prepositions.

{ Before, as, *By God, (i.) before God*.
 { At, as, *Come by, (i.) obtain, or come at*.
 { In, as, *by day, (i.) in the day time*.
 { Through, as, *by such a street, (i.) through such a street*.
 { Besides, as, *by the mark, (i.) besides*.

{ Adverbs denoting the Circumstance of Nearness, whether

{ Local. So *By*, or *hard by*, is near such a *Place*.
 { Temporal. So *By and by*, is nearness in *Time*, signifying
 future (dim.)

Besides

To the Reader.

Besides those Phraseologies wherein the Particle is used to signifie the *Manner* of things, as, *By the By*, *By the Great*, *By Retail*, *By it self*, &c. Which Phrases are to be expressed by the Adverbs Neuter of *Digression*, *Aggregate*, *Segregate*, *Solitary*, &c. So those Forms of Speech, *By course*, *By the day*, or *day by day*, *By degrees*, *By turns*, *House by House*, *Tear by Tear*, &c. are to be expressed by the Adverbs of *Course*, *Day*, *Degree*, *Turn*, *House*, *Tear*, with the Transcendental Note of *Segregate*,

Not of Segregate.
of course, Day, Degree, Turn, long, year, with the T. and
House by House, Year by Year, &c. are to be expressed by the Adverbs
Speech, by course, by the day, or day by day, by degree, by turn,
of Direction, Aggregate, Segregate, Solitary, &c. So that Forms of
Self, &c. Which Phrases are to be expressed by the Adverbs
the manner of things, as, by the way, by the way, by the way, &c.
Besides those Phrases which are to be expressed by the Adverbs

The Alphabetical DICTIONARY.

A B

A B

A C

A Article, I.
Abandon, T A. II. 2. O.
Abase.
 [a. Lowness,] T M. II. 4. O.
 [a. Meanness,] Ha. II. 5. O.
 [a. Humility,] Man. V. 2.
Abash, [a. Shame,] AS. VI. 2. A.
Abate
 [a. Little,] T M. I. 1. D.
 [a. Diminution,] T M. I. 7. D.
 [a. Remission,] T M. I. 8. D.
 [a. Subduction,] T M. VI. 7.
Abbat, [Abby's (Officer.)]
Abbie, [Colledge of Monks.]
Abbreviate, [a. Brevity,] T M. II. 1. O.
 [a. Epitome,] D. V. 6.
Abbridge, [a. Abbreviate.]
Abdicate, T A. I. 3. O.
Abecedarian, [Learner of elements,] D. I.
Abed, [in bed,] brought, [adj. pret. parturition.]
Aber.
 [v. Accessary,] T M. IV. 4. O.
 [v. Incurage,] R O. VI. 2.
 [a. Help,] T. II. 5.
Abhor.
 [v. Hate, AS. V. 3. O. (augm.)]
 [v. Averfation, AS. V. 5. O. (augm.)]
Abide.
 [continue.]
 [v. Duration,] Mea. V. A.
 [v. Permanent,] Sp. I. 6.
 [v. Constancy,] Ha. IV. 7.
 [v. stay] T A. VI. O.
 [dwell] P O. I. A.
 suffer.
 [v. Passion,] T. I. 7. O.
 [v. Patience,] Man. I. 8.
Abject.
 [Mean,] Ha. II. 5. O. (augm.)
 [Contemptible,] AS. II. 8. O. (augm.)
 excels of modesty, Man. III. 9. E.
Ability.
 [Potentialness] T. III. 5. O.
 [Nat. Power] NP. per tot.
 [Possessions] Po.
Abjure, [Swear. RC. VI. 4. (a- gainst.)]
Ablatum, T M. VI. 7.
Able, [adj. Ability.]
Abode, vid. *Abide*.
Abolish.
 [a. Nothing] T. I. 1. O.
 [Annihilate] AS. I. 1. O.
 [Destroy] AS. I. 4. O.
 —Law [v. Law (un.)]
 —A& [v. A& (un.)]

Abominate.
 [v. Hate] AS. V. 3. O. (aug.)
 [Averfation] AS. V. 5. O. (aug.)
Aboard [into, or in Ship.]
Abortion, AC. I. 3. O.
Above, Prep. V. 1. O.
 [adv. Upper] Sp. III. 5.
 [More then, &c.]
Abound, v. T M. I. 2. E.
 [v. Redundance,] T M. I. 3. E.
About, as round—Prep. III. 3. O.
 [more or less] Adv. V. 3.
 [concerning] Prep. I. 3. O.
Abroad, [out of] Prep. IV. 2.
 [without] Prep. IV. 2. O.
 [in public] adv. T M. V. 4.
Abrogate [un-law.] RC. IV. 3.
Abrupt.
 [confused] T M. V. 2. O.
 sp. ended } confused-
 discontinued } ly.]
Absence, Sp. II. 1. O.
Absolving.
 [Acquitting,] R J. II. 7.
 [un-excommunicate,] R E. V. 5.
Absolute.
 [perfect] T. III. 9.
 op. to dependent, T M. IV. 3. O.
 op. to relative, T. I. 8. O.
Absolution, vid. *Absolve*.
Abstein, T A. V. 6. O.
 [v. Abstinence] Man. II. 2.
Abstemious, [adj. Abstinence,] Man. II. 2.
 sp. from Wine.
Absterfive, adj.
 [a. purgation (dim.)]
 [a. purity] T M. V. 6.
Abstinence, T A. V. 6. O.
 vertue, Man. II. 2.
Abstract, D. II. 2.
 [epitome] D. V. 7.
Abstruse.
 [obscure] D. III. 9. O.
 [concealed] T A. I. 8. O.
Aburd.
 [foolish] H A. VI. 2. D.
 [not congruous] T. V. 5.
Abundance, T M. I. 2. E.
Abuse, [Use, T A. V. 6. (corr.)]
 [speak Injuriously] R J. IV. 1.
Abusiveness.
 [proneness to abuse.]
 [scurillity] Man. IV. 9. E.
Abutt [v. Margin,] Sp. III. 4. A.
Abyffe [Deep] T M. II. 3. (aug.)
Academy, RC. III. 6.
Acara, Fi. V. 8. A.
Accelerate.
 [a. Swift] NP. V. 9.
 [a. Soon] Sp. I. 4.

Accent, D. I. 9.
Accept, T A. IV. 4. A.
Acceptable.
 [adj. p. Accept,] T A. IV. 4. A.
 sp. (apt.)
 [delighting] AS. IV. 7.
Acception of a word.
 [meaning] D. II. A.
Access.
 [v. Come] T A. VI. 1.
 [power }
 [leave } of to come.]
 [opportunity } p
Accessory, T M. IV. 4. O.
Accident.
 op. to Subst. T. I. 5. O.
 [adj. Contingent] T. V. 8. O.
 (thing.)
 [adj. Fortune] AS. I. 2. D.
 (thing.)
 sp. Event. T A. V.
Acclamation. AC. III. 3. O.
 [Exclamation } through Joy]
 [of Praise] }
Accommodate.
 [a. Congruous, T. V. 6. (make)]
 [a. Means] T. II. 6. O.
 [a. Provision] Pr.
Accompany.
 [v. Companion] R O. IV. 2.
 [v. Being, T. I. 1. } with or
 [v. Going, T A. VI. } together]
Accomplish.
 [a. Perfect] T. III. 9. (make)
 [Perform] T A. III. 6.
 [Finish] T A. III. 7.
Accord.
 [a. Assent] AS. II. 3.
 [a. Congruous] T. V. 5.
 Of one—
 [with simultaneous Spontane-
 ity]
 Of ones own—
 [adv. Spontaneous,] AS. IV. 9
According.
 [adv. Congruous,] T. V. 5.
 —as. Adv. I. 3.
 —to. Prep. II. 1.
Accordingly. Adv. I. 3. O.
Accost.
 [a. Near] Sp. II. 3.
 [Address] AC. V. 2.
 [Salute] AC. V. 3.
Accounting.
 [Reckoning] T A. IV. 6.
 [Esteeming] AS. II. 8.
Accoutred.
 [Clothed] Pr. IV.
 [Armamented] Pr. IV. A.
Accrue.
 [p. Effect] T. II. O.
 [v. Event] T A. V.
 A a a

Accu-

AC

Accumulate, [a. Heap] O. II. 6.
Accurate, adj. Perfect. T. III. 9.
Accurse [Curse] AS. I. 3. O.
Accuse.
 [as Informer] R J. I. 3.
 [as Plaintiff] R J. I. 4.
 — *falsly*, a. Calumny. R J. IV. 7.
Accustom, a. Custom. RC. IV. 1. A.
 — *to doe*, &c. a. *do*, &c. (frequent)
Ace.
 [One,] Mea. II. 1.
 [Point] Mag. I. 1.
Acerbity, Q. IV. 3. A.
Ach [Pain] NP. V. 3. O.
Achieve.
 [a. Perfect] T. III. 9.
 [Perform] TA. III. 6.
 [a. Action] T. I. 7.
Acid, Q. IV. 4.
Acknowledge.
 [Assent] AS. II. 3.
 [Concession] D. VI. 3. A.
 [Confess] D. VI. 9.
Aconite, (Woolf's-bane)
 Winter. HS. I. 3.
Acorn [Mast of the Oke.]
Acquaint, [Know (make)]
Acquaintance, RO. IV. 4.
Acquiesce.
 [v. Rest.] Mo. O.
 [v. Content] Ha. I. 3.
Acquire.
 [Obtain] TA. V. 1.
 [Gain] TA. V. 2.
Acquitting.
 — *of debt*, TA. IV. 9.
 — *of guilt*, R J. II. 7.
Acre, [Area of 160 Pole square.]
Acrimony, Q. IV. 2. O.
Act.
 [Action] T. I. 7.
 [Chapter] (as an act in a Play)
 D. III. 3.
 [Law] RC. IV. 3.
 [Edict] RC. IV. 3. A.
 [real existence] T. III. 5.
 — *a. Action*.
 — *in a Play*, RC. III. 9.
Action, T. I. 7.
Spiritual—AS
 — *of God*, AS. I.
 — *of the Speculative Under-*
standing, AS. II.
 — *of the Practical Under-*
standing, AS. III.
 — *of the Will*, AS. IV.
Corporeal—AC.
 — *of Vegetative*, AC. I.
 — *of Sensitive*, AC. II.
 — *of Man*, AC. III.
 [Gesture] AC. VI. A.
Judicial—R J. II.
 [Suit] R J. II. A.
Active.
 [adj. Action (apt.)]
 [adj. Business, (apt.)]
 [adj. Nimbleness] NP. V. 8.
Actual, T. III. 5.
Acus Aristotelis, Fi. VIII. 5.
Acute.
 Sharp, [adj. cut. (apt.)]
 — *angle*, Mag. III. 3. O.

AD

[Intense] T M. I. 8. E.
 [Sprightly] NP. IV. 2.
 — *Sound*, Q. III. 1. E.
 [Sagacious] Ha. III. 1.
Adage, D. V. 1. A.
Adamant [Diamond] St. IV. 1.
Adapt.
 [a. Proportion (perf.)]
 [a. Congruous.]
Add.
 [to ———] put.]
 [together ———] put.]
 [adj. Sum (make)]
 [adj. Aggregate, (make)]
 [Find } Sum]
 [reckon } Aggregate]
Adder, [Viper] Be. VI. 7. A.
 — *s Bolt*, Ex. IV. 7.
 — *s Tongue*, H L. I. 9. A.
Addice.
 [Cutting } Hammer ——— } of Barrel
 [Instrument } (mech.)]
Addict, [v. Incline } naturally]
 [habitually]
Addition, T M. VI. 6. vid. *Add*.
Addle [Putrid] NP. V. 2.
Address, A C. V. 2.
Adequate, adj. Equality. T M.
 I. 5.
Adhere, T A. II. 2.
Adherent, [adj. a. TA. II. 2.]
 [Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
Adjacent.
 [Margining] Sp. III. 4. A.
 [Near] Sp. II. 3.
Adjective, D. II. 3. O.
Adieu, [Valediction.] AC. V. 8. O.
Adjoin.
 [Join] TA. II. 1.
 [Margin] Sp. III. 4. A.
 [Near] Sp. II. 3.
Adjourn.
 [discontinue till a set day]
 [a. Late. Sp. I. 4. O.] by dis-
 continuing. T M. III.
Adjudge to—a. Sentence. R J. II.
 5. A.
Adjoin, T. VI. 1. O.
Adjure.
 [a. Swear] RC. VI. 4. (make)
 [Entreat } for God's sake.
 [Command }
Adjust.
 [a. Equal] T M. I. 5. (make)
 [a. Congruous] T. V. 5. (make)
 [Balance] TA. IV. 6. A.
Adjutant, R M. III. 4. A.
Adjuvant, T. II. 5.
Administer.
 [Serve]
 [Yield] TA. IV. 1.
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
Administration, [Vice-Execu-
 torship to—sentenced.]
Male—Man. VI. 5.
Admiral, [Navy (Officer.)]
Admiring, A S. V. I.
Admit.
 [Permit] sp. to enter.]
 [Concession] D. VI. 3. A.
 [Allow of]
Admonish, Warn. RO. V. 4. A.

AD

Adolescence, Me. VI. 2.
Adonis-flower, H F. IX. 5.
Adoo, [Endeavour.] T A. III. 4.
Adopt, [instead-a. child, RO. I. 2.]
 O. (make)
Adore, [worship.] RE. IV.
Adorn, [a. ornate.] T M. V. 5.
Advance.
 [go forward] R M. II. 2. E.
 [a. Direct. Mag. II. 8. E. (make)]
 [a. Lift] O. I. 1. A.
 [a. Upper] Sp. III. 5.
 [a. Superiority } TM. I. 5. E.
 [a. High] T M. } RO. III.
 II. 4.
 Prefer. [a. Dignity.] H. II. 5.
Advantage.
 [Superiority] T M. I. 5. E.
 [Gain] TA. V. 2.
 [Occasion] T. II. 4. A.
Advent, [to-Coming.] TA. VI. 1.
Adventitious.
 (Intention } Sp.
 [besides } Expecta- } Ca-
 [tion. } sual.]
 [Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
Adventure.
 [Contingency] T. V. 7. O.
 [Fortune] AS. I. 2. D.
 [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
 [Danger] T. V. 3. O.
 [Out-sent, adj. Commerce
 (thing)]
At—[without fear of the event.]
Adverb.
Derived, D. II. 4.
Underived, D. II. 9.
Adverse.
 [Opposite] T. VI. 8. O.
 [Contrary] T. V. 5. O.
 [Enemy] RO. IV. 1. O.
 [Adversity] Ha. I. 2. O.
Adversary, [Enemy] RO. IV.
 1. O.
Adversity, Ha. I. 2. O.
Advert, [observe] AS. III. 1. A.
Advertise.
 [Know, AS. II. 5. (make)]
 [Warn] RO. V. 4. A.
Advise.
 Giving—[a. Advice.] RO. V. 4.
 Taking—[p. Advice.] RO. V. 4.
Advised, [adj. p. Advise.]
 [adj. Considerate] Ha. IV. 1.
 [adj. Heedful] Ha. IV. 2.
Adulation, [Fawning] Man.
 IV. 7. E.
Adult, [adj. Adolescence.] Me.
 VI. 2.
Adulterate, [Forgery] R J. IV.
 4. A.
Adultery, R J. IV. 2. A.
Adumbrate, [a. Shadow.] Q. I.
 2. O.
Advocate.
 [Pleader] R J. I. 7.
 [Mediator] R J. I. 2. A.
Advowson, [Right R C. IV. of fu-
 ture giving Presbyters (place)]
Adust, [adj. p. preter. Fire.]
Afar, [adv. Remote.] Sp. II. 3. O.
Affable, [adj. Man. VI. 3.] [adj.]

[adj. Courtesie] Man. IV. 7.
Affair.
 [adj. p. fut. Do (thing)]
 [Eufines] TA. III.
 [Thing] T. I. 2.
Affect.
 [v. Affectation.]
 [v. Affection.]
 [Delight] AS. IV. 7.
Affectation, [Conceitedness.]
 HA. III. 3. O.
 —of Empire [Ambition.]
 MA. III. 9. D.
Affection.
 Passion, AS. V. & AS. VI.
 [Desire] AS. V. 4.
 [Love] AS. V. 2.
Affiance.
 [Petrothing] RO. II. 3.
 [Confidence] AS. V. 6.
Affidavit, [Sworn Testimony.]
 R J. I. 7. A.
Affinity, RO. II.
Affirming, D. VI. 2.
Affix [to] { fasten.
 Put.]
Afflict, [a. Adversity,] Ha. I. 2. O.
Affluence, [Abundance.] TM. II.
 2. F.
Afford, [permit to have.]
 [Yield] TA. IV. 1.
 [Grant] D. VI. 3. A.
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
 [Sell] RC. V. 3.
Affraid, [adj. Fear.] AS. V. 5. O.
Affront, R J. IV. 1. A.
Afresh.
 [adv. { New. Sp. I. 3.
 Repeated. TA. II. 6.
 [again] Adv. IV. 2.
After.
 [op. to before]
 [behind] Prep. V. 3. O.
 [adv. Posterior]
 [adv. Follow]
 [According to]
 As by patern. Prep. II. 1.
 [adv. Congruous to]
 —Birth, [secundine.] PP.
 VI. 7. A.
 —Noon, [after—adj. noon.
 (time.)]
 —Time, [adj. Future.] Sp. I.
 1. D. (Time.)
Again, Adv. IV. 2.
 [adv. p. repeating.] TA. II. 6.
Against, Prep. II. 3. O.
 Over—Prep. VI. 3. O.
Agaric, [Fungus of Larix-tree.]
Agast, [adj. Fear. AS. V. 5. O.
 (augm.)]
Agat, St. II. 1. A.
Age.
 [Life-time] Mea. VI.
 of what—[adj. preter. Age,
 how many years?]
 under—[of Pupillar age.]
 of full—[Un-pupilled by Age]
 [adj. pret. Adolescence.]
 middle—[Manhood.] Me. VI. 3.
 Declining—Mea. VI. 3. A
 Old—Mea. VI. 4.

Decrepit—Mea. VI. 4. A.
 [Generation] Mea. VI. A.
Agent.
 [adj. a. Action. (person)]
 [pro—adj. Business, TA. III.
 { Officer.
 Person.]
Aggravate.
 [a. Great] TM. I. 1. E.
 [a. Intension] TM. I. 8. E.
Aggregate, TM. III. 6. O.
Agility.
 Nimble, NP. V. 8.
 [Swift] NP. V. 9.
Agitate.
 [Move] Mo. (freq.)
 [Drive] TA. VI. 5. O.
 [Swing] Mo. VI. 3.
 [a. vice-business. TA. III.
Aglét, [round Lamin. (dim.)]
Agnus-Castus, Sh. I. 6. A.
Agoe, [adv. Past.] Sp. I. 1. E.
Agony, AS. VI. 8.
 [Grief } (Imperus.)
 Anger }
Agree.
 [v. Congruous] T. V. 5.
 [a. Contract] RC. V.
 —to
 [Consent] AS. II. 3.
 [Grant] D. VI. 3. O.
 —together. V. Man. IV. 3.
Agreeable.
 [Congruous] T. V. 5.
 [Expedient,] T. V. 6.
Agriculture, O. III.
Agrimony, HF. VIII. 3.
 Dutch—HF. III. 8.
Aground { on earth
 contiguous to the
Ague, S. II. 1. A. (earth.)
Ah, Interject. sp. { Love.
 Sorrow.
 Desire.
 Insinuation.
Ay, [adv. Ever.] Sp. I. 1.
Aid, [Adjuvant.] T. II. 5.
Ail.
 [v. Passion] T. I. 7. O.
 [v. Impot.] NP. V. O.
 [v. Want] TA. I. 5. O.
Aim.
 [Object] T. VI. 2.
 [End] T. II. 6.
Air, El. II.
 —Ethereal, El. II. 1.
 —of face, [Figure, (modus)
 [Tune.]
 Wood, [Maple tuberos
 (augm.)]
 to—abroad, [put in the Air.]
Airy.
 [adj. Air.]
 [Wanton] NP. IV. 3. O.
 [Conceited] Ha. III. 3. O.
 —of Hawks, [Younglings
 (aggreg.) of Hawks.]
Ake, AC. II. 7.
Akorn, [Mast of the Oke.]
Alabaster, St. II. 1.
Alacrity, Ha. IV. 3.
Alarm.

[Arming (sign)]
 [Assaulting (sign)]
Alas, Interject. II. 1.
Alate, [Past. Sp. I. 1. E. (dim.)]
Alaternus, Sh. IV. 4.
Albeit, [Although.] Conj. II. 2.
Alchemy, [Chimic.] O. VI.
Alcoran, [Scripture of Mahome-
 tans.]
Alcyon [King-fisher.] Bi. III. 9.
Alder, Tr. V. 3.
 Berry bearing, —Sh. II. 7.
Alderman, [Assessor of Corpora-
 tion (Officer.)]
Ale, Pr. I. 7.
Ale-coft, HF. II. 4.
Ale-hoof, [Ground-Ivy] HL.
 VI. 11.
Ale-house, [adj. Selling (house)
 of Ale.]
Alembick, [adj. Distillation (ves-
 sel.)]
Alexanders, HF. IV. 4.
Algebra, [adj. Invention (art) in
 quantity (Science.)]
Alien, [Foreiner.] RO. IV. 3. O.
Alienate, Po. O. (self.)
 [un- a. Propriety from him-
 [a. Stranger] RO. IV. 4. O.
Alight.
 { Ride
 [un- { Sit
 Down-go] TA. VI.
Alike.
 [adv. Like.] TM. V. 1.
 [adv. Equal] TM. I. 5.
Aliment, [adj. Nutrition. AC. I.
 6. (thing)]
Alimony, [Proportioned (thing)
 for Provisions.]
Alisanders, HF. IV. 4.
Alive, [adj. AC. I. 7.]
 —Cole, [n. adj. Fire cole.]
Alkakengi, [Winter-cherry.]
 HS. IX. 8.
Alkanet, HL. IX. 2.
All, Pron. V. 3.
 at—[adv. Any.]
 —be it }
 —though } Conj. II. 2.
 —one, [Equal.] TM. I. 5.
 —ready, vid. *Already*.
 —together.
 [adv. Total] TM. VI.
 [adv. Aggregate] TM. III. 6. O.
 [adv. Perfect] TM. III. 9.
 —waies { in } all (times)
 adv. {
 Sp. in all times when it ought
 to be.]
Allay.
 [a. Remifs] TM. I. 8. D.
 [a. Little] TM. I. 1. D.
 [v. more-remifs, &c.]
Allege.
 [a. Argumentation.]
 [a. Quotation.]
Allegiance.
 [Loyalty] Man. V. 6.
 [Duty of Subjection.]
Allegory, [continued Trope,] sp.
 Metaphor.]
Alley. A a a 2 Nat-

- [narrow { Street }
Way }
Area }
- All-heal*, HF. V. 8.
Hercules—HF. IV. 10.
Alligator [Crocodile] Bc. VI. 3.
Ally, vid. *Alliance*.
Alliance.
[League] RC. III. 8.
[Affinity] RO. II.
Alloy { Stiffen }
un-price } by mixture
Allot, [Appoint Measure]
Proportion]
Allow.
[Appoint { Measure }
Permit { p. } Proportion]
[Stipendiate] RO. VI. 4. A.
[Give] TA. IV. 4.
[Yield] TA. IV. 1.
[Grant] D. VI. 3. A.
[Approve] AS. III. 3.
[Consent] AS. II. 3.
Allowance.
[appointed { Measure }
Permitted { Proportion }
[Stipend] RO. VI. 4. A.
[Maintenance] RO. VI. 4.
Allude, [a. Allusion.] D. IV. 9. A.
Allure. RO. V. 5.
Allusion. D. IV. 9. A.
Almanack, [adj. Year-book, of
pl. Series of Daies, of every
Month,]
Almes, [adj. p. Almsgiving (thing)
—giving.
the Virtue, Man. III. 5.
the Act, [a. Almsgiving.] Man.
III. 5.
Almicantar. W. VI. 7. A.
Almighty, [all-adj. Power.] Ha.
II. 6.
Almner, [Alms (officer)
Almond.
Tree, Tr. IV. 1. A.
Fruit, Tr. IV. 1. A. (Fruit)
[Glandule] PG. II. 7.
Place of them, PG. III. 9. A.
Almost. Adv. V. 1.
Aloe.
Herb, HL. VIII. 1. A.
Tree, Tr. VIII. 1.
Aloft [Adv. High.] TM. II. 4.
Alone.
[Solitary] RO. IV. 2. O.
[Only] Adv. IV. 1. O.
Along.
[on this side] Prep. VI. 2.
[beside] Prep. IV. 3. O.
[adv. p. continue.]
all—[adv. Lying] AC. VI. 7. A.
Aloof [adv. Remote.] Sp. II. 3. O.
Aloud [adv. Sound. Q. III. (aug.)
Alpe [Bullfinch] Bi. III. 5.
Alphabet { Series } of Let-
Catalogue } ters.]
Already.
[having been before]
[adv. preter. Past.] Sp. I. 1. E.
[which is now]
[before this time]
Also. Conj. IV. 2.
- Altar*, Sacrificing (place.) Po. II.
4. A.
Alter, [Change.] TA. II. 6. A.
Altercation, [Contentiousness.]
Man. IV. 3. D.
Alternation, [Turn.] T. VI. 7.
Althaa, HF. IX. 7.
Altitude, [Height.] T M. II. 4.
Alum. St. V. 2.
Am.
[v. Being] T. I. 1.
Copula.
Amain, [adv. Intension.] T M. I.
8. E.
Amalgama, Mingle with Quick-
silver.
Amaranthus. [Princes Feather]
HF. I. 15. A.
Amass, [a. Heap.] O. II. 6.
Amate, [a. Fear.] AS. V. 6. O.
Amaze.
[a. Extasie] AS. VI. 8. A.
[a. Stupor] NP. II. 1. O.
with admiration, AS. V. 1.
Ambages, [about—Wandering
Speeches.]
Ambassage.
[Political RC. Sending] TA. VI. 4.
Amber. St. II. 8. A.
—gris. St. V. 9.
Ambient.
[about the outside] Sp. III. 6. O.
[adj. Periphery]
Ambiguous, [adj. p. abst. Doubt.]
[adj. Equivocation.]
Ambition, Man. III. 9. E.
Ambling, Mo. II. 2.
Ambodexter.
[using equally all his hands.]
[seeming of all parties.]
Ambulatory, [adj. Walk] Mo. II. 1.
Ambush, RM. I. 9. A.
Amen [it { Imper. } Being]
{ Copula. }
Amend, [v. Better.] TM. I. 9. E.
make—s [v. compens.] TA. II.
7. A.
Amerce, [Mulct.] R J. VI. 7.
Amethyst, St. IV. 6.
Amia, Fi. IV. 1.
Amiable [adj. p. Love (abstr.)
Amicable, [adj. a. Friend.] RO.
IV. 1.
Amifs. adv.
[adv. { Evil. } T. III. 2. O.
{ Err. } TA. III. 8.
Transc. (corruptive)
Amity, [a. Friend. RO. IV. 1. (abst.)
Ammi, [Bishops-weed.] HF. V.
4. A.
Ammunition. RM. V.
Amomum.
Among, [betwixt.] Prep. VI. 3.
Amorous, [adj. a. Love. AS. V. 3.
(Abstr.)
Amort, [adj. Grief. AS. V. 4. O.
(impetus)
Amount, [p. Sum.] TM. VI. 6. A.
Amphibious, [Inhabiting Lan-
and Water.]
Amphiboly, [Doubtfulness of
sense.]
- Amphitheatre*, [Round building
for Shews.]
Ample.
Wide, Sp. II. 5.
[Great] TM. I. 1. E.
[Broad] TM. II. 2.
Ampliation. D. IV. 2. O.
Amplifie, a. D. IV. 2. O.
Amulet, [adj. a. Physitian (thing)
with—adj. p. carry (abstr.)
adj. hang at neck, &c.]
An. Article. I.
Anabaptist, [Rebaptizing Schis-
matic.]
Anacardium. Tr. IV. 8. A.
Anagram, [Play of changing the
orders of Letters.]
Analem, [Representing (thing)
by lines;] sp. of the Sphere
imaginary.]
Analogy, [Proportion.] Me. O.
Analysis, [Artificial Segregation.]
Anarchy. RC. O.
Anas Campestris Bellonii. Bi. II.
4. A.
AnatHEMA, [Excommunication.]
RE. V. 5.
Anatomy.
Cutting up, [Segregation by
cutting.]
Body cut up, [Body segrega-
ted by cutting.]
Ancestor, [Progenitor.] RO. I. 1.
Anchor. RN. III. 9.
Anchorite, [Hermit. RE. II. 7. A.
circumsepiemented.]
Anchove. Fi. III. 12.
Ancient.
[adj. Old] Sp. I. 3. O.
[adj. Old-age.] Mea. VI. 4.
[Ensign] RM. III. 2.
—of ship. RN. III. 7. A.
Anckle, [Protuberant end of the
Leg-bone.]
Ancome, [Porous bile.]
And, Conj. I. 2.
Andiron, [Fewel-supporting (In-
strument.)
Anemony, HF. IX. 3.
Aneurisma. S. III. 8. A.
Anew.
[adv. { New. Sp. I. 3.
Repeat. TA. II. 6.
[again] Adv. IV. 2.
Angel.
[Spirit.] W. I. 1.
Good—W. I. 2.
Bad—W. I. 2. O.
In money, Mea. IV. 4.
Fish. [Scate] Fi. II. 5.
Angelica. HF. IV. 5.
Anger. AS. V. 9.
virious—Man. I. 9. D.
Angle. Mag. III. 2. O.
right—Mag. III. 3.
obtuse—Mag. III. 3. E.
acute—Mag. III. 3. D.
to—[Hunt Fish with Wand
and Line.]
Anguish.
[Anxiety.] Ha. I. 3. O.
[Pain] NP. V. 3. O. (augm.)
[Grief]

AN

AP

AP

- [Grief] AS. V. 4. O. (augm.)
 [Trouble] TA. V. 9. O. (aug.)
 Angular, [adj. Angle.] Mag. III. 2. O.
 Any.
 the particular, Pron. II. 3. O.
 the Indefinite, Pron. III. 1.
 —whither, [to any (place)]
 —where, [in any (place).]
 Animadversion, [Observation.] AS. III. 1. A.
 Animal. W. V. 4.
 Animate parts of the world. W. V. to—[Encourage] RO. VI. 2.
 Animosity {old } anger.
 {perverse }
 Anisced. HF. IV. 1.
 Ankle, vid. Anckle.
 Annals, [adj. Year (segr.) History]
 Annats [Tribute out of the Years Revenue.]
 Annex, [to-joyn.] TA. II. 1.
 Annihilate. AS. I. 1. O.
 Anniversary, [adj. Year (segr.) sp. Solemnity.]
 Annoy.
 [a. Hurt] T. IV. 1. O.
 [a. Trouble] TA. V. 9. O.
 Annotations, [Comment.] D. V. 6. D.
 Annual, [adj. Year (segr.)]
 Annuity.
 [adj. year (segr.) {Paiment. }
 {Rent. }
 {Stipend. }
 Annull.
 [a. Nothing] T. I. 1. O.
 [Annihilate] AS. I. 1. O.
 [un-do]
 Annulet, Mag. V. 2. (dim.)
 Annunciation, [Narration] D. V. 3.
 Anoint, [smear] O. V. 6. A.
 Anomalous.
 [not- (adj. p.) Rule] D. IV. 5.
 [exorbitant]
 Anon, [Adv. Futur. Sp. I. 1. O.]
 Anonymous, [not- (adj. p.) name.] T. I. 4.
 Another. Pron. V. I. & diff. T. III.
 Answer. D. VI. 1. O.
 —able.
 [adj. Congruity] T. V. 5.
 [adj. Fut. Reckoning] TA. IV. 6.
 Ant. EX. IV. 5.
 —bear, Be. V. 5.
 Antagonist.
 [Enemy] RO. IV. 1. O.
 [Contrary] T. V. 5. O.
 [Opposite] T. VI. 8. O.
 Antarctic.
 —Circle. W. VI. 5. O.
 —Pole. [adj. South pole.]
 Antecedent, [Preceding.] Sp. I. 2. E.
 Antedate, [before- a. date.] Sp. I. 5.
 Anthem. RE. IV. 2. A.
 St. Anthony's fire, [Erysipelas.] S. II. 7. A.
- Antic, [Old] {Corrupt. }
 {Manner. }
 Sp. I. 3. O.
 Antichrist, G. 2. O.
 Anticipate.
 [Prevent] TA. III. 9.
 [v. Soon] Sp. I. 4. E.
 Antidote, [adj. against-poyson (thing.)]
 Antelope, [goat (kind) having straight wreathed horns.]
 Antimony, Met. III. 2.
 Antipathy, [natural Aversion.] AS. V. 5. O.
 Antiperistasis, [Resistance of contrary quality.]
 Antipodes, [Over against- fited in the remotest parts of the Globe diametrically opposite]
 Antiquary, [Learned (Artist) in Old (things).]
 Antiquated, [Annull'd by being un-custom'd.]
 Antique, vid. Antic.
 Antiquity.
 [Oldness] Sp. I. 3. O.
 [Old-age] Me. VI. 4.
 Antithesis, [Opposition.] T. VI. 8. O. (thing)
 Antitype, [typed. T. II. 3. A.]
 Anvil, [the Iron supporting (Instr.) of the hammered (thing).]
 Anxiety, HA. I. 3. O.
 Apace, [adv. Swift.] NP. V. 9.
 Apart.
 [adv. Segregate] TM. III. 6.
 Transc. (Segreg.)
 Ape. Ec. III. 1. A.
 Aper. Fi. IV. 9. A.
 Aphorism.
 [brief Rule] D. IV. 5.
 [Authentic sentence] D. III. 1. A.
 Aphua gobites. Fi. III. 9.
 Apocryphal, [doubtfully authoriz'd.]
 Apologue.
 [Fictitious example]
 [Instructive Fiction]
 Apology, [Plea.] R. J. II. 3. A.
 Apophthegm, [wise Sentence.]
 Apoplexy. S. IV. 3. A.
 Aporrhais. EX. VII. 3. A.
 Apostasie. RE. III. 6. O.
 Apostem. S. I. 6. A.
 Apostle. RE. II. 3.
 Apothecary. O. VI. A.
 Appale.
 {a. Pale. AC. IV. 9. O. }
 {a. Fear. AS. V. 6. O. }
 Apparel. Pr. IV.
 Apparence.
 [seeming] TA. I. 9. A.
 —at Law. R. J. II. 2. A.
 [ens apparens] T. I. 2. O.
 Apparent.
 [adj. Seeming] TA. I. 9. A.
 [adj. Manifest.] TA. I. 9.
 Apparition, [p. See] of Spirits..
 Apparitor, [adj. a. Citation. R. J. II. 1. (Officer.)]
 Appartment. Po. III. 2. A.
- Appeal. R. J. II. 8. A.
 Appear.
 [v. as Thing] T. I. 2. O.
 [v. Manifest] TA. I. 9.
 [v. Seeming] TA. I. 9. O.
 [—Judicially] R. J. II. 2. A.
 Appearing Meteor. El. V.
 Appease, [un—a. Anger] AS. V. 9.
 Appendage, [adj. Accessary. (thing.)] TM. IV. 4. O.
 Appertain, [v. Pertinence.] TM. IV. 5.
 Appetite. NP. II. 4.
 Applaud.
 {Commend. RO. V. 7. (fign.) }
 {Praise. RO. V. 8. (augm.) }
 Apple.
 Tree, Tr. I. 1.
 Fruit, PP. III. 1.
 Thorn.— HS. VII. 7. A.
 —of Love. HS. IX. 2.
 Adams.— Tr. I. 7. A.
 Mad— HS. IX. 2. A.
 —of the Eye [Black (part) of the Eye.]
 Apply. TA. II. 3.
 [Together-joyn] TA. I. 1.
 Appoint.
 [Intend] AS. IV. 3.
 [Design] TA. HI. 1.
 [a. Command] RO. V. 1.
 Apposite.
 [Congruous. T. V. 5.]
 [Pertinent. TM. IV. 5.]
 Apprehend.
 [understand] NP. I. 1.
 [a. common Sense] NP. II. 1.
 [a. Opinion] AS. II. 6. O.
 [arrest] R. J. II. 1. A.
 Apprentice.
 [Learner. RO. { (Merchant. }
 III. 3. O. { (Mechanic. }
 Approach, [v. Near.] Sp. II. 3.
 Approbation. AS. III. 3.
 Appropriate. TA. I. 2.
 [a. Proper, T. M. IV. 6. (make)]
 Approve. AS. III. 3.
 Appurtenance.
 [Pertinent] TM. IV. 5.
 [Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
 Apricock. Tr. II. 2.
 April, [the fourth Month.]
 Apron, [hanging (Vest) before the Belly.]
 Apt.
 Transc. (abstr.)
 [adj. Congruous] T. V. 5.
 [adj. p. Disposition] HA. O.
 Aptitude.
 [Congruity] T. III. 5.
 [Sagacity] Ha. III. 2.
 [Alacrity]
 [Disciple (abstr.)]
 Aquarius, [11th. of the 12 parts of the Zodiac.]
 Aqueduct. Po. II. 8. A.
 Aquila, Fi. II. 1. A.
 Aquosity, [Water (abstr.)]
 Arable, Po. I. 4.
 Aray.
 [Cloath]

A R

A S

A S

[Cloath] Pr. IV.
 [Order] TM. V. 2.
Arbalist, [adj. a. Crossbow. RM. V. 4. A. (person)]
Arbitrary, [adj. Liberty.] AS. IV. 8.
Arbitrator, R]. I. 2.
Arbitrement, v. R]. I. 2.
Arbor [Room of Trees.]
Arbutus, [Strawberry Tree] Sh. III. 4.
Arch [Principal.]
an Arch, Po. III. 6. A.
—of Circle, [part of adj. Circle-line.]
Archangel, [Principal Angel.]
dead Nettle, HF. VIII. 10.
Archbishop, [Primat.] RE. II. 4.
Archdeacon, [Bishops Substitute.]
Archer, [adj. a. Bow. RM. V. 4. (person).]
Architecture, [a. Buildings. (Art.)]
Architrave, [Chief beam.]
Archives, [Store (place) of old Writings.]
Arctic, [adj. North.]
—Circle, W. VI. 5.
—Pole, [adj. North pole.]
Ardent.
 [adj. Fire] El. I.
 [adj. Heat, Q. V. 1. E. (aug.)]
 [adj. Zeal] AS. VI. 1.
Area, [Surface.] Mag. I. 3.
Argent, [of Silver Colour.]
Argue, v. D. IV. 6.
Argument.
 [Matter] T. II. 7.
 [Object] T. VI. 2.
 [adj. a. Argumentation, D. IV. 6. (thing).]
Arid, [Dry.] Q. V. 2. D.
Aries, [first of the 12 parts of the Zodiac.]
Arighr.
 Transc. (Perf.)
 [adv. Good] T. III. 2.
Arise, AC. VI. 1.
 as Sun [above-adj. Horizon (incept.)]
 as Hill [upward- Oblique.]
 Mag. II. 8.
Aristocracy, [Government by the Nobles.]
Aristolochy, [Birth-wort.]
Arithmetic, [Numbring (art)]
Ark, [Box.] Pr. V. 2.
Arm.
 —of Man. PG. V. 1.
 —of the Sea. [Bay.]
 —of a Tree, [Branch.] PP. I. 3.
 to—[Arms.]
Armada, [Army of Ships.]
Armadillo, Be. V. 5. A.
Armament, Pr. IV. a.
Army, RM. IV. 1.
Armor, Arms defensive, RM. V. 1. A.
Armorer, [Arms (mechanic.)]
Armory, [Arms (place.)]
Arms.
 offensive [Weapons] RM. V. 1.
 defensive. RM. V. 1. A.

man at— [armed (pft)
 Horse-man.]
 as in a Scutcheon [adj. Degree RC. I. (sign) picture.]
Aromatic, [adj. Spice.] Pr. II. 4.
Arquebus, [RM. V. 6. (augm.)]
Array, vid. *Aray*.
Arraign, [a. Bill.] R]. II. 3.
Arrant, [Genuin.] T. III. 4.
Arras, [Room (vest) weaved picture (like.)]
Arrear, [Residue Debt.]
Arrest, R]. II. 1. A.
Arrive, [to- come.] TA. VI. 1,
Arrogance.
 [Pride] Man. V. 2. O.
 [Magisterialness] Man. IV. 8. D.
 [Superciliousness] Man. VI. 3. O.
Arrogate, [Claim.] TA. I. 3.
Arrow, RM. V. 5. A.
 —head. HS. VI. 1. A.
Arse, [Buttock.] PG. IV. 6.
Arsenal, [Ammunition (place.)]
Arsenick, St. VI. 4. A.
Arsmart, HF. VIII. 6.
 coddled—HS. VIII. 9.
Art, Ha VI. 3.
Artemisia, [Mugwort.] HF. II. 2. A.
Artery, PG. II. 4. A.
 rough—[Wind-pipe.] PG. VI. 1. A.
Artichoke, HF. III. 1. A.
Article.
 [Section] D. III. 2. A.
 [Part] RC. VI. A.
 [adj. Accusation, R]. I. 3. (thing)
 as, A. The D. II. 8. A.
Articulate, Q. III. 3. A.
Artificer, RC. II. 5. A.
Artificial.
 [adj. Art] Ha. VI. 3.
 [Fictitious] T. III. 7. O.
Artillery, [Ordnance. RM. V. 6. A. (aggreg.)]
Artist, [adj. Art. Ha. VI. 3. (person).]
Artizan, RC. II. 5. A.
As.
 opp. to So, Adv. I. 3.
 — { Ear }
 — { Long }
 — { Much }
 — { far }
 — { long } how { far }
 — { much } { long }
 — { much } { much }
 —for, [concerning] Prep. I. 3. O.
 —for example, [ex. gr.] Con. IV. 3. O.
 —if {
 —it were { Adv. III. 2. O.
 —though {
 where— {
 for—much { Conj. IV. 1.
 [whilst] adv. III. 1.
Asarabacca HL. VI. 6.
Ascarides, Ex. I. 3.
Ascend, [upward. Prep. V. 1. Ition. TA. 6.]
Ascertain, [v. Certain. AS. II. 6.]

A. (make)
Ascribe.
 [a. Predicate] D. II. 8. O.
 [Claim] TA. I. 3.
Ash, Tr. VI. 5.
 —colour, [adj. ashes. El. IV. 3. (colour).]
Ashamed, [adj. Shame.] AS. VI. 2. A.
Ashes, El. IV. 3.
Ashore, [on- shore]
Aside.
 { Separation } TA. II. 1. O.
 [adv. { Solitary } RO. IV. 2. O.
 { Rejection } AS. IV.
 Lay—or { 5. O.
 cast— { Defist } AS. IV. 6. O.
 { Intermitt }
Astus, Ex. I. 4. A.
Ask.
 [Enquire [a. Question.] D. VI. 1.
 Require { Necessary }
 { Expedient } make]
Entreat RO. V. 3.
Beg, [a. Begger.] RC. I. 8. A.
Demand.
 as price, RC. VI. 2. O.
 as due, TA. IV. 2. A.
 [Command] RO. V. 1.
Askew, [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
Asleep, [adj. Sleep,] AC. II. 3. O.
 numb'd, [adj. p. Stupor] NP. II. 1. O.
Aslope, [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
Asp.
 Serpent, [Viper] Be. VI. 7. A.
 Tree, [White poplar] Tr. VI. 7. A.
Asparagus, HL. IX. 6.
Aspect, [Face, PG. III. 1. (manner)]
Asperity.
 [roughness] Q. VI. 2. D.
 [austereness] Man. VI. 8. O.
Asperion, [Calumny] R]. IV. 7.
Asphodel, [Kings-spear] HL. V. 1.
Aspiration, [Respiration. Mo. III. 2. (Impetus.)]
Aspire [a. Ambition.] Man. III. 9. E.
Asquint, [Oblique (corrupt) vision (manner)]
Ass, Be. I. 2.
Assa fœtida, [the gum of Lazar-wort.]
Assay.
 [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
 [Endeavour] TA. III. 4.
Assail, [Assault.] RM. I. 3.
Assassin, [a. Murther, RI. III. 4. sp. under pretence of Religion.]
Assault, RM. I. 3.
Assamble, [a. Convention.] RC. III.
Assent, AS. II. 3.
Assentation, [Fawning] Man. IV. 8. E.
Assertion, [Affirmation.] D. VI. 2.
Assess.
 [a. Tax] RC. V. 9. O.
 [Impose, adv. Proportion.]
Assessor.

A T

A V

A W

Assessor.
 —in Judgment, R]. I. 1. A.
 —of Taxes, [v. Assess (Officer)]
Asservation, [Affirmation. D. VI.
 2. (augm.)
Affiduity, [Diligence.] Ha. IV. 5.
Assign.
 Transfer right. B.C. V. 1.
 [Design] TA. III. 1.
Assimilate, [a. Likeness. TM. V.
 1. (make)
Assist.
 [v. Adjuvant] T. II. 5.
 [v. Assessor] R]. I. 1. A.
Assize.
 Judgment [adj. Shire, Judicial
 Convention.]
 [adj. { Law } Measure]
 { Authority }
Associate, [a. Companion. RO.
 IV. 2. (make)
Assail, [Absolve.] R]. II. 7.
Assume.
 { to— } take] TA. I. 4.
 { together— }
Assure.
 [v. Certain] AS. II. 6.
 [v. Assurance] AS. III. 6.
Assuage, [v. Remission.] TM. I.
 8. D.
Asterisk. Mag. IV. 6. A.
Asthma. S. V. 2.
Astonish.
 [a. Wonder, (augm.) AS. V.
 1. (make)
 [a. Extasie. AS. VI. 8. A.
 (make)
 [Stupifie with { Wonder. }
 { Fear. }
Astray.
 [adj. { Err } TA. III. 8.
 { Wander } TA. VI. 3. A.
Astride, [adj. Stride.] Mo. II. 3. O.
Astringent.
 —in Virtue, [Binding.] Mo.
 IV. O.
 in Taft, [Austere] Q. IV. 3.
Astrolabe, [Star-measuring (Instr.)
Astrology, [Conjecturing (Art) by
 the stars.]
Astronomy, Measuring (Art) of
 Heavenly (things)
Asunder.
 [adv. Segregate] TM. III. 6.
 [adv. Separate] TA. II. 1. O.
At.
 [Near, augm.] Prep. III. 1. O.
 [In] Prep. IV. 1. O.
 —all.
 [in any { Thing. }
 { Manner. }
 —{ last } Adv. III. 3. O.
 { length }
 —{ last } (last.)
 { least } adv. { least. }
 { most } { most. }
 —{ adv. One. }
 { in one (time) }
 { with one blow, &c. }
Atchieve.
 [a. Action] T. I. 7.
 [Perform] TA. III. 6.

[a. Perfect, T. III. 9. (make)
Atheism. RE. I. O.
Atmosphere. El. II. 1. A.
 [Sphere of Vapors.]
Atom, [Indivisible body (dim.)
Atone.
 [un—Enemy RO. IV. 1. O.
 (make)
 [a. Friend, RO. IV. 1. (make)
Attac.
 [Besiege] RM. I. 4.
 [Assault] RM. I. 3. A.
Attach, [Arrest] R]. II. 2.
Attagen. Bi. II. 3. A.
Attein: [Obtein] TA. V. 1.
Arteint.
 [a. Accuser] R]. I. 3.
 [un—a. Noble, RC. I. 3. (make)
Attempt, [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
Attend.
 [Continue expecting]
 [Wait] AC. V. 1. A.
 Harken [Hear (endeavor)
 —unto, [a. Observe.] AS. III.
 1. A.
Attention, vid. *Attend*.
 { Heedfulness } Ha. IV. 2.
 { Diligence } Ha. IV. 5.
Attenuate [a. Rarity. Q. V. 3. D.
 (make)
Attest.
 [a. witness] R]. I. 7. A.
 [a. Protestation]
Attire, [Clothing] Pr. 4.
Attourney, [for—businessing
 (person) sp. Lawyer.]
Attract, [to—draw.]
Attribute, [Predicate.] D. II.
 8. O.
Attrition.
 [Rubbing] O. V. 8.
 [Grinding]
 upon a body, O. IV. 2.
 between bodies, O. VI. 1.
 [Decay, NP. V. 4. O. by use.]
Avail.
 [a. Adjuvant] T. II. 5.
 [a. Profit] T. IV. 1.
Avant, [from—Imperat. Ition.]
 TA. VI.
Avarice, [Covetousness] Man.
 III. 1. D.
Audacity, [Boldness.] AS. V. 8.
Audible, [adj. p. Hear (apt.)
 —Quality. Q. III.
Audience.
 [Hearing]
 [Convention for Hearing.]
 [Hearers (Aggreg.)
Audit, [Convention for reckon-
 ing.]
 to—[a. reckon.] TA. IV. 2.
Auditor.
 Hearer [hearing (person)
 Accountant [reckoning. TA.
 IV. 6. (Officer)
Auditory, vid. *Audience*.
Avenge, [Revenge.] AS. V. 9. A.
Avens. HF. IX. 1. A.
Avenue, [to—way.]
Averr, [Affirm D. VI. 2.
 (augm.)

Aversation. AS. V. 5. O.
Aversion. AS. IV. 1. O.
Avert, [from—turn.] TA. VI. 2. O.
Auger, [great Boring. O. IV. 3.
 (instr.)
Augment, [increase]
 { Great } (make)
 { Intense }
 { more Great } (make)
 { more Intense }
Augury, [Divination by Birds.]
August, [eighth Month.]
Aunt, [Uncle.] RO. I. 3. (fem.)
Avocetta, [long reversed bill-gull
 (kind)
Avoid. TA. VI. 7. O.
 [a. Aversation] AS. V. 5. O.
Avouch, [Affirm solemnly.]
Avow, [Affirm solemnly.]
Aurelia [Chrysolite.] PP. V. 6. A.
Auricular, [adj. Ear.]
Auspicious, [Prosperous.] Ha.
 I. 2.
Austerity.
 Taft. Q. IV. 3.
 Vice, Man. VI. 8. O.
Authentic, [adj. Authority.] RC.
 IV. 6.
Author.
 [Efficient] T. II. 1.
 [adj. a. preter. Invention.] AS.
 III. 2. O.
Authority.
 [Right] RC. IV. 6.
 { Testimony } sp. Credible.]
Autumn. Me. V. 3.
Auxiliary, [Adjuvant.] T. II. 5.
Aw.
 [Fear] AS. V. 6. O.
 [Reverence] Man. V. 3.
 —full, [adj. Fearing (apt.)
Away.
 [From] Prep. III. 2.
 [Off] Prep. III. 2. A.
 [Absent] Sp. II. 1. O.
 [From—Imper. Go.] TA. VI.
 1. O.
 —with, [Off] Prep. III. 2. O.
 sp. with an Imperative.]
Fling—
 [From—go { Hastily. }
 { Angrily. }
 stand—[Be more distant.]
Awake, [adj. AC. II. 4.
 to—[un-sleep.]
Award, [Sentence.] R]. II. 5. A.
 sp. of Arbitrators.]
Aware.
 [Before-knowing]
 [adj. Heedfulness] Ha. IV. 2.
Awkward.
 [not { Skilful. }
 { Agil. }
 [Perverse] NP. IV. 1. O.
Awle, [adj. Iron (dim.) boring
 (Instr.)
Awry.
 [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
 [Crooked] Mag. III. 1. O.
 [adj. Err] TA. III. 8.
Ax, [Carpenters (Instr.) for to
 cut strikingly.]
 Battle-

Battle— { Club. }
 { Cutting { RM.V. 2. }
Pole— { Hammer. }
Pick— [hammer for pecking.]
Axiom.
 [adj. p. Authority Sentence]
 D. III. 1. A.
 [Rule] D. IV. 5.
Axis }
Axle-tree. }
 —of *Globe*. Mag. II. 5. A.
 —of *Cart*. Po. V. 6. A.
Ay, [Sloth] Be. III. 2. A.
Azimuth. W. VI. 4. A.
Azure. [Elew.] Q. II. 3. A.
 —*Stone*. St. II. 3. A.

B

B *Abble*, [a. Loquacity.] Man
 IV. 5. D.
Babe, [adj. Infancy (per-
 son.)] Me. VI. 1.
Baby, [Fictitious Man. (dim.)]
Bable, [adj. Vanity. T. IV. 5.
 (thing)]
Baboon, Be. III. 1.
Bachelor, [adj. Coelibat. RO. II.
 1. (person)]
 —of *Arts*, [having the first A-
 cademical degree.]
 —s *Button*, [Campion.]
 HS. V. 2.
Back.
 Noun.
 —of *Body*.
 [Hinder part] Sp. III. 8. O.
 —of *Animal*. PG. IV. 3.
Adverb.
 [Un] Adv. IV. 3.
 [Re] Adv. IV. 3. O.
 —to the { Place } again
 { Person }
 { Condition }
Preposition.
 [From] Prep. III. 2.
 [to—one].
 [a. Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
 [Incourage] RO. VI. 2.
 [a. Adjuvant] T. II. 5.
 give—[Retire] RM. II. 2. D.
 Keep— { Abstein } TA. V. 6.
 Keep one— { Detain } (O.
 [a. Cohibit] T. II. 2. O.
 [a. Hinder] T. II. 5. O.
 —door.
 [adj. hinder-part door]
 [door of the hinder part of
 the house.]
 —friend, [Conceal'd Enemy.]
Backbite. R. IV. 7. A.
Back-slide, [a. Apostate.] RE. III.
 6. O.
Backward.
 [adj. Backwardness]
 { toward- }
 { to— } the hinder part
Backwardness.
 [Aversation] AS. V. 5. O.
 [Nolleity] AS. IV. 1. O. (dim.)
Bacon, [Conditid Hogs-flesh.]

Bad, [Evil.] T. III. 2. O.
Badge, [Sign] T. VI. 5.
Badger.
 Beast, Be. V. 2. A.
 [Merchant] (corr.) of Corn]
Bag, Pr. V. 1.
 cloak—[behind-riding bag.]
 —pipe, Musical (Instr.) of
 Pipes and Bag.]
Baggage, [Carried (things) adj.
 a. hinder (apt)]
 [utensils of the Army.] RM.
 V. A.
Bay.
 —tree, Tr. III. 5.
 Rose—[Oleander] Sh. VI.
 1. A.
 Wild—Sh. III. 9.
 —colour, [Chesnut colour.]
 brown—[black. Q. II. 1. O.
 (dim) adj. Chesnut co-
 lour.]
 —in *Water*, [Transverse bank.]
 —of *Sea*. W. IV. 4.
 —of *Building*. Po. III. A.
 —windows, [Prominent win-
 dows.]
 to—at [against—a. Dog (voice)]
Bail. R. J. II. 2.
Baily.
Bailiff.
 Magistrate [adj. Town (offi-
 cer.)]
 Serjeant [adj.
 { Citation } (Officer.)
 { Arresting }
 Servant. [adj. Agriculture
 (Officer.)]
Bain, [Bath] Po. II. 5. A.
Bait, [Sustenance.] Pr. I. sp. adj.
 Hunting.]
 to—
 [Refresh] TA. V. 8. sp. with
 Sustenance in journey.]
 [Allure] RO. V. 5 sp. with
 Sustenance.
 as Hook or Trap, [make
 adj. allure (apt.)]
 [Provoke] RM. I. 2.
Bake. Pr. III. 5. A.
 —er, [Baking] { (Officer.)
 { (Mechanic.) }
Balad, [Plebeian Song.]
Balance, [adj. librating O. I. 2.
 (jug.)]
 to—
 [Librating] O. I. 2.
 [Equal the weight]
 [a. Equal (make)]
 Even Accounts. TA. IV. 2. A.
Balast, [Weight, un- adj. a. roll
 (apt)]
Balcony, [Prominent doored win-
 dow.]
Bald.
 [Un-hair'd]
 [not-ornate]
 [not-congruous]
Bale.
 [Heap. } together-
 [Aggregate } bound.]
Balk.

—of *Earth*, [Area not
 ploughed.]
 to—
 [Omit] TA. III. 8. A.
 [Discourage] RO. VI. 2. A.
Ball.
 [Balling. Mo. V. 4. A. (Instr.)]
 [Sphere] Mag. III. 5. sp. (dim.)
 [Convention for dancing]
Balloting, [a. Suffrage (sign) with
 Balls.]
Balm.
 Herb. HF. VII. 2.
 Assyrian—HF. VII. 3.
 Juice. PP. I. 7. A.
Balsam.
 Plant.
 Male—HS. VII. 5.
 True—SH. III. 1.
 Juice. PP. I. 7. A.
 Balsamum. *Peruvianum*. Tr.
 VIII. 9. A.
Ban.
 [Curse] AS. I. 3. O.
 —role, [Flag.] Mag. IV. 7. A.
Band.
 [adj. a. Binde (thing)]
 [Obligation] RC. VI.
 [writing Obligatory] RC.
 VI. 5.
 [Company] RM. IV. 3.
Bandy, [Cast alternly.]
 sp. various waies]
Bandito.
 { Proscribed }
 { Military robbing } (person.)
Bandog, [Dog tied for Guard.]
Bane.
 [Destraction] AS. I. 4. O.
 ratts—[Arsenic] St. VI. 4. A.
Banes.
 [Promulgation of fut. Marri-
 age]
Bang, [Strike.] Mo. VI. 4.
Banish, [a. Exile.] R. J. VI. 5.
Bank.
 [Oblong, more-high (part)]
 [Ridge] Mag. V. 7.
 [Shore] W. IV. 6.
 [Shelf] W. III. 5. A.
 [Series] TM. III. 7.
 —of *Mony*, [Mony (Aggr.)
 sp. to be lett (segreg.)]
Banker, [adj. { (person) of
 demising } (Merchant) Mo-
 ney.]
Banket. Pr. II. 1. A.
Bankout, [adj. failing (person)]
 [Debtor { Declared } not-so-
 { sentenced } lutive]
Banner.
 { Ensign. RM. }
 { III. 2. }
 [adj. { Cornet. RM. } (thing)]
 { III. 2. A. }
Banquet. Pr. II. 1. A.
Banstickle. Fi. IX. 13. A.
Baptism. RE. VI. 5.
Bar.
 [Bolt] Po. IV. 5.
 —of, &c.
 { Cylinder, Mag. III. 6. } of
 { Prism. Mag. III. 6. A. } &c.
 adj.

- [adj. Impedient (thing)]
[adj. Pleading] R. I. 7. (place)
to—
[a. Impedient] T. II. 5. O.
[a. Forbid] R. O. V. 1. O.
Barb.
[Back-diverging Cuspis]
to—the Hair.
[a. Figure (Perf.) by cutting.]
sp. the Beard.]
Barbarism. Man. IV. O.
Barbarous.
[adj. Barbarism] Man. IV. O.
[adj. Rusticity] Man. IV. 9. D.
[adj. Fierceness] NP. IV. 4. O.
[adj. Cruelty] Man. I. 5. O.
Barber. [Hair cutting (Mechanic.)]
Barbery. Sh. I. 4. A.
Barbil. Fi. IX. 8.
Bard. [Old (manner) Poet.]
Bare.
[not-clothed]
[Lean] NP. V. 5. O.
[Scarce] TM. I. 2. D.
to—
[un-clothe]
Bargain.
Contract.] RC. V.
Thing dealt for, RC. V. 8.
Barge. RN. I. 2.
Bark.
[Rinde] PP. I. 5.
[Ship] RN. I. 2. A.
to—
Peel [un-rinde.]
Yelp, as { Dog.
 { Fox.
 to { a. Dog (voice)
 { a. Fox (voice)
Barly. HL. II. 3.
wild—HL. III. 4. A.
Barm.
[adj. a. ferment (thing) of Beer.]
Barn. [House for Straw.]
Barnacle.
Fish. Ex. VIII. 9.
Instrument [Nose Compressing (instr.)]
Baron.
[Noble (person.)]
sp. of the fifth degree downward]
—of Exchequer, [Judge of Court for King's Revenue.]
Baronet. [Gentleman of the first Degree.]
Barrel.
Vessel, Pr. V. 3.
Measure. Me. II. 4.
Barrenness. NP. VI. 3. O.
Barren-wort. HS. VI. 7.
Barreter. [Contentious (person)]
adj. a. Suit. R. II. A. (apt)
Barricado. [Transvers shutting (sepiment)]
Barriers. [Sepimented end of Race (place)]
Barrister. [Pleading Lawyer.]
Barrow.
[un-restricted Hog]
Jugament. Po. V. 3. A.
Barter. [Exchange.] RC. V. A.
Base.
Subst.
—of Column, [Bottom.] Sp. III. 7. O.
—in Song, [Grave] Q. III. 1. D.
Adj.
[Low] TM. II. 4. O.
[Ignoble]
[Rabble] RC. I. 7.
[Villain] RC. I. 8.
[Spurious] T. III. 4. O.
[Vicious] Man. I. O.
[Puffillanimous] Man. III. 8. D.
[Sordid] Man. III. 4. D.
Bashfull.
{ Shame (habit)] AS.
adj. { VI. 2. A.
 { Abjection] Man. III. 9. E.
Basil. HF. VII. 5.
Stone—HF. VII. 5. A.
Cow—HS. V. 6.
Basilisk.
[Serpent killing by seeing]
[Great Ordnance]
Basket. Pr. V. 2. A.
Bason. [Dish. Pr. V. 4. deep.]
Bass. [Bed. Po. VI. 7. A. of rushes.]
Bastard.
[Spurious] T. III. 4. O.
[begot of Parents not together-married.]
Baste. a.
[Whip] R. VI. 2.
[Cudgel] R. VI. 2. A.
Moisten. Pr. III. 7.
Baston.
{ Staff.] PP. I. 4.
{ Club.] RM. V. 2.
Bastonade. [Cudgelling.] R. VI. 2. A.
Bat.
[Club] RM. V. 2.
Bird flying-Mouse (kind.)
—fowling, [Hunting Birds by Night.]
Batch. [Bread. (Aggreg.)]
sp. in one (time) baking.]
Bath Po. II. 5. A.
—ing, [Soking.] O. III. 5. O.
Battaglia. [ordered Army.]
Battel.
Part of Army.
Action. RM. I. 8. A.
—ax.
[Cutting { Club
 { Hammer
Batter. [Bruise by { Striking.
 { Knocking.]
a—y, [Assault with Cannon.]
Battle. [adj. Fatt.] NP. V. 5.
to—[Score for Diet (segreg.)]
Battle-door. [Lamin (Instr.) for striking.]
Battlements.
Figure. Mag. IV. 9. A.
[Margin (sepiment) of the
Roof.]
Bavin. [together bound (aggreg) of Twigs.]
Bawd. [adj. Fornication (Merchant.)]
Bawdy. [adj. Unchast.] Man. II. 7. O.
Bawl. [Exclaim.] AC. III. 3. O.
Bdellium. Tr. VIII. 7.
Beach. Sh. IV. 2. A.
Beacon. [adj. Fire (sign) of p. invaded.]
Bead.
[Sphere } (dim) perforated.]
[Cube }
—s-man.
[for praying (person)]
[adj. p. Almes (person)]
Bede-tree. Tr. III. 9. A.
Beadle.
[Before-walking (Officer)]
[adj. a. Citation (Officer)]
[Arresting R.] II. 1. A. (Officer.)
[Whipping (Officer)]
Beagle.
[Dog (dim) hunting Beasts by smell.]
Beak.
—of a Bird. PP. V. 4.
—of a Ship.
Beaker. [Cylinder (manner) Cup.]
Beam.
—of an house. Po. III. 5. A.
—of a Cart. [Pole] Pr. V. 5. A.
—of Balance, [Transverse (part, of B.)]
Weavers. Transverse line of Wood.]
—of the Sun, [Line of Light.]
Meteor. El. I. 4.
Beam-tree.
White—Sh. II. 3. A.
Bean. HS. III. 3.
French—
Ginny— } HS. II. 1.
Kidney— }
—of the Ancients. HS. II. 2.
binding—tree. Sh. IV. 6.
—trefoile. Sh. II. 7. A.
Bear. v. Be. IV. 1. A.
—s foot.
Sea—Ex. VI. 2.
—s breech [brank urfin] HS. VIII. 8.
—s ear. HS. VIII. 2.
—Sanicle, HS. VIII. 3.
Bear. v.
Support. Mo. VI. 1. A.
[Carry] Mo. VI. 1.
[Parturition] AC. I. 3.
Suffer.
[a Passion] T. I. 7. O.
[a. Patience] Man. I. 8.
—down.
[Fall (make)]
[Compel to grant]
—off.
[adj. a. distant (endeavour)]
[Suffer (endeavour)]
Bbb —out.

—out.
[adj. a. Safety (make)]
—up against.
[Continue Suffering]
[Continue Resisting]
—with.
[a. Patience] Man. I. 8.
[a. Condescension] Man.
VI. 2.
 Company (Companion)
 Respect v. Respect
 — Sway Sway
 Witness Witness.
—oneself, [a. Demeanour.]
Beard.
—of Animal. PP. VI. 4.
—of Corn. PP. II. 3. A.
Bearded Creeper. HF. III. 5.
Beast Be.
Beastly, [adj. Beast. (Metaph.)]
Beat.
[Knock] Mo. VI. 4. A.
[Strike] Mo. VI. 4.
[Overcome]
—back.
 [back- { Drive
 { Put.
 { Striking.
 { Fighting.
by {
—the Price. RC. VI. 1. A.
Beatitude.
[Happiness] Ha. I. 1.
sp. Blessing] AS. I. 3.
Beaver. (Castor) Be. IV. 8.
Beauty. NP. V. 6.
Becalm, [Quiet.] TA. V. 9.
Because. Conj. III. 2. O.
Beccafigo. Bi. V. 6.
Beckon [v. Head (sign)]
Becometh.
Transc. (Inceptive)
is done [is, adj. p. Action.]
is made.
 [is, adj. p. Efficient]
 [is Effect] T. II. O.
 [is Event] TA. V.
 [is decent] T. V. 2.
Bed.
Household-stuff. Po. V. 7. A.
—sted. Po. V. 7.
—rid, [not-adj. rise (pot.)
out of—]
—of Earth, [Superficies.]
Mag. I. 3.
Ladies Bedstraw. HL. IX. 6. A.
Bedaub, [a. Defilement.] TM. V.
6. O.
Bedding, [adj. Bed. (things)]
Bedewed, [adj. p. Dew. (make)]
Bedlam, [Prison of mad (per-
sons.)]
Bee. Ex. IV. 1.
humble. Ex. IV. 1. A.
—like fly. Ex. IV. 3.
—eater. Bi. III. 9.
—flower. [orchis] HL. IV. 8.
to—
[v. Being] T. I. 1.
Copula.
Beech. Tr. IV. 4. A.
Beef, [Beev's flesh.]
Beeing. T. I. 1.

as—[as] Adv. I. 3.
Beer.
[Drink] Pr. I. 7. A.
[adj. Carrying (jug.) for dead
bodies.]
Beestings.
[Milk of adv. new adj. preter.
parturition.]
Beer. HF. I. 10.
Beetle.
[Insect] Ex. V.
Common—Ex. V. 4.
Dung—Ex. V. 4. A.
Knobbed horned—Ex. V. 3. A.
Instrument [wooden Mallet
(augm.)]
Befal [v. Event.] TA. V.
Befool, [a. Fool. (make)]
Before.
—in place. Prep. V. 3.
—in comparison, [more
then.]
—in time, [adv. Preceding]
Sp. I. 2. E.
—hand.
[Ha- { Gained] TA. V. 2.
 { Prepared] TA. III. 2.
 { Prevented] TA. III. 9.
Beg.
[a. Begger] RC. I. 8. A.
[Entreat. RO. V. 3. (augm.)]
—ger. RC. I. 8. A.
Beget.
[a. Generation] AC. I. 1.
[a. Efficient] T. II. 1.
Begin. TA. III. 3.
Transc. (Incep.)
Beginning. Sp. III. 3. D.
Beguile, [a. Fraud.] RJ. IV. 4.
Behave.
[a. Conversation] Man. A.
[a. Demeanour] AC. V.
[a. Gesture] AC. VI.
Behead. RJ. V. 1.
Behind. Prep. V. 3. O.
[Hinder part] Sp. III. 8. O.
left—
[Staying] TA. VI. O.
[Remaining]
[Residue] TM. VI. 7. O.
—in Arrears, [Debtor.] TA.
IV. 7. O.
[Inferior] TM. I. 5. D.
—hand, { Lost] TA. V. 2. O.
 { not-prepared.]
[having { been Prevented.]
Behold.
 { Eye
 { See
 { Observe]
Beholding.
[Beneficiary] RO. III. 8. D.
[Owing thanks]
Behove.
[v. Expedient] T. V. 6.
it—ed, &c.
[&c ought] Mood II. 2.
—full, [Expedient.] T. V. 6.
Bel, [adj. Ringing. Q. III. 2.
(Instr.)]
—fry, [adj. Convention (place)
for adj. a. Ringing (persons.)]

—flower. HF. VII. 9. A.
Belching. Mo. IV. 2.
Beldame, [Old (corr.) man.
(fœm.)]
Beleaguer, [Besiege] RM. I. 4.
Bely, [a. Calumny.] RJ. IV. 7.
Believe. AS. II. 4.
Easiness to— [Credulity.]
Ha. III. 2. E.
Belly. PG. IV. 6.
—Worm. Ex. I. 1. A.
Bellis, [Daifia] HF. II. 3. A.
Bellow, [a. Bull (voice)]
Bellows, [adj. a. Wind (Instr.)]
Belluine, [adj. Beast (Metaph.)]
Belong, [v. Pertinent.] TM. IV. 5.
Beloved, [adj. p. Love.] AS.
V. 2.
Below.
[Beneath] Prep. V. 2. O.
[Inferior] TM. I. 5. D.
Belt, [to-binding (Armament)
Sword]
Bemoning.
 { with } sorrow (sign)
 { for }
 sp. With Voice.]
Bench.
[long fixed Seat]
[adj. Judg. (place)] RJ. I. 1.
[Assessors, (aggr.) RJ. I. 1. A.
Bencher, [Assessor in College
of Relation Judicial (per-
son.)]
Bend. O. I. 7. A.
[adj. a. Crooked] Mag. III.
1. O.
[Shrink] AC. VI. 3.
[be crumpled] AC. VI. 3. A.
[p. Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
—ones first, [together-fold.] O.
V. 5.
Beneath.
[Inferior] TM. I. 5. D.
[Below] Prep. V. 2. O.
Benediction, [Blessing.] AS. I. 3.
Benefactor. RO. III. 8.
Benefice, [Presbyter's (place)]
Beneficence.
Vertue, [Goodness] Man. I. 4.
Action, [a. Benefactor.]
Beneficial, [a. Benefactor.]
Beneficiary. RO. III. 8. O.
Benefit, [adj. a. Benefactor (thing)]
Benevolence, [Favour] AS. V. 9.
Benjamin. Tr. VIII. 5. A.
Benighted.
Benignity.
[Favour] AS. V. 9.
[Courtesie] Man. IV. 7.
[Gratiousness] Man. VI. 1.
Bent. [adj. p. bend.]
[adj. pret. purposing] AS.
IV. 3.
—of Grass, [Ear] PP. II. 4. A.
Benum, [a. Stupor.] NP. II. 1. O.
Bequeath. RC. V. 2.
Beray, [a. Defile.] TM. V. 6. O.
Berbery. Sh. III. 4.
Bereave, [a. Privative.] T. III.
3. O.
Berry. PP. III. 2. A.

BE

BE

BI

one—[Herb true love] HS. IX.
 5. A.
 Beseech. [Entreat. RO. V. 3.
 humbly.]
 Beseeching. RM. I. 4.
 Beseech, [adj. Decency.]
 Beset.
 [About-gard]
 [Besiege] RM. I. 4.
 Besbrew.
 [a. remorse.]
 [a. Velleity } Miscarrying.]
 [Event (corr.)]
 Beside.
 [Near] Prep. IV. 3. O.
 { to
 [not } at
 { &c.
 —the mark,
 { Erring } from
 { Wandring }
 —himself, [Mad.]
 [Also] Conj. IV. 2.
 Redundant.
 Besmear, [Defile.] TM. V. 6. O.
 Besom, [adj. sweeping (instr.)]
 Besot.
 [a. Dotage. NP. II. 2. O. (make)
 [sp. with } Love, (Excess)
 { Drunkenness.]
 Bespawl.
 [Defile with upon-spitting.]
 Bespeak. RC. VI. 1.
 Besprinkle, [Wet (make) with
 Drops.]
 Bespue.
 [Defile with upon-spuing]
 Best, [most-good.] T. III. 2.
 —part. TM. VI. 1.
 doe ones—[most-endeavour.]
 TA. III. 4.
 Bestiality. RJ. III. 6.
 Bestir.
 [Move (aug.) Mo.
 Endeavour] TA. III. 4.
 [Diligence] Ha. IV. 5.
 Bestow.
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
 [Disburse] TA. IV. 5.
 [Spend]
 Ber. RC. VI. 8. A.
 Betake.
 [to-Ition] TA. VI.
 sp. for Safety.]
 Bethink.
 Cogitation, AS. II. 1.
 [Consider] AS. III. 2.
 Betide, [v. Event.] TA. V.
 Betime.
 [adv. Soon] Sp. I. 4.
 [adv. Morn] Me. V. 7.
 Betoken, [before-sign] T. VI. 5.
 Betony. AF. VII. 15.
 Betraying.
 Evil.
 [a. Treachery] Man. V. 2. D.
 [a. Perfidiousness] Man. V.
 6. O.
 [a. Treason] RJ. III. 2.
 Indiff.
 [Shewing] TA. I. 8.
 [Manifesting] TA. I. 9.

Betrothed,] RO. II. 3.
 Better, [more-good.] TM. I. 6. E.
 [Victory.] RM. II. 1.
 [Superiority] TM. I. 5. E.
 Ones—s. RO. III.
 Between. Prep. VI. 3.
 —themselves.
 [Privately] adv. TM. V. 4.
 —Both.
 [Middle.] SP. III. 3.
 [Indifferent.]
 Bever.
 [Refecton] Pr. I. 1. A.
 Beast, [Castor]
 Hat, [Head (vest) of Fur of
 Bever.]
 Armour, [For-head (Armor)]
 Beverage. Pr. II. 6. A.
 Bevy. [Aggreg.]
 Bewail.
 [for-grief (sign)
 sp. with Exclaiming.]
 Beware.
 [adj. a. Heedfulness] Ha.
 IV. 2.
 [a. Aversion] AS. V. 4. O.
 Bewitch. RJ. III. 1.
 Bewray.
 [Shew] TA. I. 8.
 [Manifest] TA. I. 9.
 Beyond. Prep. VI. 2. O.
 [Superior] TM. I. 5. E.
 Bezoar.
 [Contra-poison]
 sp. Stone of the Persian
 Goat.]
 By.
 the—[Digression] D. V. 9. A.
 Adjective.
 [adj. Digression] D. V. 9. A.
 [adj. Accessory.] TM. IV. 9. O.
 —word, [accessary (thing)
 of common discourse]
 sp. with contempt.]
 { Principal.]
 { Pertinent.]
 [not-adj. } Public.]
 { Ordinary.]
 Preposition.
 Efficient. Pre. I. 2.
 Instrument. Pre. I. 1. A.
 End.
 —reason of. Pre. I. 2. A.
 { Local
 { Temporal
 [before]
 —God.
 [at]
 come—[obtain] TA. V. 1.
 [in]
 —day.
 [through]
 [beside]
 [Adverb]
 Local
 Temporal } [nigh.]
 —and— { Nearly after.]
 { adv. future (dim.)]
 Manner.

the by
 great
 retail
 it self
 Adverb [by
 the by (1)
 [Digression]
 g. (1.) [Ag-
 gregate.]
 r. (1) [Se-
 gregate.]
 it f. (1) [So-
 litary.]
 Segregation.
 { course } [c]
 { the day } [d]
 { degrees } [d] (Segr.)
 { turns } [t]
 Day } { day } [d.] (Sect.)
 House } { house } [h.]
 Year } { year } [y.]
 Bib.
 a—[Child's breast (vest)
 to—[Drink, AC. II. 2. A.
 (freq.)
 Bible, [Book of Scripture.]
 Bicker.
 [a. Fight, RM. I. 7. (dim.)
 [a. Contention. Man. IV. 3. D.
 Bid.
 [Command] RO. V. 1.
 Invite [Intreat to come.]
 —Banes } publish { b. fut.]
 —Festival } { f. fut.]
 —Battel } { Offer { b.]
 —Defiance } { d.]
 —Money } { m.]
 —Prayer, [Exhort to together-
 pray.]
 —Price. RC. VI. 2.
 Biennial.
 { During
 { Returning after } 2 years]
 Big.
 [Great] TM. I. 1. E.
 —with Child, [adj. p. Great
 through having been im-
 pregnated.]
 to look—
 [to look { angrily.] AS. V. 8.
 { proudly.] Man. V.
 (2. O.)
 Bigamy, [Having together-two
 Marrieds.]
 Biggin, [adj. Linnen Head (vest.)]
 Bilberry. Sh. II. 2.
 Bile. S. III. 3. A.
 Bill.
 —of Bird, [Beak.] PP.
 V. 4
 Hook, [Cutting-hook.]
 Scroll, [Lamin of Paper.]
 [Catalogue] TM. III. 7. A.
 [Accusation, &c.] RJ.
 II. 3.
 [Obligation.] RC. VI. 5.
 —of Exchange, [Bill for
 Exch.] RC. V. A.
 Biller.
 —of Paper, [adj. Paper (La-
 min.)]
 Appointment for Lodging]
 —of Wood, [Stick (aug.) sp.
 for Fuel.]
 Billow, [Wave.] W. IV. 1. E.
 Bin.
 [Box, Pr. V. 2.
 Bbb 2 sp.

[sp. for Bread.]
Binde.
 [Ty.] O. II. 1.
 [a. Bonds] R]. VI. 4. A.
 make Coſſive [a. binding]
 Mo. IV. O.
 [Oblige] v. RC. VI.
 —by Script. RC. VI. 5.
 —a Book, [a. Mechanic—]
Bindweed. MS. VII. 6.
Sea—HL. VI. 13. A.
black—HF. I. 3. A.
prickly—HS. IX. 7.
Biographer, [a. Hiſtory (perſon)
 of Lives.]
Bipartite, [divided into two
 parts.]
Birch. Tr. VI. 7.
Bird. Bi.
 —lime, [Viſcous (thing) for
 taking Birds.]
 —'s-Cherry. Sh. II. 8.
 —'s-Ey. HS. VIII. 2. A.
 —'s-Foot. HS. III. 9.
 —'s-nest. HL. V. 7.
 HF. V. 6. A.
Birt, [Turbut.] Fi. V. 2.
Birth.
 Extraction, [p. Progenitor.]
 RO. I. 1.
 Nativity, [p. Parturition.] AC.
 I. 3.
 Bearing, [a. Parturition.]
 that is born, [adj. p. Parturiti-
 on.] AC. I. 3.
 after—[Secundine] PP. VI.
 7. A.
 —wort. AS. VIII. 5.
Bishop. RE. II. 4. A.
 —s-weed. HF. V. 4. A.
Bisket.
 [Bread bak'd for duration]
 [dried, Bread (Lamin)]
Biſmuth. Met. III. 3.
Bifons, [Bull (kind) having a
 bunch on the back]
Biſſextile, [Excedent fourth
 year.]
Biſtort. [Snakeweed] HL. VII. 3.
Bit.
 [piece] from-broken (part)]
 —of Bridle, [Horſe-reſtrein-
 ing (Armament)]
Bitch, [Dog. Be. III. 1. (fem.)]
Biting.
 as with Teeth, [a. Tooth.]
 —in, [un-ſpeak (endea-
 vour.)]
 as in Taſt or Smell [a. Acri-
 monious]
Bitter.
 —in Taſte. Q. IV. 3. O.
 [Auſtere] Man. VI. 8. O.
 Doleful, [adj. a. Grief, AS.
 V. 3. O. (cauſe)]
Bittour. Bi. VIII. 5.
Brasileeu—Bi. VIII. 5. A.
Bitumen. St. V. 8.
Blab.
 [adj. a. Loquacity] Man. IV.
 5. O.
Black. Q. II. 1. D.

—art, [Witchcraft.] R]. III. 1.
 —berry, [Berry of Bramble.]
 —bird. B. III. 6.
 —and blew, [Blew Black.]
 as Bruiſe (ſign)
Bladder. PG. VI. 7. A.
 ſwimming—PP. IV. 5.
 —nut. Tr. IV. 7. A.
Blade, [Lamin.] Mag. V. 4.
 —of Plant, [Leaf] PP. II.
 5. A.
 One—HM. VI. 22.
 Twy—HM. VI. 22. A.
 —of Shoulder, [Flat bone of
 Shoulder.]
 to—it [a. Riotouſneſs.]
Blain [Boil] S. III. 3. A.
 —worm
Blame, [Impure fault.]
 —leſs, [Innocent.] R].
 II. 6.
Blanch, [a. White.] Q. II. 1. E.
Blandiſhment, [a. Fawning.]
 Man. IV. 7. E.
Blank.
 [White.] Q. II. 1. E.
 [not upon-written] AC. III. 7.
 a—
 to—[a. Mute.] AC. III. 1. O.
Blanket.
 [woollen } Covering (thing.)
 Bed (veſt.)
Blasphe.
 [Speak } Evil } of } God.]
 [Injury } Prin-
 (ces.)
Blaf.
 [Decay. NP. IV. 4. O. (make.)
 Vapor. El. VI. 5.
 [Blowing. Mo. III. 3. } (impe-
 [Wind. El. II. 4. } rus.)
Blatta fœtida. In. III. 4. A.
Blaze.
 [a. Flame.] El. I. 1.
 [adj. a. Public.] TM. V. 4.
Blazing-ſtar, [Comet] El. I. 2.
Blazon.
 [adj. a. Public. (make)]
 [a. Deſcription adj. Degree
 (ſign)]
Blea, [Bleak] Fi. IX. 10. A.
Bleach, [open to the } Wind.
 ſp. for white (make) } Sun.
Bleak.
 [Piercing Cold]
 Fiſh. F. IX. 10. A.
Bleared, [Diseaſed by Inflamma-
 tion of the Membranes.]
Bleat. a.
 { Sheep }
 { Goat } (voice.)
Bleed.
 [a. Bloud] PG. I. 5.
 Phlebotomy. Mo. IV. 6.
Blemish, [a. Spotted.] Q. I. 5. O.
Blend, [Mix] T. III. 8. O.
Blenn. Fi. III. 14.
Bleſſedneſs, [Happineſs.] Ha. I. 1.
Bleſſing. AS. I. 3.
Blew. Q. II. 3. A.
 —bottle. HF. III. 2.
Blight.
 Vapor, El. VI. 5.

Decay, NP. V. 4. O.
Blind. NP. I. 1. O.
 a—[False pretence]
Blink.
 [Dim] Q. I. 3. O.
 [Tremble with the Eye-lids]
Bliss, [Happineſs.] Ha. I. 1.
Blissom, [a. Luſt.]
 ſp. of Sheep.]
Blister. Mo. IV. 7.
Blire. HF. I. 15.
Blitheneſs, [Mirth.] AS. V. 3.
Block.
 [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of Wood, [Thick piece—]
 —head, [Dull] Ha. III. 1. O.
 —houſe, RM. VI. 2. A.
 to—up, [Beſiege. RM. I. 4. re-
 motely.]
Blood, vide *Bloud*.
Bloom, [Flower.] PP. II. 1.
Blossom, [Flower.] PP. II. 1.
Blot, [adj. a. Spot. Q. I. 5. O.
 (thing.)
 —out.
 { Deſtroy }
 { Null } Writing.]
Blote.
 { a. Swell } with
 { a. Condite (dim.) } Smoke]
Bloud.
 Proper.
 Red juice of perfect Animals.
 PG. I. 5.
 One of the four humors. PG.
 I. 6.
 —bound, [Dog. adj. hunt
 (apt) men by ſent.]
 —ſhot, [Spotted with Bloud
 within the Tunicle.]
 —ſtone, [Cornelian.]
 —thiſty } Mur-
 [adj. a. } ther. } (apt)
 [Kill. }
 —wort. HA. II. 10.
 let—a. Mo. IV. 6.
 [Deſcendent (kinde)]
 [Conſanguinity] RO. I.
 of the whole [adj. Con-
 ſang. by both Parents.]
 of the half- [adj. Con-
 ſang. by one Parent.]
 [Murther] R]. III. 4.
Bloudy Flix.
 [Dyſentery] S. VI. 6. A.
Blow.
 a—
 [Stroke] Mo. VI. 4.
 [Knock] Mo. VI. 4. A.
 to—
 [a. Breath] Mo. III. 3.
 [a. Winde]
 —an Horn, [a. Sound.] Q. III.
 (make)
 —one's Noſe. Mo. IV. 4. A.
 [a. Flower] PP. II. 1.
Blubber.
 Fiſh. Ex. IX. 5.
 [Fat of Whale]
 to—
 [wet with weeping]
Blunder.
 [adj.]

[adj. Unskilful] Ha. VI. 3.
 [adj. Stumble. Mo. II. 8. A,
 (freq.)
 [Confused (make)]
Blunt.
 [Dull] NP. IV. 2. O.
 [Rustic.] Man. IV. 9. D.
 [not-adj. a. Curt (apt.)
 [Obtuse.]
Blur.
 [a. Spot. Q. I. 5. O. (freq.)
Blush. AC. IV. 9.
 at first { appearance.
 { p. See.]
Bluster, [a. Winde violently.]
Boar, vid. *Bore.*
Boord.
 Plank, [adj. Wood (Lamin.)
 Entertainment, [v. Hoste]
 RO IV. 5.
 —er, [Guest.] RO. IV. 5. O.
 to—a Ship, [into-goe.]
 sp. by Storm.
Boast.
 [Glorying] AS. VI. 1. O.
 [Overfaying] Man. IV. 1. E.
Boat. RN. I. 1.
 —Swain. RN. V. 6.
Bob.
 [Strike (dim.) with hand.
 [Mock (dim.)
Bode [before { Shew
 { Sign]
Body.
 Op. to Spirit. W. I. O.
 [Solid] Mag. I. 4.
 Op. to Head. PG. III. O.
 [Trunk.] PG. IV.
 —of Tree, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of Army, [adj. Middle
 (part)]
Boekin, [adj. Boring (Instr.) Cone]
Bog. Po. I 9 A.
Boy, [adj. Childhood (male)]
Boil. Pr. III. 2.
 a—S III. 3. A.
Boisterous, { Tempest] W. VI. 7. A
 { Fiercencis]
 [adj. { Stoutness, (corr.)
Boldness.
 Temper, [Stoutness.] NP.
 IV. 6.
 Affection, AS. V. 8.
 Virtue, [Fortitude] Man. I. 7.
Bole, [Lump.] TM. VI. 4.
 —armoniac.
Bolted, [adj. Husk.]
Bolster, [Led (dim.)
 sp. for the Head]
 —up.
 [Bear] Mo. VI. 1. A.
 [Encourage] RO. VI. 2.
Bolt,
 Bar. Po. IV. 5.
 prisoners—[Pin of fetters]
 [obtruse Arrow.]
 to shoot ones—
 [Declare ones Opinion.]
 thunder,—[pibble (kind)]
 —upright, [adj. Direct.]
 to—Meal.

[Sift, m.—through { Bag.]
 { Linnen
 { Sive.]
Bond.
 [Obligation] RC. VI. 5.
 —s. R]. VI. 4. A.
Bondage, [Slave. (abstr.)
Bondman, [Slave.] RO. III.
 6. O.
Bone. PG. II. 1.
Bone-fire, [Fire { built for Joy.]
 { adj. Festival.]
Bon-grace, [Shadowing (Vest)
 for the Forehead.]
Bonner { Low
 { Flat } Head (vest.)
 —of Sail. RN. III. 6. A.
Book.
 aggr. of Leaves. Pr. VI. 7. O.
 without—[adv. Memory]
 —binder, [adj. Book (Me-
 chanic]
 —seller, [adj. Book (Mer-
 chant]
 aggr. of Chapters. D. III. 3. A.
Boom.
 [Stick]
 [Pole]
 [Beam]
 [Tree]
 —of Sail. RN. III. 2.
 —on Shore, [Direct beam for
 flat (signe)]
Boon, [adj. p. Petition. (thing)]
Boope. Fi. V. 12. A.
Boot.
 [adj. Leather. (vest) for Leg
 and Foot]
 [Vantage] TM. VI. 2. A.
 what boots it? { Profit?
 { what doth it? Help?
 Fire— { Materials per- { f.
 Gate— { mitted for { g.
 Plough. { { p.
Booth, [Tent.] Po. II. 1. A.
Booty. RM. II. 5. E.
 make—of, [Take for—]
Borage. HA. II. 9.
Borax, [Chrysocola.] St. V. 6. A.
Bord, vid. *Board.*
Bordell, [adj. Fornication (house)]
Border, [Margin.] Sp. III. 4. A.
Bore, [Hog. Be. II. 4. (male)]
 to—O. IV. 3.
Born, [adj. p. Parturition.]
Borne, [adj. p. Bear]
Borough,
 [Town] RC. III. 2. A.
 [City] RC. III. 3. A.
Borrow. RC. V. 4. O.
Bosom.
 Space betwixt Clothes and
 Breast.]
 [Space between the Dugs.]
Boss, [Protuberance] Mag.
 IV. 3.
Botanic, [adj. Herb (Science.)]
Botargo, [Condited Spawm of
 Mullet.]
Botch.
 [Swoln Ulcer]

[Piece unskilful- { Mend]
 ly joined to { Fill]
 to—[v. Unskilfulness] Ha.
 VI. 3. O.
Both.
 —this and that, [and —]
 —waies, [All—]
Botrys. HP. VI. 12.
Bats, Ex. I. 3. A.
Bottle.
 [Pot with narrow mouth]
 Figure. Mag. VI. 2.
 —nose, [adj. Protuberance
 (augm.)—]
 —flower. HP. I. 7.
 blew—
 —of hay, [about-tied (aggr.)—]
Bottom.
 Lowest part. Sp. III. 7. O.
 —of the Heart, [Inmost (part)—]
 [Foundation] Po. III. 4.
 —of Thread. Mag. VI. 7.
 [Ship.]
Bouget, [Bag (dim.)
 sp. adj. Leather.]
Bough [Branch] PP. I. 3.
Bought, [adj. p. Buy.]
Boule.
 Figure. Mag. VI. 6. A.
 [adj. Bouling (Instr.) Mo. V. 4.
Bounce.
 { Knock } (Impetus)
 { Sound }
Bound.
 [adj. p. Bind]
 [Beholding]
 [Beneficiary] RO. III. 8. O.
 [Owing thanks]
 [Limit]
 [Common, Margin] Sp. III.
 4. A.
 [adj. End { (Place.)
 { (Thing.)
 { (Sign.)
 [Motion, adj. Reflexion.]
Bounty, [Liberality.] Man. III. 1.
Bourn, [River (dim.)
Bout, [Course.]
Boutefew, [a. { Contention }
 { Sedition }
 (make.)
Bow.
 [Bend] O. I. 7. A.
 [a. Crooked. Mag. III. 1. O.
 (make.)
 —outward, [a. Convex
 (make)]
 —inward, [a. Concave
 (make)]
Bowe.
 Weapon RM. V. 4.
 Cross—RM. V. 4. A.
 Figure. Mag. V. 3.
 rain—El. V. 1,
 saddle—[Convex (part) of
 the Saddle.]
Bowell, [Gutt.] PG. VI. 4. A.
Bower.
 [adj. a. Shadow (thing)]
 [Tent of Leaves and Bran-
 ches.]
 Ladies—Sh. II. 2. A.
 Virgins—HM. I. 7. A.
Bowl. Mag. VI. 6. A.

to—Mo. V. 4.
 Bowle, [Wide Cup.]
 Bowline. RN. IV. 7. A.
 Bowspit. RN. III. 4.
 Bowyer, [adj. Bow (Mechanic.)]
 Box.
 Free. Tr. III. 7.
 Chest. Pr. V. 2.
 Stroke, [Striking with flat hand.]
 Brabble, [Contention in words.]
 sp. about Contracts.]
 Brace.
 Buckle, [Together-ty.]
 Couple, [Together-two.]
 —s of a Ship. RN. IV. 4.
 Bracelet, [Ornament of the Wrist.]
 Brach, [Dog (fem.)]
 Brachygraphy, [short-Writing (art)]
 Bracket, [Up-bearing piece.]
 Brackishness. Q. IV. 5.
 Brag. AS. VI. 1. O.
 Bragget, [Ale made with Spice.]
 Bray.
 [Pound] Mo. VI. 5.
 Voice.
 [a { As
 Elephant } (voice.)
 &c.]
 Braid, [Weave with fingers.]
 Brail. RN. IV. 6.
 Brain. PG. I. 8.
 —pan, [Bone that contains the Brain.]
 —sick.
 [adj. a. fancy } (Excess)
 (Disease)
 [Mad, (dim)
 hair—[adj. Ha. IV. 1. D.]
 Brake.
 [Aggr. of Fern] HL. I. 4.
 [Breaking (Juga- } Flax
 ment) for } Hemp]
 Bramble. Sh. I. 1. A.
 Brambling. Bi. VI. 7. A.
 Bran, [Courser (Part) of ground Corn.]
 Branch. PP. I. 3.
 Brand.
 fire—[Fire wood.]
 Mark [Stigmatization (sign)]
 to—[Stigmatize] R]. VI. 6. A
 Brandy. Pr. II. 7. A.
 Brandish, [Swing.] Mo. VI. 3.
 Brangle, [a. Contention (voice)]
 Brank, [Buck-wheat] HF. I. 3.
 Brank Urfin. HS. VIII. 8.
 Brant goose, [black headed goose (kind.)]
 Brasil. Tr. VII. 5.
 Brass. Met. II. 1.
 Bravado, [Glorying (imper.) of his a. fut. Action.]
 Brave.
 Heroic. [adj. Virtue. (aug.)]
 Noble. [adj. Generosity.]
 Gawdy. [adj. Ornate, (aug.)]
 Brawl, [a. Contention (voice.)]
 Brawn.
 [hard { Muscle
 Fleshy (part)]

[Bore's flesh soufed.]
 Braze, [adj. p. Superficies (make) with Brass.]
 Brazier, [Erais (Mechanic.)]
 Breach. vid. Break.
 Bread.
 white—[fine—]
 brown—[course—]
 sweet—[principal Glandule.]
 Breadth. TM. II. 2.
 Break, [discontinue the parts, adv. impetus.]
 Break.
 Proper. Mo. VI. 6.
 —ones neck. R]. V. 3. A.
 —on the Wheel. R]. V. 9. A.
 [Tear] Mo. VI. 6. A.
 —one's belly, [-one's peritonæum.]
 —one's winde [-one's diaphragm.]
 [adj. p. Asthma. (make)]
 [Violate] TA. III. 6. O.
 —Covenant } c.
 —Law } violate } l.
 —Oath } o.
 —Promise } p.
 Discontinue, [adj. p. TM. III. (make.)]
 —Company } discount. } c.
 —Course } c.
 —Custom.
 [Reclaim]
 —an Horse, [un- adj. fierce (make.)]
 [Cease]
 —fast, [Cease to—]
 —up, as { Convention
 Ill weather
 &c.
 [Cease confusedly.]
 [Fail] TA. IV. 8. O.
 —State
 [Decay]
 —with { Age
 Sorrow [decay
 with { Age.]
 Sorrow]
 [Ruine]
 —one's heart.
 —one's winde, [a. Perish.]
 —Superficies.
 —out in botches. [Discont. the skin with, &c.]
 [Wound]
 —one's head. [Wound the skin of—]
 [Plow] [Dig.] &c.
 —up land.
 [Open]
 —one's minde.
 —up a letter.
 [Appear]
 —out as { Fire.
 Light.
 Sickness.
 [a. Impetus]
 —a Jest [a. Jest. (imp.)]
 —in, [In-ition. (imp.)]
 —open, [a. Open. (imp.)]
 —out, [Out-ition. (imp.)]

—winde, [a. Wind. (imp.)]
 —upward. Mo. IV. 2.
 —downward. Mo. IV. 2. A.
 Breakfast, [adj. Morning refe- tion.]
 Bream. Fi. IX. 9.
 Sea—[Gilt-head] Fi. V. 1.
 Breast, vid. Brest.
 Breath.
 [adj. p. Respiration. Mo. III. 2. (thing.)]
 Sucking up the—AC. IV. 6. A.
 [Air]
 [Fume]
 [Vapor]
 —ing.
 [Respiration.] Mo. III. 2.
 —sweat, [Sweat (remifs.)]
 Breech. FG. IV. 6.
 —es, [Vest for the lower (part) of Trunk.]
 Bear's—IM. IV. 2. A.
 Breed.
 Ingender, [a. Generation.]
 [p. Impregnate]
 [Educate] RO. VI.
 a—
 [Kind]
 [Race]
 [descendent } (aggreg.)
 (kind)
 Breef.
 Adj.
 [Shortness] TM. II. 1. O.
 [p. Epitome] D. V. 7.
 Subst.
 [Edit]
 [Commission] RC. IV. 4. A.
 Breez.
 Insect
 Gentle Wind, El. VI. 6.
 Brest. FG. IV. 2.
 [Dugg] PG. IV. 2. A.
 —plate, [adj. Brest (armor)]
 Bret. Fi. VII. 3. A.
 Breviary, [Epitome.] D. V. 7.
 Breviature.
 [Shortning]
 [Shrinking]
 Brevity, [Shortness.] TM. II. 1. O.
 Brew.
 { Beer } (make)
 Ale }
 [Mingle] T. III. 8. O.
 Brewes, [Lamins of Bread steeped.]
 sp. in Fat of boiled meat.]
 Bribe. R]. IV. 6.
 Brick. St. I. 1. A.
 Bride, [adj. present Marriage (fem.)]
 —groom, [adj. pres. Marriage (male.)]
 —maid, [Companion (fem.) of the Bridegroom.]
 —man, [Companion (male) of the Bride.]
 Bridal, [adj. Marriage Solemnity.]
 Bridewell, [Public. adj. Correction (house.)]
 Bridge.

BR

BR

BU

Bridge. Po. II. 6.

—of Lute, [Ridge supporting the Strings.]

—of Nose, [Prominent Gristle.]

Bridle. Po. V. 9.

to—[a. Cohibit.] T. II. 2. O.

Brier. Sh. I. 2. A.

Brigade. RM. IV. 2.

Brigandine.

[Coat of Male.]

[Ship adj. a. Booty (apt.)]

Brightness. Q. I. 3.

Brim [Margin.] Sp. III. 4. O.

Brimstone. St. V. 4.

Brine, [Salt dissolv'd.]

—y taste, [Saltishness.] Q. IV. 5.

Bring, [Cause to with-^{go.} come.]

Bring, [with-^{go.} come.] (make.)

[to-^{carry.} drive.]

go to—[fetch.] TA. VI. 4. A.

[Cause,] [Cause to-^{be.} go. come.]

—down.

Low

[adj. a. Inferior } (make)

[diminish] TM. I. 7. O.

[weaken] NP. V. 7. O.

—forth.

[a. Parturition.] AC. I. 3.

—low.

[diminish] TM. I. 7. D.

[decay]

—to nought.

[adj. p. ruine (make.)]

[a. destroy] AS. I. 4. O.

[annihilate.] AS. I. 1. O.

—to pass.

[a. Cause] T. II.

[a. Efficient.] T. II. 1.

—under.

[overcome] RM. II. 1. E.

[conquer] RM. II. 7. E.

—up.

[begin] TA. III. 3.

[educate] RO. VI.

[with-^{go.} come.]

—on the way.

[accompany in Travel (incept.)]

—to bed.

[assist in parturition.]

—word, [—Narration.]

Brink, [Margin.] SP. III. 4. O.

Briony.

white—HS. IX. 6.

black—HS. IX. 6. A.

Brisk, [Sprightly.] NP. IV. 2.

Bristle. PP. VI. 2.

to—

[a. direct (make) one's Bristles.]

Bristow Non-such. HS. V. 4. A.

Brittleness. Q. VI. 5. D.

Broach, [adj. Roasting (instr.)]

to—

[a. un-barrel (incept.)]

Broad, [adj. Breadth.]

Speak—

[Plain corr.]

[pronounce Rurally]

sp. opening (augm.) one's mouth.]

[a. openess.]

—awake, [Perfectly—]

Brock, [Badger.] Be. V. 2. A.

Brocket, [Hart (male) of the second year.]

Broil. Pr. III. 4. A.

Broils.

[Contentions] Man. IV. 3. D.

[Troubles] TA. V. 9. O.

Broken-winded, [adj. p. Asthma.]

Broker.

[Substitute (Merc.)]

[Merchant of old things]

Brooch, [Gemma Ornament.]

Brood.

[Children (aggr.)]

[Aggregate (young)]

to—

[a. Fotion by over-fitting]

Brook, [River (dim.)]

—lime. HS. VI. 10.

garden—HL. VIII. 3. A.

to—[adj. a. Patience.] Man. I. 8.

Broom. Sh. IV. 8.

butchers—Sh. III. 8.

thorny—Sh. IV. 2. A.

—Rape. HL. V. 8.

a—[Brushing (instr.)]

—ing. RN. VI. 2.

Broth. Pr. I. 5.

Brothel [Fornication (house.)]

Brother. RO. I. 4.

half—RO. I. 4. A.

—in Law, [Brother by Affinity.]

—hood.

[Brother (abstr.)]

[Corporation] RC. III. 7.

Brow, [Forehead.] PG. III. 6.

Moving the—AC. IV. 1. O.

—of an Hill, [Protuberance.]

Mag. IV. 3. —

Brown.

[Dark (dim.)]

[Black (dim.)]

Browning.

[Maffication] Mo. III. 5.

sp. of Boughs.]

Bruise.

[Contusion] O. IV. 1. A.

Hurt S. I. 1. A.

Brunt, [Impetus.] T. VI. 6. A.

Brush.

[Branch. PP. I. 3. (dim.)]

Instrument.

[Brushing (instr.) clothes.]

[Painting (instr.)]

to—O. V. 9.

Brute.

[Animal] W. V. 3.

[Rumor] D. V. 3.

Brutish.

[adj. Beast (like)]

[adj. Irrational]

Bubble. El. III. 1. A.

Buccinum. Ex. VII. 5.

Buck.

[Deer] Be. II. 4.

sp. adult (Male.)

—of Clothes.

[Clothes (aggr.) for washing by Lixivation.]

—for fishing, [adj. take (mach.) of Fish.]

—s horne. HL. VIII. 2. A.

—s thorne. Sh. I. 7.

—mast, [Mast of Beech.]

—weed.

—wheat. HA. V. 5. A.

Bucket.

[Tub, adj. p. carry (apt) by handle.]

Buckle. Pr. IV. 8. A.

Buckler. RM. V. 9.

Buckram, [Canvas stiffened.]

Buckson, [adj. Vigor face (manner.)]

Bud, [Sprout.] PP. II. 5.

Budge.

to—[Move (dim.)]

Budget [Bag (dim.)]

sp. adj. Leather]

Buff, [adj. Leather (Arms.)]

sp. of Buffals Skin limber.]

Buffal, [Bull. (kind) having flat rugged horns.]

Buffet, [Strike with hand together-folded.]

Buffoon, [adj. Scurrility (person.)]

Bug. In. II. 1. A.

Bugbear, [adj. a. Fear, (apt.) adj. Fiction (thing.)]

Buggery. RJ. III. 5. A.

Bugle.

[adj. Glass-bead]

[Horn (dim.) for sounding]

Herb. HF. VII. 16. A.

Bugloss. HL. IX. 1. A.

Vipers—HL. IX. 2. A.

Wall—

Buying. RC. V. 3. O.

Build.

—ing. Po. II.

Greater parts of—Po. III.

Lesser parts of—Po. IV.

—upon, [Be confident of.]

Bul, vid. Bull.

Bulbocastanon.

Bulbonach. HS. VI. 2.

Bulbous, HL. IV.

Bulfinch. Bi. IV. 3.

Bulge, [Mar. by in-crushing.]

Bulk [Massiness]

[Solid] Mag. I. 4.

[Total] TM. VI.

[Aggregate] TM. III. 6. O.

Bull.

[Beast, Be. II. 1. (male)]

Writing, [Edict.] RC. IV.

3. O.

sp. of Pope.]

—Beetle. Ex. V. 2. A.

—finch. Bi. IV. 5.

—head, [Miller's thumb.] Fi

IX. 12.

—rush,

—*rush*, [Great (kind) *rush*.]
Bullace, [Plum of Black-thorn.]
Bullet. RM. V. 8.
Bullion { Gold } not-coin'd
 { Silver }
Bullock, [Bull, Be. II. 1. (dim.)]
Bulwark, [Rampier.] RM. VI. 3.
Bumbast.
 [adj. Cotton stuffing (thing)]
 [not-necessary (thing) in-
 thrusted.]
 [affected words]
Bunch.
 [Protuberance] Mag. IV. 3.
 [Cluster] PP. II. 4.
 [Aggregate] adj. TM. III. 6. O.
 (thing.)
 sp. together-tied.]
Bundle, [adj. aggregate. TM. III.
 6. O. (thing.)
 sp. together-tied.]
Bung.
 [Upper Orifice of the Barrel]
 sp. for Infusion.]
Bungling, [Unskilfulness.] Ha. VI.
 3. O.
Bunting. Bi. IV. 1.
Bunt-line. RN. IV. 6. A.
Buoy.
 Figure. Mag. VI. 5.
 [Anchor, (sign)]
Bur.
 [Principal Glandule]
 —of the Ear, [Lower Protube-
 rance—]
 —of Dock, [Ear] PP. II.
 4. A.
Butter—HL. VI. 1. A.
 —reed. HL. III. 15. A.
 Great—HL. VI. 2.
 Little—HL. VI. 2. A.
Burden.
 —of a Song, [Repeated verse]
 Load. Po. V. A.
 to—[adj. a. Heavy (make)
 upon, &c.]
Burgeon, [Sprout] PP. II. 5.
Burgefs { Magistrate } of a
 { Free-man } Town.]
Burglary. RJ. III. 8. A.
Bury. RE. IV. 8.
 —alive. RJ. V. 6. A.
Burl, [Pick the knots and motes
 out of Cloth.]
Burlesque.
 [Facetious imitation (corr.)]
 [Mocking imitation of Poem.]
Burly.
 [adj. Ampfe.] Sp. II. 5.
 [adj. Fat. (augm.)]
Burnet. HF. VIII. 4.
 Thorny—Sh. III. 1. A.
Burning.
 Proper, [adj. a. Fire.] El. 1.
 house—RJ. III. 7.
 —alive. RJ. V. 7. A.
 —in the hand, [Stigmat.] RJ.
 VI. 6.—
 —Lance, [Dart] El. I. 4. A.
 [Improper]
 [Roasting (Exc.)]
 —Fever. S. II. 1.

Sun—[adj. p. Colouring
 (corr.) by the Sun.]
Burnish { Smooth }
 { Brighten } by rubbing]
Burrage. HL. IX. 1.
Burrow, [Hole in the Earth.]
 Cony—[Cony's (house.)]
Burser, [adj. disburfing (off.)]
Burst, vid. *Break*.
 —Cow, [Elain-worm.]
Bursteness, [hernia.]
Burt. [Turbut.] Fi. V. 2.
Busb { Shrubs } (aggr.)
 { Hairs }
 Silver—Sh. VI. 6. A.
Busbel [8 Gallons.]
Busie.
 [adj. a. Buusiness]
 [adj. a. Double diligence] Ha.
 IV. 5. E.
 —body, [adj. a. Diligence
 (corr.)]
Buusiness.
 Employment, TA. III.
 [adj. a. Troubling (thing)]
Busk, Lamin for Woman's
 breast (vest.)
Buskin, [Vest until middle of
 Leg.]
Bustard. Bi. II. 4.
But.
 Conjunction.
 but. Conj. II. 1. O.
 —[indeed] Conj. II. 1. as,
 but lately, &c.
 —[onely] Adv. IV. 1. O.
 —*that*, [unless,] Conj. I.
 3. O.
 —yet.
 [notwithstanding] Conj.
 II. 2. O.
 Preposition.
 [beside] Prep. IV. 3. O.
a—
 [thick extremity]
 sp. of Stock.]
 [Barrel (augm.)]
 [measure]
 [Mark]
 [Bank at-adj. p. shoot (apt.)]
 [Sign, adj. p. aim (apt.)]
to—
 [knock thrusting]
 sp. with Forehead.]
Butcher, [Butchering (Mecha-
 nic.)]
 —ing. Pr. III. 1.
 —bird. Bi. I. 3. A.
 —'s broom. Sh. IV. 5. A.
Butler, [adj. Provisions (Officer)
 for adj. p. drink (thing.)]
Butter. Pr. 1. 3.
 —milk, [Milk after Butter
 (make.)]
 —fly. Ex. IV. 9.
 Hawke—Ex. IV. 10.
 —bur. HL. VI. 1. A.
 —wort. HL. VI.
Buttery, [adj. Drinking (room.)]
Buttock. PG. IV. 8.
Button. Mag. VI. 2.
 —hole. Mag. V. 2. A.

—Fish. Ex. VIII. 2.
Batchelour's—[Campion]
 HS. V. 2.
Buttress. Po. III. 7. A.
Butwin.
Buz, [a. Bee (voice.)]
Buzzard, [Kite] Bi. I. 2. A.
 bald—[White-headed—]

C

Abala, [Tradition.] RE. VI.
 1. A.
Cabbage. HS. IV. 6.
 —Tree. Tr. VII. 8.
Cabbin, [Chamber (dim.)]
 sp. in a Ship.]
Cabinet.
 [Box { precious (ed) } things]
 for { most esteem- }
Cable. RN. IV. 8.
Cacao. [Chocolate] Tr. IV. 7.
Cackle, [a. Hen (voice.)]
Cacochymia. S. I. 3. A.
Cade.
 [Lamb educated in house.]
Cadence, [adj. Concluding
 Sound.]
Cader, [Dependent.]
Cadew. Ex. III. 4. A.
Cage.
 [Imprisonment (room.)]
 sp. for Birds.]
Cayman [Crocodile] Be. VI. 3.
Cajole.
 [perswade by { Craft. }
 { Flattering. }]
Caitiff.
 { Wicked } (augm.)
 { Miserable }
Cake, [Flat bread.]
Calaminaris. St. II. 7. A.
Calamint. HF. VII. 2. A.
Calamity, [Misery.]
Calcine. O. VI. 8.
Calculate, [Reckon.] TA. IV. 6.
Calendar, [adj. Year-book of
 Series of daies of every
 month.]
Calender, [a. smoothness] sp. of
 Cloth.
 a—[adj. calendring (mech.)]
Calends, [First day of the
 month.]
Calenture, [Feaver (augm.)]
Calf.
 Beast.
 [Bull, Be. II. 1. (young.)]
 —'s snout [Snap-dragon.]
 HS. VIII. 6.
 [Hart (male) of the first
 year.]
 Sea—[Seal.] Ec. V. 3. A.
 —of the Leg.
 [Protuberance behind the
 Leg.]
 [Hinder Muscles of the
 Leg.]
Calif. [Successor of Mahomet.]
Call. RN. VI. 1.
 Call.

- Call.**
 [a. Voice]
 [a. Name]
 [Summon]
 —to mind, [re-a. memory.]
 —to witness, [a. Witness (make.)]
 —in,
 [un-public]
 [a. annihilation]
 —upon, [Invoke.]
 —ing, [Profession.]
- Callous.**
 [Hard { skin. }
 { Muscle. }]
- Callow.**
 [Downy]
 [not-feathered]
- Calm.** El. VI. 6. A.
 [adj. Peaceableness]
 [adj. Meekness]
- Calo.** RM. III. 8. A.
- Caltrops.**
 Iron (instr.) having four points most distant from each other.
 land—HS. III. 9. A.
 water—HL. VII. 8. A.
- Calumny.** R. IV. 7.
- Cambuge.** [Concrete juice purgative.]
- Camel.** Be. I. 3.
 —'s Hay. HL. III. 11. A.
- Camelopard.** [Giraffa.] Be. II. 7.
- Camerade.**
 [adj. Chamber Companion]
- Cammock.** [Rest-harrow.] HS. III. 14.
- Camomil.** HF. II. 8.
- Camp.** RM. VI. 1.
 —master, [adj. Camp. (Officer.)]
- Campania.** [Plain.]
 [Summers war.]
- Camphire.** Tree. Tr. VIII. 6.
 Gum. [Gum of Camphire tree.]
- Campion.** HS. III. 2.
- Can.**
 Active.
 [adj. Potentialness]
 [adj. Natural Power]
 [adj. Power.]
 Pass.
 [adj. Possibility.]
 [May] Mod. I. IV
 a—[Footless Cup]
- Canary.**
 —bird. Bi. IV. 6. A.
 —grass. HL. III. 1.
 —wine, [Wine of the Canaries.]
- Cancel.**
 [a. Annihilation]
 [a. Spoil]
 [un—]
- Cancer.**
 Ulcer. S. III. 4.
 Constellation, [Star (aggr.) call'd the Crab.]
 Sign [the fourth of the twelve parts of the Zodiac.]
 tropic of—W. VI. 5.
- Cancer Majus.** Ex. VI. 7.
- Candy.** [Condite with Sugar.]
 —Alexander. HF. IV. 13.
- Candid.** [adj. Candor.]
- Candidate.** RC. I. 4. A.
- Candle.** Pr. VI. 3.
 —stick, [Supporting (veff.) for Candle.]
- Candor.** Man. I. 3.
- Cane.** HL. III. 13.
- Canel.**
 —bone, [Bone next to the Wealand.]
 —tree, [Cinamon] Tr. VIII. 8.
- Canibal.** [adj. Eating (person) of men.]
- Canis.**
 —major, [Stars (aggr.) called Greater Dog.]
 —minor, [Stars (aggr.) called Lesser Dog.]
- Canker.**
 [Ulcer,] sp. within the mouth.
 [Rust] Met. IV. 5. sp. of Brasses.
 Worm, [Caterpillar.]
- Cankered.** [adj. p. Canker.]
 —stomach.
 [Old { Wrath }
 { Hatred. }]
- Cannibal.** [adj. Eating (person) of men.]
- Canons.**
 —of breeches, &c. [Hollow Cylinders—]
 —of a Cathedral, [Assessors of the Bishop.]
 Rules, [adj. RE. Laws.]
 [Ordnance] RM. VI. 5. A.
- Canonize.**
 { Make
 { Sentence } one a Saint
 { Declare }
- Canoo.** [Boat of one Tree.]
- Canopy.** [over-adj. Head.]
 adj. { Shadowing } (thing.)
 { Covering }
- Canorous.** [adj. a. Sing (apt.)]
- Cantharides.** Ex. V. 9.
- Cantharus.** Fi. V. 2.
- Canticle.** [adj. p. Sing (thing.) sp. Little, &c.]
- Cantle.** [Fragment.] TM. VI. 5. A.
- Canto.** [Treble (part) of a Song.]
- Cantonize.** [Divide into little Governments.]
- Canvas.** [Linnen of Hemp.]
 —ing.
 { a. Suter
 { Contend } for suffrages.
 [Examin (augm.)]
- Cap.**
 [adj. Head (vest)
 sp. Congruous to the Head]
 —case, [Box (dim)]
 to—[un-vest the Head.]
 [Wooden (jug.) fastning
 { Top-mast }
 { Flag-staff } to the Mast]
- a pe, [from head to foot.]
 —Verses, [Play at repeating Verses.]
- Capable.**
 [adj. a. Receive (pot.)
 [adj. Subject } (pot.)
 [adj. Passion } (pot.)]
- Capacity.**
 { Subject }
 { Receive } (pot.)
 { Passion }
- Caparison.** [adj. Ornat. (armam.) of Saddle.]
- Cape.**
 —of Cloke, [adj. p. fold (Lamin.) Promontory] W. III. 4.
 —Merchant. RN. V. 5.
- Caper.**
 [Leap]
 sp. with trembling (like) of the Leggs.]
 Fruit. Sh. IV. 2.
 Ship.
 [Private man of War]
 [Ship predatory.]
- Capital.**
 [adj. Head.]
 [adj. a. Dy (apt.)
 crime, [cr. punishable with dying (make)]
 [Cheef] TM. IV. 4.
- Capitulate.** [Treat about Conditions.]
- Capon.** [un-testicled Cock.]
- Capra saltans.** El. I. 5.
- Caprichious.** [Fantastic] (corr.)
- Capricorn.** [Tenth of the 12 parts of the Zodiac.]
 tropic of—W. VI. 5.
- Capricus.** Fi. IV. 9.
- Captain.** RN. II. 3.
- Captain.**
 —of Foot, [adj. Company (Officer.)]
 —of Horse, [adj. Troop (Offi.)]
 —of a Ship. RN. V. 1.
- Captious.**
 [Censorious]
 { be displeased }
 [prone to { dispute
 { quarrel }]
- Captive.** RM. II. 6. E.
- Captive.** [adj. p. Captivate (person.)]
- Caput Mort.** [Sediment remaining of distilled (thing)]
- Car.** [Cart.]
- Caract.** [Eighteenth part of a Dram.]
- Caragua.** Be. V. 6.
- Caramosel.** RN. I. 4.
- Caranna.** Tr. VIII. 5.
- Caravan.** [Travelling (aggr.) Merchants.]
- Caravel.** [Ship (augm.)]
- Caraway.** HF. V. 7.
- Carbine.** [Gun (augm.) of Horseman.]
- Carbonado.** [Broil'd adj. p. flashing] Pr. III. 5.
- Carbuncle.**
 Sore. S. III. 4. A.
 Ccc Gem.

Gem, [Ruby (augm.)]
Card.
playing—[adj. Card. Mo. V. 2.
 (Instr.)
playing at—s [Mo. V. 2.
Geographic—[Description by
 picture.]
to—wool.
 [Un-intangle by Comb] O.
 V. 9. A.
 [Prepare for Spinning by
 Combing]
Cardamom.
Cardialgia. S. VI. 1.
Cardinal, [Principal.]
 [Chief, Clergy of Rome]
 —points, [East, West, North,
 and South.]
Care, [Thinking (augm.)]
Carefulness.
 [Heedfulness] Ha. IV. 2.
 sp. with { Trouble.
 Affliction. }
 [Diligence]
Carelessness.
 [Heedlessness] Ha. IV. 2. D.
 [Sloth]
Careffing, [a. Seem. (sign) love
 (augm.)]
Cargo, [Catalogue of Ships mer-
 chandize.]
Carine. RN. VI. 4.
Cark. Ha. IV. 2. E.
Carkanet, [Jewel (aggr.)]
Carkass, [Dead body.]
 of a Fowl, [Trunk.]
Carnal.
 [adj. Flesh]
 [Natural]
 [Worldly]
 [adj. Lust]
 [Ungracious]
Carnation, [adj. Flesh-colour.]
Carnosity, [Flesh abstr.]
 a—[Excrecence, adj. Flesh.]
Carob. Tr. VI. 1.
Caroll, [Joyful Song.]
Carowse [Drink (aug.)]
Carp. Fi. IX. 7.
to—
 [Calumniate words]
 [Except contentiously.]
Carpenter.
 [adj. House faber]
 [adj. Wood (Mechanic.)]
Carpet.
 [Wool- { Ornament { for
 len { Vest { Table. }
Carraff, [Eighteenth part of a
 Dram.]
Carraway. HF. V. 7.
Carreev, [Runniug (imp.)]
Carret. HF. V. 6.
 wilde—HF. V. 6. A.
Carry.
 Go supporting. Mo. VI. 1.
 er.—RC. II. 8. A.
Instruments for—ing. Po. V.
 [a. Demeanour]
 [a. Converse]
 [Support] Mo. VI. 1. A.
Carriage.

[adj. p. Carry (thing)
 [adj. a. Carry (manner)
 [Demeanour] AC. V.
 [Converse] Man. A.
Carrick. RN. I. 4.
Carrion.
 [Dead body] sp. putrid.]
 [Lean (augm.)]
Cart. Po. V. 2. A.
 welsh—Po. V. 4. A.
Cartilage, [Gristle.] PG. II. 1. A.
Carve. O. IV. 6.
 —meat.
 { Unjoint
 Segregate } the Limbs.
 Distribute }
Carvel.
Cafe.
 Condition of dubitable Event
 [Condition] T. II. 4.
 [State.] T. VI. 4.
 [Doubtful (thing)
 [Question]
 [adj. p. { Doubt } (thing)
 Question }
 [State, sp. of Question.]
 —of Conscience, [Moral Que-
 stion]
 in Law.
 [Questionable Action
 (kinde.)]
 [Cause of Suit]
 [Supposition] D. VI. 3.
 in—[If]
 in no—[Not redupl.]
 put—[imp. Suppose.]
 [Event] TA. V.
 [sp. { Doubtful }
 Supposed }
 Vessel. Pr. V. 1. A.
 —of a word.
 { Obliquity } of termina-
 Change } tion.]
Casement, [Door of Window.]
Cash, [Present Mony.]
 —keeper, [Private Mony (Of-
 ficer.)]
Cashire.
 [un-a. Souldier (make) pe-
 nally.]
 [a. Incapacitating] sp. a.
 Souldier.]
Cask, [Vessel] Pr. V.
 sp. Barrel.] Pr. V. 3.
Casket.
 [Vessel (dim.)]
 [Box for precious (things.)]
Cassaware. Ei. II. 9. A.
Cassia. Tr. VI. 2.
 Shrub—Sh. II. 11. A.
Cassidony. HF. VI. 5. A.
Cassock, [Upper clofe (vest.)]
Cast.
 adj. p. Motion (make.)
 sp. Impetuously.
 & sp. from { Contiguity } of its
 the { p. Support } mo-
 Capacity. } ver.
 throwing, Mo. VI. 2.
 as Metal. O. IV. 5. A.
 as Guilty, [Condemn.]
 as Nauseous, [Vomit]

—about.
 { Think } AS. II. 1.
 { Consider } AS. III. 2.
 { Contrive } AS. III. 7.
 —away, vid.—off.
 —down, [down-cast.]
 { Sorrowful }
 { Despondent } (make.)
 —in ones mind, vid.—about.
 —in ones teeth, [Upbraid.] R].
 IV. 8. A.
 —into { a. Form } sp. by
 form { a. Figure } casting.]
 —into Sleep, [adj. a. Sleeping
 (make.)]
 —off.
 [a. Reject] AS. V. 5. O.
 [a. Abdicate] TA. I. 3. O.
 [a. Abandon] TA. II. 2. O.
 [a. Dereliction] AS. I. 5. O.
 —up.
 —into heap, [a. Heap,]
 —into sum, [a. Sum.]
 —clothes, [not-fut. used cl.]
 —dice, [a. Dice.]
 —lots, [a. Lots]
 —skin.
 [adj. a. Let go. Ta. I. 6. O—]
 [adj. a. Change. TA. II. 6. O—]
 —water.
 [a. Inquisition. R]. II. 2.—]
 [a. Try. R]. II. 4. A.—]
 —Young, [a. Abortion.]
Castle. Po. II. 2. A.
Castor. Be. IV. 8.
Castrate, [Un-adj. a. testicle
 (make.)]
Castrel, vid. Kestrel.
Casual, [adj. Fortune. AS. I.
 2. D.]
Casnist.
 [Teacher of moral Doctrines.]
 [Solver of moral Doubts]
Cat. Be. IV. 4.
Civet—Be. IV. 4. A.
 —mint,
 —s-tail. HL. II. 3. A.
Catalogue. TM. III. 7. A.
Catamite, [adj. p. Sodomy (per-
 son.)]
Cataplasm [Plaster.] Pro. VI.
 4. A.
Cataract, [Direct fall of River.]
 —in the eye, [Opacous (thing)
 in the water of the Eye.]
Catarrh. S. IV. 4.
Catastrophe, [adj. a. Altering
 Conclusion.]
 sp. Altering to worse.]
Catch.
 [adj. p. Rest (make)
 sp. Impetuously.
 & sp. in its Comprehension.
 Catch, Mo. VI. 2. O.
 [Arrest] R]. II. 1. A.
 —poll, [Arresting (Officer)
 [Pursevant] R]. I. 6.
 [Obtain]
 as Fire, [a. Fire (imp.)]
 as Infection, [p. Contagi-
 on.]
 [Take] TA. I. 4.
 —at.

—at.
 {desire }
 {endeavour } to {get }
 {offer } {take }
 {Catch }
 [Overtake] TA. VI. 6. A.
 —fly. HS. V. 2. A.
 Cate. [Pr. II. (thing)]
 Catechizing. RE. IV. 3. A.
 Category, [Predicament.] TA.
 Categorical, [absolute]
 Cater, [Buy provisions.]
 Caterpillar. Ex. III. 6.
 Flower, HS. III. 12. A.
 Cathedral, [Temple of Bishop's
 (place.)]
 Catholic. RE. III. 2.
 Catmint. HF. VII. 1. A.
 Cattel, [Beasts]
 sp. Cloven footed.]
 Cavalry.
 [Horsemen] { (kind }
 { (aggreg. }
 Candle, [Broth of Egg, Wine, &c.]
 Cave, [Cavity in the Earth.]
 [Under-ground] { Room }
 { House }
 { Hole }
 (aug.)
 Caveare, [Condited spawn of
 Sturgeons.]
 Caveat, [Caution (sign.)]
 Cavern, vid. Cave.
 Caught, [adj. p. Catch.]
 Cavill.
 { Objection } Contentious]
 { Dispute } (corr.)]
 Cavity, [Hollowness.] Mag. VI.
 I. E.
 Caul. PG. VI. 6. A.
 —for the head, [adj. Net (fi-
 gure) head (vest.)]
 Cauldron, [Kettle (aug.)]
 Cause.
 Proper. T. II.
 [Efficient] T. II. 1.
 [Impulsive] T. II. 2.
 [Occasion] T. II. 4.
 [End] T. II. 6.
 In discourse.
 [Reason]
 [adj. a. Argumentation
 (thing)]
 In Law.
 [Cause of Suit]
 [Suit] R. II. A.
 [Proceeding] R. II.
 Causey.
 [Factitious way]
 [Way pav'd with Stones]
 Caustic { a. Burning } Medi-
 { a. Corroding } cine.]
 Cautelousness, [Heedfulness.] Ha.
 IV. 2.
 Cauterizing, [Stigmatize.] R.
 VI. 6. A.
 Caution [a Heedfulness.]
 —money, [Stipulatory-money
 before-paid.]
 Cautiousness, [Heedfulness.] Ha.
 IV. 2.
 Cease { Discontinue. }
 { Desist. }

Cecily, vid. Ciceley.
 Cedar. Tr. V. 4.
 Cell, [Room (dim.)]
 [Regular's (room)]
 Celandine. HS. IV. 10. A.
 Celebrate, [a. Solemnity]
 Celebs. RO. II. 1.
 Celerity.
 [Swiftness] NP. V. 9.
 [Dispatch] TA. III. 5.
 Celestial, [adj. Heaven.] W. II.
 Celibate, [Celebs (abstr.)]
 Cellar, [adj. Store (room) for
 adj. p. Drink (thing.)]
 Cement, [Glue of Stones.]
 Censer, [adj. Burning (vessel) of
 Incense.]
 Censor, [Judge] sp. of man-
 ners.]
 Censorious. Man. I. 3. O.
 Censure, [a. { Judge. }
 { Sentence. }
 —ecclesiastic. RE. V. 3.
 Centaur, [adj. Fiction Horse-
 man.]
 Center. Mag. II. 1.
 Center-fish. Ex. VIII. 1. A.
 Centon, [adj. aggregate (thing)
 of divers fragments.]
 Century.
 Greater—HF. II. 3. A.
 Lesser—HS. V. 5.
 Century. 100.
 Centurion, [adj. Company (Of-
 ficer.)]
 Cerecloth, [Plaster'd cloth.]
 Ceremony, [Circumstance] sp.
 solemn.]
 Certain.
 [Sure] adj. AS. II. 6.
 —ly. Adv. I. 2. O.
 [Manifest]
 [Some] Pron. II. 3.
 Certainty. AS. II. 6.
 Certifie.
 [adj. Certainty (make)]
 [adj. a. Know (make)]
 Ceruse. Met. IV. 5. A.
 Cess [tax]
 sp. according to his propor-
 tion]
 Cessation { Discontinue. }
 { Desist. }
 Chaf { Recrement } of winnow-
 { Husks } ed Grain
 Chafe, [Heat by rubbing.]
 [Rub] O. V. 8.
 [Heat] Q. V. 1. E.
 —ing-dish, [adj. Table (ves-
 sel) for Fire.]
 Stomach, [adj. Angry (aug.)]
 Chafer.
 [Bay Scarab]
 Goat—Ex. V. 3.
 Green—Ex. V. 5. A.
 Chaffer.
 [Treat concerning the Price]
 [Exchange]
 Chaffinch. Bi. IV. 7.
 Chain, [Cord { Binding. }
 { of Loops for } Ornament.]
 Chair. Po. VI. 6.

Chalcedony. St. V. 6.
 Chalcis. Fi. III. 12. A.
 Chaldron, [36. Bushels.]
 Challenge.
 [Claim]
 [Provoke]
 [Accuse]
 Chalice, [Footed drinking (ves-
 sel.)]
 Chalk. St. VI. 1.
 Chama. Ex. VIII. 6.
 Chamæcyparissus.
 Chamber, [Room]
 sp. Sleeping (room)
 Chamberlein.
 [adj. Chamber (Off.)]
 [adj. City mony (Off.)]
 Chameleon. Be. VI. 4. A.
 Chamfer, [Gutter (freq.)]
 Chamomil. HF. II. 8.
 Champ, [Mastication]
 Champain, [Plain.] W. III. 1. E.
 Champion, [Instead-fighting
 (person.)]
 Chance, [Fortune.]
 Chancel, [Chief adj. Temple
 (Room.)]
 Chancellor, [Judge of Equity.]
 Chancery, [Court of Equity.]
 Chandler, [Candle] { (Mech.
 { (Merch.)
 Chanel. W. IV. 5. A.
 Change.
 [Alter] TA. I. 1. O.
 Mutation, TA. II. 6. A.
 —of the Moon.
 [Time when the Moon ends
 one Course, and begins ano-
 ther]
 [Exchange]
 Changeable.
 Mutable, [adj. Change (apt.)]
 Of divers Colours. Q. II. 5. A.
 Changeling.
 [Instead-put]
 [Idiot]
 Channa. Fi. V. 11. A.
 Chant, [Sing.]
 Chanter, [Chief Singer.]
 Chantry, [Ecclesiastical singing
 (place.)]
 Chaos, [Unformed matter.]
 Chap.
 [Chink] Mag. V. 4. O.
 —of mouth.
 [Jaw]
 sp. Bone of it.]
 Chape, [End (arm.) of the
 Swords case.]
 Chaplain { Domestic } Presby-
 { Private } ter.]
 Chaplet, [Wreath of Flowers for
 the head.]
 Chapman, [adj. a. Buying (per-
 son.)]
 Chappel, [Temple] { (dim.
 { accessory. }
 Chapter.
 —of book. D. III. 3.
 —of Cathedral.
 [Bishop's Assessors (aggr.)]
 [Their Convention]
 [And

[And Convention-house.]
 —of Pillar, [Top of Column.]
Character. D. I. 1. A.
 [Description]
Charcole, [Cole made by charking.]
Chare, [Business (dim.)]
 [Instead-business]
Charge.
 Proper [Load] Po. V. A.
 —a Gun.
 [adj. p. Ammunition (make)]
 In Oeconomic.
 [Command]
 In Civil sense.
 [Trust]
 have—of, Be intrusted with.
 [Office]
 Cost, [Expence]
 In Judicial.
 [Accuse]
 Lay to one's— [a. Accuser.]
 In Military.
 [Assault]
Charger, [Dish (aug.) for Esculents.]
Chary.
 [adj. Indulgence]
 [Heedful for]
 [Loth that it should suffer]
Chariot. Po. V. 2.
Charity. Ha. V. 6.
Chark. O. VI. 7.
Charleswain, [Stars (aggr.) called, &c.]
Charlock. HS. IV. 9. A.
Charm { Witch } with words.
 { Wizard }
Charnel, [Room for dead bodies.]
Charr. Fi. IX. 3. A.
Charring. O. VI. 7.
Charter, [Patent]
 sp. For grant of Privilege]
Chase.
 [Treey Country]
 sp. for Deer.
 [Forrest] Po. I. 2. A.
 to—
 [Hunt]
 [Drive]
 [Pursue]
Chasm, [Emptiness.]
 —in the Skie. El. V. 5.
Chast, [adj. Chastity.]
 —tree. Sh. V. 1.
Chastise, [Correct.]
Chatt, [Loquacity.]
Chattels, [Goods not inheritable.]
Chatter.
 with ones Tongue.
 as Birds.
 { a. Swallow } voice]
 { a. Pie }
 [Prate]
 with ones Teeth.
 [Tremble—]
 sp. with Sound (aug.)

Cheap.
 [adj. { Price } (dim.)
 { Value }]
 [Sorry] TM. I. 4. D.
Cheapen, [Treat concerning the price.]
Cheat, [Fraud.]
Check.
 [Interrupt Motion]
 [Hinder]
 [Cohibit]
 [Reprove]
Checker, vid. *Exchequer*.
 —d with Colours. Q. II. 7.
Cheef, [Principal.]
Cheek. PG. III. 7.
 [Side] Sp. III. 4.
Cheer.
 Diet, [Quantity of Food.]
 [Face (manner)]
 to—
 [Encourage]
 [Merry (make.)]
 [Cheerful (make.)]
Cheerfulness, [Alacrity.] Ha. IV. 3.
Cheese. Pro. I. 3. A.
Cheeslip, [Sow.] Ex. II. 9.
Cheesrunning [Ladies bedstraw] HL. IX. 6. A.
Cherish.
 [a. Fortion] AC. I. 4.
 [Preserve indulgently]
Cherry. Tr. II. 3.
 Birds—Sh. II. 5.
 Winter—HS. IX. 8.
 Wildrock—of Austria. Sh. II. 5. A.
Cherub.
 [Angel]
 [Image of Angel]
Chervil. HF. V. 8. A.
Chefil.
 [Prism. for { Cutting }
 { Carving }]
Chefs-playing. Mō. V. 3.
Chest.
 [Box] Pr. V. 2.
 of the Body.
 [Trunk]
 sp. the Cavity of it.]
Chestnut. Tr. IV. 4.
Cheverel, [Leather of Gote's skin.]
Cheveron, [Tooth (like) lines.]
Chevin, [Chub.] Fi. IX. 8. A.
Chew, [Mastication.]
 —the Cud, [Re-masticate.]
Chibbol, [Young Onion.]
Chickling. HS. II. 5.
 under-ground—HS. II. 7.
Chick, [Hen (young.)]
 —weed. HS. V. 9. A.
 Bastard—HS. V. 10.
 berry bearing—HS. IX. 8. A.
Chide, [Reprove angrily.]
Chill, [Cold (dim.)]
Chilblain. S. III. 7.
Child.
 By Relation.
 Natural. RO. I. 2. O.
 to be with—[to have conceived.]

—in the womb, [Embryo.]
 —birth, [Parturition]
 —bed, [the Bed in which
 adj. a. pret. Parturition
 lies.]
 in—[adj. a. pret. Parturition.]
 Adventitious.
 Foster—RO. III. 2. O.
 God—RO. III. 1. O.
 Ward—RO. III. 4. O.
 By Age.
 [Infant]
 Eoy.
Childhood.
 [Infancy] Mea. VI. 1.
 Boy's age, Mea. VI. 1. A.
Childish, [adj. Child (like.)]
Childless, [Not-parent.]
Chime.
 [Tune with the Bells]
 [Ring melodiously]
Chimera, [adj. Fiction (thing.)]
Chimist. [O. VI. (mech.)]
Chimny. Po. III. 9. A.
Chin. PG. III. 8. A.
China, [root of an Indian climbing plant.]
Chine, [Bone of the Back.]
Chin-cough, [adj. a. pret. Duration (aug.) Cough.]
Chink, Chap. Mag. V. 4. O.
Chip. TM. VI. 5.
 to—
 [Cut into Chips.]
 [From-cut the outside.]
Chiromancy, [Wizarding by the fight of hand.]
Chirp.
 dim. Singing. AC. III. 5. A.
 Voice of Birds, [a. Sparrow (voice)]
Chirurgeon. [adj. RC. III. 2. (person)]
Chit, [Cat (young)]
Chitterling, [Smallest guts.]
Chivalry, [War (art.)]
 sp. adj. Horseman.]
Chives, vid. *Cive*.
Chocolate. Tr. IV. 7.
Choice.
 Subst.
 [Election] RC. IV. 2.
 [Diversity]
 [Many of { Kinds. }
 { divers } Valors.]
 Adject.
 [Excellent]
Choke, [Strangle.] RC. V. 8.
Choler. PG. I. 6. A.
 —adust, [melancholy]
Choleric.
 [adj. Choler]
 [adj. Anger (apt.)]
Choose, [a. Election.]
 As to do. AS. IV. 5.
 As to Office. RC. IV. 2.
 may—[is adj. Liberty.]
 cannot—but, [is adj. p. Determination.]
Chop.
 [Mince]

[Mince] Pr. III. 6. A.
 —ing knife, [Mincing (inst.)]
 —ing block.
 [Supporting (inst.) for the
 chopped (thing.)]
 [Cut by striking]
 —of mutton.
 [From-cut (part)—]
 sp. adj. Proportion.]
 —in, [Come sudden.]
 [Exchange]
 Chord. Mag. II. 6. A.
 Chorister, [adj. Singing (Off.)]
 Chorus.
 [together-Singers (Aggr.)]
 [Players together-speaking
 (aggr.)]
 Chough. Bi. I. 6. A.
 Chrism, [Anointing.]
 Christ. G. II.
 Christen, [Baptize.]
 Christendom, [World of Christi-
 ans.]
 Christianity. RE. I. 4.
 Christmas, [Festival (time) of
 Christ's birth.]
 —day, [Festival day of Christ's
 birth.]
 Chromis. Fi. V. 7.
 Chronicle.
 [Relation of things done
 according to the Series of
 times.]
 Chronology.
 [History of times.]
 [Computing (art.) of times]
 Chrysocol, [Borax]
 Chrysolite. PP. V. 6. A.
 Chub. Fi. IX. 8. A.
 Chuckle, [Laugh (augm.)]
 sp. Inwardly.]
 Church.
 Society, [RE. (aggr.)]
 Temple. Po. II. 4.
 —warden, [adj. Temple
 (Off.)]
 —yard, [Court of Temple]
 Churching. RE. IV. 6.
 Churl, [adj. Churlishness (per-
 son.)]
 Churlishness.
 [Rusticity] Man. IV. 9. D.
 [Moroseness] Man. IV. 7.
 D.
 op. to Alms. Man. III. 5. D.
 [Roughness]
 Churn, [Motion (freq.) vicissitu-
 dinary.]
 Chur-worm. [Fen-Cricket.] Ex.
 II. 2. A.
 Chyle. PG. I. 3.
 Chymic Operation. O. VI.
 Cicada. Ex. IV. 6.
 —aquatica. Ex. II. 4. A.
 Cicely.
 Sweet—HF. IV. 3.
 wild—HF. IV. 3. A.
 Cicutaria.
 Cider, [Wine of Apples.]
 Cimex, [Punice] Ex. II. 6. A.
 —sylvestris. Ex. II. 3.
 Cinders, [Fiery ashes]

—of Sea-cole, [Charred
 remainders—]
 Cinnabar. Met. III. 5.
 Cinnamon, Tr. VII. 8.
 Cinqfoil. HF. IX. 2.
 Cipher.
 [adj. Number (sign) Chara-
 cter.]
 [Character]
 [Secret Character]
 [Number]
 to—[adj. a. Number
 (art.)]
 [Nothing (sign) Character.]
 Cypress, [Transparent Linnen.]
 —Tr. V. 6.
 Circle. Mag. III. 2.
 By which the World is divi-
 ded. W. VI.
 Circuit.
 [Region]
 [Margin of Circle]
 Circular, [adj. Circle.]
 Circulate, [About-going]
 Circumcision. RE. VI. 5.
 Circumference, [Circle about-
 adj. Margin.]
 Circumflex, [Long sounding.]
 Circumlocution, [Express by ma-
 ny words.]
 [Paraphrase] D. V. 5. A.
 Circumscribe, [About—a. com-
 pass.]
 Circumspect, [Cautious.]
 Circumstance. T. VI. 3.
 Circumvent, [a. Fraud.]
 Cistern, [a. Keeping (vessel) for
 Water.]
 Citadel, [Castle.] Po. II. 2.
 Citation.
 Summons RJ. II. 1.
 [Quotation] D. IV. 9.
 Citierior. Sp. II. 2. E.
 City. RC. III. 3. A.
 Citizen. RC. I. 6.
 Citrine, [adj. Citron colour.]
 Citrinella. Bi. VI. 2.
 Citron. Tr. I. 8.
 Citrull. HS. VII. 2. A.
 Cittern, [Little musical (instr.)
 having brass strings.]
 Cityss. Sh. II. 6. A.
 Cive, HL. IV. 10. A.
 Civet, [Sweat of the Civet
 Cat.]
 —Cat. Ec. IV. 4. A.
 Civil.
 [adj. Civility]
 [adj. City]
 [adj. Civil relation]
 —Relation. RC.
 —Lawyer. RC. II. 2.
 —War.
 [War between (Nation.)
 men of the Common-
 fame (wealth.)]
 Civility.
 [Courtesie] Man. IV. 7.
 [Complaisance] Man. IV. 8.
 Clack, [Knock (freq.) sound.]
 a—[adj. Knock (machin.)]

Clad, [Clothed]
 Clay. El. IV. 4.
 Claim. TA. I. 3.
 Clamber, { adv. Difficult.]
 [Climbe] (corr.)
 Clamminess. Q. VI. 4. E.
 Clamor, [Exclaim] AC. III.
 3. O.
 Clancular, [Secret.]
 Clandestine, [Secret.]
 Clap. AC. V. 5.
 —up.
 [Finish adv. sudden]
 [Imprison]
 sp. suddenly.
 —of thunder, [sound (imp.)
 of th.]
 Clapboard, [Oaken (lamins)
 for lining Rooms.]
 Clapper.
 [Box] Pr. V. 2.
 Instrument, [Striking (part)
 of ringing (instr.)]
 Claret, [Red French Wine]
 Clary. HF. VII. 10.
 Wild—HF. VII. 10. A.
 Clarifie.
 [Separating the course
 (parts.)]
 [a. Clear (make.)]
 Clash.
 [against-Strike]
 sp. reciprocally.]
 [a. Contention]
 Clasp.
 [Hook]
 [Embrace]
 Clasper, [Tendril.] PP. II. 7. A.
 Class, [Series.]
 Classic, [Authentic.]
 Clatter, [Jarring.]
 Clause. D. III. 1.
 Claw.
 as of man, [Nail.]
 a—back, [Fawner.]
 as of Beast. PP. VI. 5. A.
 as of Bird. PP. V. 3.
 as of Shell-fish. PP. IV. 7.
 to—[Scratch.]
 Clean.
 [Pure] TM. V. 6.
 Quite and—{ perfectly]
 { Totally]
 Cleanliness. Man. II. 6.
 Cleanse.
 [Clean (make.)]
 [a. Innocent (make.)]
 [Vndefined (make.)]
 [Un a. guilty (make.)]
 Clear.
 Entire of it self.
 —ly. [Wholly.]
 Not mingled with other.
 [Simple.]
 sp. not with worse.
 [Pure]
 [Not hinder'd { being
 from { doing
 { Receiving]
 E.g. in any genus, as of (perf.)
 Quality or Relation
 NP.

—understanding, [Und. (perf.)]
—sight, [Sight (perf.)]
as to Mind.

[Ingenuous]
[Sprightly]
as to the Body.

[Sound]
[Indolent]
[Beautiful]

Ha.

—repute, [Rep. (perf.)]
sp. [Sagacious]
[Sincere]

Man.

[Candid]
[Frank]

Quality.

Vifible.

[Lightfom]

—weather. El. VI. 1.

[Bright]

[Transparent]

Unspotted. Q. I. 5.

Audible.

—found. Q. III. 7.

RC. [Not in Debt] TA. IV. 9.

RJ. [Not in Guilt] RJ. II. 7.

RM. [Not in War] RM. II. 7.

RE [Not under Censure] RE.

V. 5. O.

S. [Not { Infected.
Diseased.}]

Not hinder'd from being done.

[Easie]

Not hinder'd from being
known.

[Plain]

[Manifest]

Not hinder'd { Come to.
from being { Pass'd through.

[Accessible]

[Empty]

[Passable]

Cleaver.

[Cleaving (instr.)]

[Knife (augm.) to strike with]

Cleavers. [goose-grafs] HL. IX.

9. A.

Cleaving.

Sticking:

[a. Clammy]

[Adhering]

Chapping, [apj. p. Chink.]

as with a Wedge. O. I. 3.

Cloven-footed.

Cleer, vid. Clear.

Cleft.

[Chink] Mag. V. 4. O.

[adj. p. Cleave]

Clematis. Sh. V. 7.

Clemency. Man. VI. 8.

Clergy. RE. II.

Clerk. [adj. { Church- } (Offi-
Writing } cer.)

[adj. Clergy (person)]

[adj. Church (off.)]

—of Church, [Minister's subor-
dinate (officer.)]

[adj. Writing (offic.)]

—of Exchequer.

—of Rolls.

Gentleman's—

—of Market. [adj. Market
(off.)]

Clew, [Bottom.]

Click, [a. Sound as Watch.]

Clicket, [Lust.]

sp. of Rabbers.]

Client.

[Dependent]

[adj. p. Advocate (person)]

Cliff. W. III. 3. A.

Climacteric, [adj. a. Altering
(apt.) seventh year.]

Climate, [adj. p. Latitude (place)
of 13 hours, 13 and a half, &c.]

Climbe. Mo. II. 5.

Climber of Virginia. Sh. V. 8.

Clinch.

—a Nail, [Fix it by
{ re-knocking } the point
{ folding } of it.]

—ones Fist, [Fold the hand.]

a—[Urbanity (endeavor) by
similitude of words.]

Cling. AC. VI. 9.

Clink, [a. Sound as Chains.]

Clip.

[Cut] O. V. 4. A.

[Embrace]

Clock. Po. VI. 6. A.

what is it of—[what hour is
it according to the—]

Clod, [Lump.]

Clog, [Hinder.]

Cloy.

[adj. p. Excess (make)]

[adj. a. Nauseate with abun-
dance.]

Cloister.

[House of Monks]

[Roofed walking (place)]

Cloke, [Wide outer (Vest)]

to—

[Cover]

[Pretence]

[Conceal]

Cloke-bag, [Sack to be tied be-
hind the Saddle.]

Clofeness, Nearness impeditive of
Penetration.

Nearness

of thing to thing.

[Nearness]

[Contiguity]

[Continuity]

of the parts of a thing.

The Extremes.

[Narrowness]

The Middle parts.

Clofeness, Q. V. 3.

[Densness] Q. V. 3. E.

Impeditive as to the

Surface.

to close.

[adj. Hide.]

[adj. Conceal]

Periphery.

to close.

[adj. a. Sepiment]

a Close.

[adj. p. Sepiment (place)]

Top.

to close.

with its own.

[adj. Shut]

[adj. p. Whole] as a
Wound.

with anothers.

[adj. Cover]

Side.

to close.

[Together-join]

[Together-fold] as a Let-
ter.

End.

to close, [adj. a. Finish.]

Of Penetration; by

Ey, [Darkness] as of wea-
ther.

Ear, [Silence.]

Reservedness.]

Hand, &c.

[Fastness]

[Penuriousness]

Closet, Room (dim.) for pri-
vacy]

Clot.

—bird.

—burr.

Cloth.

Stuff for Clothing [adj. Glo-
thing thing]

Cotton—Pr. IV. 4. A.

Hair—Pr. IV. 1. A.

Linnen—Pr. IV. 4.

Woollen—Pro. IV. 1.

—worker, [adj. cloth (Me-
chanic.)]

Clothe.

[make Cloth]

put on [adj. p. Clothing
(make)]

Clothing. Pr. IV.

Clottered, [Coagulated]

Cloud. El. III. 2.

Clove.

—of Garlick, [Bulb of the
root]

—tree. Tr. III. 9.

Cloun, vid. Clown.

Clout.

[Fragment of Cloth]

[adj. Mending (thing)]

to—

[Mend

{ Strengthen } by addition.]

Clown.

[adj. Country (corr.)]

[adj. Rusticity (person)]

—ishness, [Rusticity.]

Clu, [Bottom.] Mag. VI. 7.

Club.

Weapon, RM. V. 2.

[Society.]

Cluck, as a Hen.

[Calling (voice)]

Clung.

[adj. a. preter. Cling]

[together-adhering]

Cluster. PP. II. 4.

[adj. aggregate (thing)]

Clutch.

[Talon. PP. V. 3. (Aggreg.)]

[Hand] PG. V. 3. Holding.

TA. V. 5. (augm.)

to—
 [Shrink] AC. V. 5. O.
 [Together-fold] O. II. 15.
 [Hold (corr.)]
Clutter.
 [Confused } Motion]
 [Sound }
Clyster, [Medicinal drink for
 fundament.]
Coach. Po. V. 1.
 —man, [Coach (Officer.)]
 —box, [Seat of Coach (Offi-
 cer.)]
Coalition. AS. IV. 9. O.
Coadjutor, [With-helper.]
Coagulating. O. VI. 2. A.
Coalition {a. } Uniting.
 {p. }
Coarctation.
 [together-joining (augm.)]
 [Shrinking]
Coast.
 Quarter, [Country near.]
 Sea-coast, [high-adj. Sea
 Country.]
 to—[Travail (end.) by conje-
 cture.]
Coat.
 Garment, [Outward close
 (vest.)]
 —of Male, [Woven (like)
 armour.]
 —of Arms, [Nobility } (sign.)
 [Gentility }
 Cottage, [Rustic house (dim.)]
Cobble.
 [Mend, (corr.)]
 [a. Unskilful] Ha. VI. 3. O.
Cob-iron, [Supporting (instr.)
 for Spit.]
Cobler, [Mending (mech.) of
 Leather (vest) for foot.]
Cobweb, [Spider's woven (thing)]
Cock
 [Male] sp. bird
 [Bird, Bi. II. 1. (male)
 —'s comb. HS. VIII. 7.
 —'s head. HS. III. 5. A.
 heath—Bi. II. 5. A.
 —of the wood. Bi. II. 5.
Exanguious.
 Sea—Ex. VI. 6. A.
 —Roches. Ex. I. 7. A.
 winged—Ex. II. 3. A.
Instrument.
 —of Dial, [Pin—]
 —of Gun-lock, [adj. a. Fire
 (machin.)]
 —for Water, [Lock of Pipe.]
 Weather—[Winde (sign)
 instrument.]
 —of Hay, [Heap—]
 —boat, [Boat (dim.)]
 —swain, RN. V. 6. A.
Cockall, [Dicing with heel-
 bones.]
Cockatrice, [Serpent killing by
 Sight.]
Cocker, [adj. a. Fondness.] Man.
 VI. 7. D.
Cocket, [Writing of Tribute

(off.) for { import }
 { export } of wares]
Cockle.
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 5. A.
 Herb. HS. V. 6. A.
Cockrel, [Hen (male) (young.)]
Coco. Tr. IV. 6.
Cocothraustes. Bi. IV. 4.
 —*Cristatus*. Bi. IV. 4. A.
Cod.
 Fish. Fi. III. 1.
 —of Plant. PP. III. 5. A.
 —of Animal, [Testicles (ves-
 sel.)]
 —piece, [adj. Privities
 (vest.)]
Codicil, [Added writing.]
Coequal, [Equal.]
Coerce, [Cohibit.]
Coessential, [Of the same Es-
 sence.]
Coetaneous, [Together in Age.]
Coeternal, [Together-eternal.]
Coexistent, [Together-existent.]
Coffee. Tr. IV. 7. A.
Coffer, [Chest.]
 —er, [Keeping (off.) of Trea-
 sure.]
Coffi. Tr. IV. 7. A.
Coffin.
 [Receiving (vessel)]
 [Box for dead body]
Cog.
 —of Mill, [Tooth of wheel.]
 to—
 [Fawn.]
 [a. Fraud.]
Cogitation, [Thinking]
Cognition of things. T. VI. 8.
Cognisance.
 [Acknowledging]
 of Cause. RJ. II. 4.
 Badge, [Service (sign.)]
Cohair, [Together-heir.]
Cohesent.
 [Together } Sticking.]
 [Joining.]
 [adj. Congruity]
Cohibitive cause. T. II. 2. O.
Cohobation, [Repeated Distilla-
 tion.]
Cohort, [Troop.]
Coy, [adj. Averation (apt.)]
Coif, [Close adj. head (vest.)]
Coil, [Confused } Motion.]
 [Sound.]
 to—a rope, [a. Spiral.]
Coin.
 —of a Wall, [Corner—]
 [Mony]
 to—
 [a. Mony (make)]
 [a. Print] sp. in Metal
 [a. Fiction]
 [a. Forgery]
Coincident, [Together-adj.
 Event]
Coistrel, [adj. Adolescence
 (male.)]
Coit. [Lamin. adj. p. cast (apt.)]
Coition. AC. II. 5. A.
Colander, [adj. Streining (vess.)]

Cold.
 —to sense. Q. V. 1. D.
 [Remiss]
 a—[Disease from cold]
Cole.
 Live—[Fired fuel (Part)]
 Dead—[un-fired fuel (part)]
 Sea—St. VI. 3. A.
 —black, [Black (augm.)]
Cole-rake, Instr.
Cole-mouse. Bi. VI. 7. A.
Cole-wort, [Cabbage.] HS. IV. 6.
Colet, { Concave (place } of
 { Gem (place } Ring.
Colic. S. VI. 5.
Coll, [Embrace.]
Collar, [Environing (armam.)
 for neck.]
Collateral.
 [of the same Series]
 [Accessory]
Collation.
 [Giving]
 [Right of giving]
 [Refection. Pr. I. 1. A.]
 [Comparing. TA. II. 5.]
Collet, [adj. Epitome prayer.]
Collection.
 [a. Gathering]
 [adj. p. Gathering (thing.)]
Collective.
 [Together-gathering]
 [adj. Aggregate]
Collector, [adj. a. } Person.]
 [Gathering } Officer.]
College. RC. III. 7. A.
 sp. of Schollars.]
Colleague.
 [Companion.]
 [Together { adj. p. Leag.]
 { adj. p. Colledg.]
 [Officer.]
Collier, [Fuel { (mech.)
 { (merc.)]
Colli-flower, [Cabbage]
Collision.
 [Together } striking.]
 [Reciprocal }
Collogue, [Fawn.]
Collap.
 [Chip]
 [Slice]
Colloquy, [Together-discourse.]
Collusion, [Agreeing to cheat.]
Colon.
 [adj. Fundament Gut.]
 Period. D. I. 6.
Colonel, [Regiment (Off.)]
Colony. RC. III. 1. A.
Coloquintida. HS. VII. 4.
Color. Q. II.
 [Pretext]
 —s [adj. { Ensign } (thing)
 { Cornet }
Coloss, [Image (augm.)]
Colt { Horse } (young)
 { Ass }
 —s-foot. HL. VI. 1.
 mountain—[Horse foot] HL. VI. 3.
Columbine. HS. I. 2. A.
Column, [Pillar Poss. III. 5.]
Colure, [Meridian through Tro-
 pics.] Comb.

Comb.

[Combing (instr.)

to—O. V. 9. A.

Crest. PP. V. 7.

Cox—

Herb.

[adj. Folly (person)

[adj. Formalness, Man. IV.

6. E. (person)

Hony—[Ees Chambers (aggr.)

Combat, [Fighting.]

Comber.

[Eurthen]

[Trouble]

[Hinder.]

Combine.

[Together-a, { join.]
[league.]
[faction.]

Combustion.

[Burning.]

[Contention]

[Sedition.]

Come.

Motion { toward } TA. VI. 1.
to
sp. from a remoter term to a
nearer.

—about, [Turn.]

—after, [Follow.]

—again, [Return.]

—at { a thing, [Obtain.]

{ a person, [Assault.]

—back, [Return.]

—by, [Obtain.]

—forth.

[become { visible.]

{ known.]

[be manifested]

—forward { Proceed.]

{ p. Increase.]

—in, [Submit.]

—off, [p. Event.]

—upon equal terms. RM. II. 1.

—Victor. RM. II. 1. E.

—Loser. RM. II. 1. D.

—on, [Proceed.]

—over, [p. Convert.]

—a person, { a. Craft.]

{ a. Fraud.]

—out.

[become { visible.]

{ known.]

[be manifested.]

—to { v. Event.]

{ p. Sum.]

—to good, [v. Event. (perf.)

—to hand, [v. Event—]

—to light, { p. Manifest.]

{ p. Public.]

—to Minde, [adj. p. Memory.]

—to nought, { (corr.]

{ v. Event } nothing.]

—to pass, [v. Event.]

—to self, [Return to former

Condition.]

—up, { Become } visible.]

{ Grow } visible.]

—upon, [Assault.]

—with, [Bring.]

Being.

[future.]

to—[adj. future.]

[near.]

[present.]

(inc.)

[adv. End.]

—short, { v. Defect adv.]

End.]

—to, [p. Sum adv. End.]

[adv. Total.]

—to, [p. Total.]

Being the Effect.

—of it, [Be the Effect—]

Being the Event.

Vide supra.

Appearing.

Forth—ing, [adj. fut. Ap-

pear.]

Parturition.

Comedy, [Play with merry Con-

clusion.]

Comely.

[Decent]

[Handsom]

Comet. W. II. 3. A.

Meteor. El. I. 2.

Comfet, [adj. p. Confection

(thing) with Sugar.]

Comfort. RO. VI. 3.

Comfrey. HL. IX. 4.

Comical,

[adj. Comedy]

[adj. Mirth]

Comity, [Courtesie.] Man. IV. 7.

Comma. D. I. 5.

Command.

v. Precept. RO. V. 1.

[a. Master]

[a. Magistrate]

at ones—{ Command } by

{ Govern } one.]

a commanded Party. RM.

IV. 6.

Commander.

[Commanding { (Person.]

{ Off.]

[adj. Wood (instr.) for in-

driving Columns]

Commemorate

[Re-a. memory (make.)

[a. Memory solemnly.]

Commence.

[Begin]

[Take a Degree] { Doctor.]

{ Be made— } Master.]

—an Action, [a. Action.]

R]. II. O.

Commend.

[Praise.]

—to self. RO. V. 7.

—to others. RO. V. 8.

Entrust, [Deposit]

[Speak ones { Salutations to }]

{ remembrance }]

(another.)

Commendations.

To do { Speak ones Love.]

{ Be Messenger of }]

{ ones Salutation.]

{ Instead-salute.]

{ Praise.]

Letter s o—{ a. Trust (make.]

Commensurate, [Together-pro-

portioned.]

Comment. D. V. 6.

—ary. D. V. 6.

Commerce. TA. IV.

Commination, [Threat.] RO. V.

6. O.

Commiserate, [a. Pity.] AS. VI.

7. O.

Commissary, [Officer.]

Ecclesiastic, [Instead-Judge

Ecclef.]

Military, [adj. Provisions

(off.)

Commission. RC. IV. 4. A.

—er, [Commission'd (per-

son.)

Commit.

[Doe]

sp. as Fault.]

[Entrust]

as Prisoner, [a. Imprison-

ment.]

Committee, [Authorized per-

sons (aggr.)

[Council (dim.)

Commixtion.

[Mixture]

[Together-mixture]

Commodious.

[Congruous]

[Convenient]

[Profitable]

Commodity.

[Convenience]

[Profit]

[Ware]

Common.

[adj. { All
Every
Many }]

Op. to Proper. TM. IV. 6. O

[Public.] TM. V. 4.

[adj. People]

—wealth.

[adj. RC. (thing)

[Common Prosperity.]

[Government by the Peo-

ple.]

[Obvious]

[Frequent]

[Usual]

[Not-consecrated]

Commonalty, [People (kind)

Commons, [not-Lords.]

—of Visual.

[Proportioned { Food.]

{ Provisi- } (ons

—for Cattel.

[Common { Pasture]

[Peopies }

Commotion.

[Motion]

[Sedition]

[Trouble]

Commune, [Confer.] AC. V. 7. A.

Communicate.

[Common (make)

[Partnership (make)

[Known (make)

Communication.

[Conversation]

[Conference] AC. V. 7. A.

[Dis-

[Discourse]
Communion.
 [Together- { Union. }
 [Lord's Supper.] Partnership.] RE. VI.
 6. A.
Community, [Common (kinde)]
Commutation.
 [Commerce]
 [Exchange]
Compact.
 [Together-join (augm.)]
 [Close (augm.)]
 [Agreement]
 [Together-league]
 [Covenant]
Company.
 [Together { Being
 { Going
 { Travelling }
 [Companion (abst.)]
 [adj. aggregate (thing)]
 [adj. Multitude (aggr.)]
 [Society]
 [Convention]
 [Corporation]
 of Souldiers. RM. IV. 2.
 To—[Together- { Be
 { Go
 { Travel }
Companion.
 Fellow. RO. IV. 2.
 [Accessory (person)]
 [Urbane (person)]
 [Sorry (person)]
Compare. TA. II. 5.
 In Comparison of, [Being
 compared with]
Compass.
 [About-goe]
 [Goe about the out-side]
 fetch—[Go, adv. Curve]
 [About-sepiment]
 [v. Circle]
 Mariners—
 [Box to direct Navigati-
 on]
 [adj. Magnet { (Jug.) }
 { (Vest.) }
 Pair of—[Writing (instr.) of
 Circles.]
 [Comprehend]
 [Obtain]
 —of a year, &c. [Space—&c.]
Compassion, [Pity] TA. VI. 7. O.
Compatible { agreeing.
 [Together- { adj. Congruous.
Compeer.
 [Like]
 [Companion]
Compell, [a. Coaction]
Compellation, [a. Name.]
Compendious.
 [adj. Shortness]
 [adj. p. Epitome]
Compendium.
 [Epitome]
 [Short method]
Compensate. TA. II. 7. A.
Competent, [Sufficient.]
Competitor, [Rival.]
Compile.

[Compound]
 [a. Book (make)]
Complacence.
 [Delight] AS. IV. 7.
 Vertue. Man. IV. 8.
Complain.
 [Grief (sign)]
 [a. Accuser]
Complaisance. Man. IV. 8.
Complementing. AC. V. 7.
Complete.
 [Perfect]
 [adj. p. Finishing]
Complexion.
 [Aggregate]
 [Composition]
 [Temper]
 [Colour of Face]
Complie.
 [v. Congruity]
 [Follow]
 [Imitate]
 [Please by v. Congruity.]
Complicated, { aggregated
 { intangled }
 [Together { Mingled. }
Complices.
 [Together-leagued (persons)]
 [Companions]
 [Accessories]
Comportment.
 [Gesture]
 [Demeanor]
 [Conversation (manner)]
Compose.
 [Together-put]
 —a { Book, { a. Book } (make
 { Verse, { a. Verse }
 [a. Order (perf.)]
 [Un-confused (make)]
 [adj. a. Agree (make)]
 [a. Quiet]
Compound.
 [Together { put
 { join }
 [Make of many parts]
 [a. Mixture]
 [Covenant to pay
 Less than ones debt.]
Comprehend.
 a. Capacity. TA. II. 4.
 [Understand { All
 { Perfectly }
 { Totally }
Compression. O. I. 3. O.
Comprize, vid. **Comprehend.**
Compromise, [together-submit to
 Arbitration]
Compulsion, [Coaction]
Compunction.
 [Remorse]
 [Repentance (inc.)]
Compurgation.
 [a. Innocent by witness]
Computation.
 [Account]
 [Numbring]
Con-over, [again-say (freq.) for
 remembring.]
Concatenation, [Together-chain-
 ing.]
Concave. Mag. III. 4. D.

Conceal. TA. I. 8. O.
Conceit.
 [Fancy]
 [Opinion]
 [Witty saying]
Conceitedness. Ha. III. 3. D.
Conceiving.
 [a. Common sense]
 [a. Fancy]
 [a. Understanding]
 [a. Thought]
 —with young. AC. I. 2. A.
Concentre, { together-- } centre]
 { adv. Same }
Conception. AC. I. 2. A.
 (Pertinent.)]
Concern, [v. { Proper. }
 { Profitable. }
Concerning.
 [Pertinent]
 [Of]
Concession. D. VI. 3. A.
Conciliator, [Reconciler.]
Concise, [adj. Shortness.]
Concitation, [Impulsion.]
Conclave { Chamber } sp. Se-
 { Council } cret.]
Conclude.
 [End]
 [Finish]
 [Determine]
 [v. Inference]
Concoct, [a. Digestion.]
Concomitant.
 [adj. Simultaneity]
 [Together-being]
Concord.
 [Agreeing]
 Symphony. Q. III. 8.
Concordance, [Catalog. { words }
 for finding of { things }
Concorporate, { a. Body }
 { a. Corporation }
Concourse.
 [Together-coming (augm.)]
 [Convention (augm.)]
Concrete.
 [Coagulate]
 op. to Abstract. D. II. 2. O.
Concubine.
 { Appropriated Whore }
 { instead-Wife }
Concupiscence.
 [Appetite]
 [Desire]
 [Lust]
 [Nature (corr.)]
 [Original Sin]
Concur.
 [Meet]
 [Together- { be
 { agree }
 { come }
Concussion, [Shaking]
Condemn.
 Sentence. RJ. II. 7. O.
 [Blame]
 [Disapprove]
Condense, [dense.]
Condescend.
 [a. Man. VI. 2.]
 [Permit]
 D d d Con-

- Condescension*. Man. VI. 2.
Condign [Worthy]
Conditio. Pr. III. 9. A.
Condition. T. II. 4.
 [Quality]
 [Disposition]
 Capacity. TA. II. 4.
 [State]
 [Supposition]
 [Covenant]
Condole, [Together-grieve]
Conduce, [a. Help.]
Conduſt.
 [Leading] TA. VI. 5.
 [a. Officer]
 Safe—[Licence of ſafe go-
 ing]
Conduit, [Aqueduct] Po. II.
 8. A.
Cone. Mag. III. 7.
 Fruit. PP. III. 5.
Confection. Pr. II. 2. A.
Confederacy, [League] RC.
 III. 8.
Confer.
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
 [Compare.] TA. II. 5.
 Discourſe together. AC. V.
 7. A.
Confess.
 [Acknowledge]
 another's praiſe.
 our own.
 { Sin. RE. IV. 2. }
 { Error. D. VI. 9. }
Confessor.
 adj. Hear- { (Perſon } for
 ing { (Officer }
 confession of Sins.]
 Sufferer for Religion. RE.
 III. 3.
Confidence.
 Affection. AS. V. 7.
 [Aſſuredneſs] AS. III. 6.
Confident, [adj. Confidence.]
 ones— { adj. a. counſel } friend
 { ones } adj. p. truſt }
Confine.
 [a. Finite]
 [a. Cohibit] TA. II. 2. O.
 [a. Imprisonment]
Confines, [Margining Countries]
Confirm.
 [Strengthen]
 ſp. More ſtrengthen.]
 [More-aſſure]
 [a. Witneſs.]
 —ation. D. VI. 6. A.
 —Eccleſiaſtic. RE. IV. 8.
Confiscation. RJ. VI. 7. A.
Conſiſt.
 [Fight] RM. I. 7.
 [a. Contentio]
Confluence { Coming (aug.) }
 [Together- { Convention }]
Conform.
 [adv. Congruous-do]
 [So-do]
 [a. Obedience]
Confound.
 [adj. p. Confuſed (make)]
 [Mingle]
- [adj. p. Shame (make)]
 [Poſing] D. VI. 8.
 [Deſtroy] AS. I. 4. O.
Confraternity.
 [Colledge]
 [Corporation]
 [Penitents, (aggr.) RE. II. 6. A.]
Confront, [a. Oppoſite preſent]
Confuſed, [adj. Confuſion.]
Confuſion.
 Diſorder, TM. V. 2. O.
 [Shame (augm.)]
 [Deſtruction] AS. I. 4. O.
Confutation. D. VI. 7.
Confute, [a. Confutation.]
Congel.
 [a. Coagulate]
 [a. { Gelly } (make)
 { Ice }
Congee. AC. V. 4.
Conger. Fi. VI. 1.
Conglutinate, [together- { glue }
 { join }]
Congratulate, [a. Joy for good of
 others.] AS. VI. 6
Congregation, [Convention]
Congruous, [adj. T. V. 5.]
Conic. [adj. Cone.]
Conie. Be. III. 4.
Conjecture.
 —ing. AS. II. 7. A.
Conjugal, [adj. Marriage]
Conjugate. [Together-derived]
Conjugation, [Forming (manner)
 of endings of Verbs]
Conjunction.
 [Joining]
 Particle. D. II. 9. A.
 —of Planets [æternels]
Conjure.
 [a. Witchcraft]
 [a. Entreat (augm.)]
Conjurer, [a. Witchcraft (per-
 ſon.)]
Connexion, [Joyning (manner)]
Connive.
 [Tolerate ſecretly]
 [Not hinder]
 [Not-puniſh]
Conquer. RM. II. 7. E.
Conſanguinity. RO. I.
Conſcience. NP. I. 3.
 Stupidity of—NP. I. 3. O.
Conſciencious, [adj. Conſcience
 (perf.)]
Conſcionable.
 [According to Conſcience]
 [adj. Equity]
Conſcious.
 [Knowing]
 [Together-knowing]
 [Acceſſory]
Conſecration. RE. V. I.
 —of Biſhop, [a. Biſhop
 (make)]
Conſeſſary { Additional }
 [Inference { Acceſſory }]
Conſent. AS. II. 3.
 with one—[Together-Adv. IV.
 1. conſenting]
Conſequence.
 [Illation]
- [Importance]
 ſp. Future]
Conſequent, [Inference]
Conſerve.
 [Confection] Pr. II. 2. A.
 to—
 [Preſerve]
 [Conſect]
 —ation. AS. I. 4.
Conſider.
 Think. AS. III. 2.
 [Compensate] TA. II. 7. A.
 —ing. AS. III. 2.
 —that, [Whereas] Con.
 IV. 1.
Conſiderable, [Important.]
Conſideratenefs. Ha. IV. 1.
Conſideration.
 [Impulſive]
 [Reſpect]
 [Compensation]
Conſign, [Aſſign] RC. V. 1.
Conſiſt.
 [adj. p. Simultaneous]
 [Agree]
 —ence.
 Tactil Quality. Q. V. 5.
Conſiſtory.
 { Council }
 { Council (place) }
 ſp. Eccleſiaſtic.]
 ſp. Of Biſhops.]
Conſolation, [Comfort]
Conſolidate.
 [a. Wholenefs]
 [a. Cloſenefs]
Conſonant.
 [Congruous]
 Letter. D. I. 2. A.
Conſort.
 [Companion]
 [Harmony]
 —of Muſic, Q. III. 6. A.
Conſpicious.
 [adj. p. See (apt.)]
 [adj. Maniſeſt (augm.)]
Conſpire, [a. Faction]
Conſtable, [Subordinate adj. a.
 peace (Off.)]
Conſtancy. Ha. IV. 7.
Conſtellation, [Stars (aggr.)]
Conſternation.
 [Fear (augm.)]
 [Extasie]
 ſp. through Fear.]
Conſtipation.
 [Together-thruſting]
 [a. Cloſe]
Conſtitute.
 [a. Cauſe]
 [a. Efficient]
Conſtitution.
 [a. Efficient]
 [Appointment]
 [Law]
 [Edict]
 [Mixture]
 [Diſpoſition]
 [Temper of mind] NP. IV.
 [Temper of body] NP. V.
Conſtrain, [a. Coaction]
Conſtruction.
 [a. Effi-

[a. Efficient]
 [a. Interpret].
Consul, [Magistrate of City.]
Consult.
 [Together- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Consider} \\ \text{Counsel} \end{array} \right\}$]
 [Ask $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Take} \end{array} \right\}$ advice]
Consume, vid. *Consumption*.
Consummate.
 [a. Perfect]
 [a. Finish]
Consumption.
 [a. Decay (make)]
 [Diminish]
 [Spoil]
 [Destroy]
 [Corruption]
 Disease. S. II. 2. A.
 —of the Lungs. S. V. 3.
Contact.
 [Touch]
 [Contiguity]
Contagion. S. I. 1.
Contaminate, [Defile.]
Contein.
 [Comprehend] TA. II. 4.
 [Keep chaff]
Contemn. AS. II. 8. O.
Contemplate, [Meditate.] AS. II. 1. A.
Contemporary, [adj. Simultaneity.]
Contemprible, [adj. p. Contemn (apt.)]
Contend, [a. Contention.]
Content.
 [Capacity]
 [Contentation] Ha. I. 3.
 [Satisfaction] AS. III. 5.
Contentation. Ha. I. 3.
Contentiousness. Man. IV. 3. D.
Contest, [Contention in words]
Contexture, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weaving} \\ \text{Together—Joining} \end{array} \right\}$
Contignation, [Together joining of Floors.]
Contiguity. Sp. II. 1.
Continence, [Chastity]
Continent.
 [adj. Chastity]
 Land. W. III. 2.
Contingent. T. V. 7. O.
Continue.
 [a. Permanence]
 [a. Duration]
 [Stay]
 —ed
 —Quantity. TM. II.
Continual.
 [Permanent]
 [Perpetual]
Continuance.
 —of Place. Sp. II. 7.
 —of Time, [Permanence.]
 In—of Time.
 [After much Time]
 [At length]
Contrabanded, [Forbidden to be imported.]
Contract.
 [Together-draw]

[Bargain] RC. V.
 [Betrot]h
 [Obtain]
 —a disease, [adj. p. Disease.]
Contradiction. D. VI. 4. A.
Contradictory, [adj. Contradiction]
Contrary. T. V. 5. O.
Contribution.
 [Giving]
 [p. Proportionable]
 [p. Free.]
 [Tax]
Contrition, [Remorse]
Contrive. AS. III. 7.
Controle.
 [Observe $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Censure} \\ \text{Reprehend} \end{array} \right\}$ Faults]
 [Cohibit]
 —er, [adj. Cohibiting (Off.)]
Controversie.
 [Dispute]
 [Suit]
Contumacy.
 Constancy (Exc.) Ha. IV. 7. E.
 op. to Obedience Man. V. 8. D.
Contumely, [Affront.]
Contusion. O. IV. 1. A.
 [Bruise] S. I. 1. A.
Convey.
 [v. Way]
 [Lead]
 [Carry]
 [Send]
 —ance.
 [Carriage]
 [Sending]
 [Contrivement]
 [Alienating Writing]
Convene.
 [a. Citation]
 [v. Convention]
Convenience.
 Agreeableness. T. IV. O.
 [Congruity]
 [Expedience]
Convenient.
 [Congruous]
 [Expedient]
Conventicle, [Secret Convention (corr.)]
Convention. RC. III.
Converging. Mag. II. 7. D.
Conversant.
 [adj. Conversation]
 [Accustomed]
 [Expert]
Conversation. Man. A.
 Qualification for—Man. IV.
Convert.
 [Turn (make)]
 [Apply]
 [Profelyte] RE. III. 6.
 [Penitent] RE. II. 6. A.
 [Reform] RO. VI. 7.
Convex. Mag. III. 4. E.
Conviction. D. VI. 8. A.
 —by Law, [Prove Guilty.]
Convocation, [Convention Ecclesiastic.]

Convoy, [Travelling Guard.]
Convulsion, S. IV. 7.
Cook, [Cookery (mech.)]
 —ery. Pr. III. 1. A.
Cool, [Cold (dim.)]
 [a. Cold]
Coop, [Prison of Parallel Sticks]
 to—
 [Imprison]
 [Environ]
Cooper, [adj. Barrel (mec.)]
Cooperate, [Together-operate]
Coordinate, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Height} \\ \text{Of equal Degree} \end{array} \right\}$
Coot. Bi. VIII. 8.
Copal. Tr. VIII. 4. A.
Copartner.
 [Partner]
 [Accessary]
Cope.
 [Change]
 [Fight]
 [Prune]
 Priest's—
Copy.
 Original. T. II. 3.
 Set a—[a. T. II. 3.]
 Transcript. T. II. 3. O.
 —out. [a. T. II. 3. O.]
 —hold [Estate $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tenement} \end{array} \right\}$ for life]
Copious, [Abundant]
Copped.
 [Sharp topped]
 [adj. p. Point]
Copper.
 Metal. Met. I. 4.
 [Kettle]
Copperas, [Vitriol.] St. V. 2. A.
Coppis, [Place of Trees (dim.)]
Copula. D. II. 6.
Copulation, [Coition.]
Copulative, [Joining.]
Coracinus. Fi. IV. 2.
Coral. St. II. 6.
Cord. Pr. IV. 7. A.
Cordage, [Cord (kind)]
Cordial.
 [adj. Heart]
 [Heart-strengthening Medicine]
 [adj. Sincerity.]
Cordylus [Lizard (kind) having a tail annulated with scales.]
Core.
 [Heart (like) part]
 [Middle (part)]
 [p. Hardest part].
Coriander. HF. IV. 1. A.
Cork.
 Tree. Tr. V. 2. A.
 [Wood of Cork Tree]
 [Stopples of Cork wood]
Cormorant. Bi. IX. 5.
Corn.
 [Plant for adj. Bread]
 Standing—[Not-reaped]
 —field, [Field of—]
 —flagg. HL. IV. 6. A.
 [Seed for Bread]
 [Grain] PP. III. 6.
 —on the Toe. S. III. 6. A.
 D d d 2 [Pew]

[Powder] TM. VI. 4. A.
 To—[a. Powder] Pr. III.
 7. A.
 sp. with Salt.]
Cornel-tree, Tr. II. 3. A.
Cornelian, [Sardius] St. III. 3.
Corner.
 [Angle] Mag. III. 2. A.
 [Tooth] Mag. IV. 2.
 [Notch] Mag. IV. 2. O.
 —of the eye, [Dent—]
 [adj. Hiding (place)]
Cornet.
 Ensign, RM. III. 2. A.
 Music, [Bass pipe.]
Corollary, [Inference additional.]
Coronation, [Solemnity of a King
 (make.)]
Coroner, [Enquiring (Off.) of
 Murder.]
Coronet, [Head-environing, No-
 bility-sign, Ornament.]
Corporal, [adj. Body.]
 —of Soldiers, [Subordinate,
 adj. Watch (Off.)]
 —of a Ship RN. V. 2. A.
Corporation, RC. III. 7.
Corporeal [adj. W. I. Op.]
Corps, [Body.]
 —dugard, [Gard (aggr.)]
Corpulent.
 [Having great Body]
 [Fat (augm.)]
Correct.
 End or Effect.
 General.
 [Repair] TA. II. 9.
 [a. Right]
 [Mend] TM. I. 9. E.
 Moral.
 [Reform] RO. VI. 7.
 Means or Instrument.
 Words.
 [Reprehend] RO. V. 7. O.
 Deeds.
 [Punish] Ha. I. O.
 Chastise, RO. VI. 6.
Correlative, [Together-relative.]
Correspond.
 [a. Congruity]
 [a. Reciprocation]
 [adv. Re- } Congruity
 ciprocal } Friendship
 Known (make)
Corrival, [Rival]
Corroborate.
 [Strengthen]
 [Confirm]
Corrode, O. VI. 3.
Corrosive, [adj. a. Corroding
 (apt.)]
Corruption.
 General, { [a. Evil] T. III. 2. O.
 { [a. Worse] TM. I.
 (9. D.)
 By Admixtion.
 [Defiling] TM. V. 6. O.
 By Privation.
 Of its Being.
 [Destruction] AS. I. 4. O.
 Of its Usefulness.
 [Spoiling] TA. II. 9. O.

Natural.
 [Infection] S. I. 1.
 [Decay] NP. V. 4. O.
 [Putrefaction] NP. V. 2. O.
 Moral.
 General.
 [Unholiness] Ha. V. 2. O.
 [Vice] Man. I. 1. O.
 Special.
 [Unchastities] Man. II. 7. O.
 [Bribery] R. IV. 6.
Corset.
 [adj. Trunk (armour)]
 [Pike-man]
Cortex.
 —febrifugus *Peruvianus*, Tr.
 VII. 9.
 —*Winterianus*, Tr. VII. 9. A.
Coruscation.
 [Flame (imp.)]
 [Brightness]
 sp. Trembling (like.)
Cosmography, [Science of the
 World.]
Cost.
 [Expence]
 [Price]
Costard, [Apple.]
Costive, [adj. p. Binding.]
Costly, [adj. Cost (augm.)]
Costmary, [Ale-cost.] HF. II. 4.
Cottage, [House (dim.)]
Cotton.
 —tree, Tr. IV. 8.
 —cloth, Pr. IV. 4. A.
 —weed [Cudweed] HF. II. 5. A
Couch.
 [Contrive together]
 [adj. a. Prostrate.]
 sp. Shrinking]
 [a—Po. VI. 6. A.
 —weed, [Dogs grass] HL. III. 5. A
Covenant, [Paction.]
Covent, [House of Monks.]
Coventry Bell, HS. VII. 7.
Cover, [un-seen (make.)]
 Put over, O. II. 3.
 [a. Clothing] Pr. IV.
 —a book, [a. Book (mech.)]
 [a. Coition] AC. II. 5. A.
 [Un-seen (make)]
 [Conceal]
Coverlet, { Vest
 [Upper } Covering } of Bed.]
 { Hiding
Covert, { Protection } (place.)
 { Defence
Couverture, [Protection.]
Cover, [a. Desire.]
Covetousness, Man. III. 1. D.
Cough, Mo. IV. 5.
Cowie, [Birds (aggr.)]
Coul.
 [Tub]
 Monk's—[—head (vest.)]
Could, [Mood. II. 1.]
Coulter, [a. Ploughing iron (inst.)]
Council, RC. III. 5. A.
Counsel, [Advise.] RO. V. 4.
 keep—[a. Taciturnity.]
Count.
 Earl, [Third degree of Nobili-
 ty.]

to—
 [Esteem]
 [Reckon] TA. IV. 6.
 [a. Sum]
Countenance { (Habit.)
 [Face] { (Manner.)
 out of—[not knowing which
 way to look.]
 [Posed]
 [Ashamed]
 to—
 [Encourage]
 [adj. p. Reputation (make)]
Counter.
 [Mony (like) of base Metal]
 [Prison for { Offenders (dim.)
 { Debtors (dim.)]
 [adv. Contrary.]
 —bond, [Bond for indemnify-
 ing Surety.]
 —charge, [Accuse adv. Reci-
 procation.]
Counterfeit.
 [a. Likeness]
 [Imitate]
 sp. Fraudulently.]
 [a. seem (make)]
 [a. Feign]
 [a. Forge]
 [a. Hypocrisie]
Countermand, [Command contra-
 ry.]
Countermine, RM. I. 5. O.
Counterpane, [Opposite wall.]
Counterpane, [Upper (vest) for
 Counterpane, { Example.] (bed)
 [Other } Copy.]
Counterpoint, [Congruous part in
 Music.]
Counterpoise, [Oppositely weigh]
Counterpoison, [Medicin against
 poison.]
Counter-scarf, [Opposite Ram-
 pier.]
Counter-tenor, [High Mean]
Countervail, [Compensate equal-
 ly.]
Countess, [Earl (fem.)]
County, [Shire,]
Country.
 op. to Town, RC. III. 2.
 [Region] W. III. A.
 ones own—[Ones Nation
 (place)]
Country-man, vid. *Country*.
Couple.
 [Together-two]
 sp. Join'd.]
 [Necks—join- } Bonds.]
 ing } Armam.]
 [Unite]
 [Join-two]
 [a. Coition]
Courage, [Fortitude.]
Courier, [Messenger for dis-
 patch.]
Course.
 Subst.
 [Way]
 Water—[Stream]
 [Journey]
 [Running]
 [Hunt-

CR

CR

CR

[Hunting]
[Pursuit]
[Order]
[Series]
first—[—dishes (aggr.)]
[Turn]
[Sail]
[Custom]
words of—[adj. Customs words]
[Manner]
—of life { Doing } (man-
Living } ner.
Adj. [Profession]
Gross. Q. VI. 3. D.
[Sorry.] TM. I. 4. D.
Courser.
[adj. p. ride (apt) horse]
[Horse for running]
Courses. [Menstruum.] PG. I.
4. A.
Court.
—yard. Po. III. 3.
[King's Family] RC. III. 5.
[King's House]
[Judgment (place)]
[Judicial Convention]
—daies, [Daies of judicial
Convention.]
to—[a. Suitor]
Courteous. [adj. Courtesie.]
Courtesan. [Common Whore]
Courtesie.
Vertue.
[Civility] Man. IV. 7.
[Affability] Man. VI. 2.
Thing, [adj. a. Benefactor
(thing)]
Salutation. AC. V. 4. A.
Courtier.
[King's domestic.]
[adj. } Courtesie (augm.)
Complement (per-
son)]
Courtlines. [Complement (abstr.)]
Courtship. [Converse adj. Com-
plement (augm.)]
Cousen. RO. I. 5. A.
first—RO. I. 5.
to—[a. Fraud]
Cow. [Bull. Be. II. 1. (fem.)]
—with Calf, [Pregnant Cow.]
—heard, [adj. Cow (Off.)]
to—[a. Coward (make.)]
Cowardise. Man. I. 7. D.
Cowcumber. HS. VII. 3.
wild—HS. VII. 4. A.
Cowring. [Stooping]
Cowslip. HS. VIII. 1. A.
Cow wheat. HS. VIII. 8. A.
Coxcomb. [adj. Man. IV. 6. E.
(person.)]
Crab.
—fish. Ex. VI. 6.
Molucca—Ex. VI. 7. A.
Little—Ex. VI. 4.
—louse, [Crab (like)]
—tree, [Sour Apple-tree.]
Fruit, [Sour Apple.]
Crabbed.
[Austere face (manner)]
[Morose]

[Difficult]
Crack.
[Break]
sp. Incept.]
[Chink]
[Sound as of Breaking]
[Brag]
—brain'd, [Mad (dim.)]
Crackle. [Sound (freq.) of break-
ing (inc.)]
Cradle.
[Bedstead (dim.) adj. p. Vo-
lutation (apt.)]
Crafish. Ex. VI. 3.
Craft.
Cunning. Ha. VI. 2. E.
[Mechanic (art.)]
Crag. [Rough { Rock.]
(augm. } Rocky hill.)
Cram. [Fill (augm.)]
sp. by thrusting.]
Cramp. S. IV. 7. A.
—fish, [Torpedo.] Fi. II. 4.
—iron, [Iron hooks for join-
ing.]
Crane.
Bird. Bi. VIII. 1.
—fly. Ex. IV. 8.
—'s bill. HS. R. 5.
Machin, [Great lifting (ma-
chin.)]
Crank.
[Vigorous]
[adj. Mirth]
Cranny. [Chink.]
Crash.
[Break.]
[Sound of breaking]
[Fit]
Craitude.
[Thicknes] TM. II. 5.
[Density] Q. V. 3. E.
[Courseness]
Cratch. [Vessel in which Ox
feeds.]
Crave.
[a. Desire]
[Entreat]
[Petition]
Craven. [Coward.]
Cravingness. { Covetousness
Scrapingness }
Craw. [Stomach]
sp. of Bird.]
Crawling. { Creeping } Mo. I. 6.
Wriggling }
Craze. [Bruise.]
sp. the Superficies.]
Crazy. [adj. Sickness (apt.)]
Creak. [Acute sound of solid bo-
dies mutually rubbing.]
Cream. [Best Part.]
sp. of Milk.]
Create.
Proper. AS. I. 1.
[a. Efficient]
Creature. [adj. p. Create (thing)]
Credence. [Belief]
Credible. [adj. p. Believe (pot.)]
Credit.
[Believe] AS. II. 4.
[Esteem] AS. II. 8.

[Reputation] Ha. II. 4.
[Trust.] AS. III. 4.
Creditor. TA. IV. 7.
Credulity. Ha. III. 2. E.
—in Religion. Ha. V. 4. E.
Creed. [Epitome of adj. p. ought-
believe (things.)]
sp. in Christianity.]
Creek. [Bay (dim.)]
Creep.
Crawl. Mo. I. 6.
[Wriggle] Mo. I. 6. A.
as Ivy, [Grow contiguous.]
[a. Fawning]
—in, [Get in } Secretly.]
Gradually.]
Crescent. [Increasing-]
sp. Moon.]
Cresses.
garden.—HS. VI. 5.
Indian—HL. VI. 12.
Sciatica—HS. VI. 5. A.
Swines—HS. VI. 6. A.
Water—HS. IV. 15.
Winter—HS. IV. 7. A.
Crescet.
Supporting (jug.) for boiling
vess.]
—light, [Not-cover'd Lan-
tern.]
Crest.
[Comb] PP. V. 7.
—fallen, [Discouraged
(augm.)]
—of Helmet, [Comb
(like)]
—of Arms, [The Gen-
try (sign) upon the
head (armour.)]
[Mane] PP. VI. 4. A.
Crevin.
[Chink]
[Crafish]
Crew. [Companions (aggr.)]
Crewet. [adj. Glass-pot (dim.)]
Cry.
[Grief]
[Weep] AC. IV. 3. O.
Vocal.
[Exclaim] AC. III. 3.
—out, [a. Parturition (inc.)]
—out } [Accuse } public-
upon } [Blame } ly.
—mercy, [Entreat for par-
don.]
—quittance, [compensate]
Proclaim, [a. Cryer.]
Crib.
Pinch]
[Penurious (person)]
[Oxe's Eating (place)]
Crick. [Pricking] AC. II. 7.
sp. through Cold]
Cricket. Ex. II. 2.
Fen—[Eye-churr.] Ex. II.
2. A.
Crier. R. I. 5. A.
Crime. R. III.
—not-capital. R. IV.
Crimson. [Red adj. blood (like.)]
[augm.]
Cringe. Congee { (freq.)
Crip-

CR

CR

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Cripple, [adj. p. Impotence in Limbs.]
Crisis, [adj. } (time)
 Judgment } (sign)
Crisping, [Curling.] O. V. 5. A.
Critic, [Judge of words]
Critical, [adj. Judge (apt.)]
Crochet, vid. *Crotchet*.
Crocodile. Be. VI. 3.
Crocus. HL. IV. 7. A.
Croft, [Field (dim.)]
Croke.
 [a. } Toad } (voice)
 Raven }
 As the Bowels, [Sound through wind enclosed.]
Crone, [adj. Decrepit person.]
Crook.
 a—
 [adj. Crookedness (thing) Mag. III. 1. O.
 [Hook]
 [Saddle of sticks curved upward.]
 to—
 [adj. a. Bend]
 [adj. p. crooked (make)
 [Hook (make)
Crookedness. Mag. III. 1. O.
Crop.
 —of Bird, [first Stomach—]
 —of Corn, [adj. p. Heap (aggr.)—]
 to—[Off. } pluck.]
 { tear.]
 { break.]
Crozier, [adj. Bishop's Staff.]
Cross.
 Figure or Site.
 [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
 [Transverse] Mag. II. 8. D.
 —cloth, [adj. Transverse forehead (vest.)]
 to—a River, [To go over a River.]
 Decussated. Mag. IV. 4. A.
 —of wood, &c.
 [adj. Crucifying (jug)
 —&c.]
 sp. adj. Cross (fig.)
 [Image of adj. Crucifying (jug.)]
 to—himself, [To a. Cross (sign) upon—]
 —bow. RM. V. 4. A.
 —way, [adj. Cross-way]
 Quality.
 transcendent.
 [Contrary]
 [Opposite]
 moral.
 [Perverse]
 [Contentious]
 [Morose]
 [Disobedient]
 Event (corr.) [adversary]
 of action.
 to—[Frustrate.]
 of instrument.
 to—[Spoil]
 sp. with transverse line.]
Crossbill. Bi. IV. 5. A.

Crosswort. HL. IX. 8. A.
Crotchet.
 [Hook (dim.)]
 [adj. Music Letter]
 [Invention (corr.)]
 [a. Craft (dim.)]
Crouch.
 [Stoop] AC. VI. 4.
 sp. Adoration (sign.)
 [Fawn]
Croud.
 Throng, [Together-thrusted (aggr.)]
 Fiddle, [Music (instr.) adj.]
 P. } strike } with Bow
 { sound }
Crow.
 Bird. Bi. I. 5. A.
 —'s foot. HF. IX. 4.
 Instrument, [adj. iron adj. lifting (instr.)]
 to—
 [a. Cock (voice)
 [a. Triumph (voice)
 [a. Boast (corr.)]
Crown.
 Diadem, [Head-environing Kingship (sign) Ornament]
 —of the head, [Top—]
 —imperial. HL. IV. 1.
 Money, [5 shillings (aggr.)]
Crucible, [Vessel for melting of metals by Fire.]
Crucifix. R. V. 8.
Crucifix, [Image of Christ crucified.]
 (boil'd } Pr.
 Crude, [not } prepared } III.
 { digested } O.
Cruelty. Man. I. 5. D.
Cruet, [Small Glass (vess.) for oil, &c.]
Crum, [Powder]
 —of bread, [adj. Inside (part)—]
Crumble, [Crumbs (make)
Crump, [Sinew-contracted.]
 —foot, [Shrunk—]
 —shoulder, [Prominent—]
Crumpled. HC. VI. 3. A.
Crupper.
 [Rump]
 [Hinder stay of Saddle]
 [adj. Rump (armam.)]
Cruse.
 [Bottle (dim.) of Glass.]
 to—[a. Scout.]
 sp. for Booty.]
Crushing, [Bruising.]
 sp. by Compression.]
Crust.
 —of Shell-fish. PP. IV. 2. A.
 —of Bread, [Out-side—]
 sp. Hard.]
Crustaceous [adj. PP. IV. 2. A.]
Crutch.
 [fig. T] Mag. IV. 4.
 Staff of lame (person)
Cryptography, [Secret writing
Crystal. St. II. 4. (art.)
Cu.
 [Sign]

[Beginning (sign)
 [Foot (armam.) for Ox]
Cub } Bear } (young.)
 { Fox } (dim.)
Cube. Mag. III. 5. O.
Cubeb.
Cubit.
 Limb. PG. V. 2.
 Measure, [Length from Elbow to fingers top.]
Cucking-stool, [adj. a. Diving (jug.) of Scolds.]
Cuckold, [Husband of Adulteress]
Cuckoo. Bi. I. 3.
 —flower. HS. IV. 15. A.
Cuckquean, [Wife of Adulterer]
Cucumber. HS. VII. 3.
Cud, [Upper Stomach.]
 chew the— [Again-masticate, adj. p. pret. Swallowed (thing.)]
Cudgel.
 [Staff]
 [Club (dim.)]
 [Cudgelling (instr.)]
 —ing. R. VI. 2. A.
Cudwort. HF. II. 5. A.
Cuff, [Ornament for Hand-wrist.]
 to—[Strike with folded hand.]
Cuirase. [adj. Trunk (armor.)]
Cull, [Elect] sp. to have.]
Cullis, [Broth of Poultry.]
Culpable, { Blame
 { adj. p. } Reprehend } (apt.)
Cultivate, [Manure.]
Culture, [Manure.]
Culver, [Pigeon]
Culverin, [Great Ordnance (kind)]
Cumber.
 [a. Burthen]
 [a. Trouble]
 [a. Hinder]
Cummin. HF. V. 7. A.
Cunctation. Ha. IV. 1. E.
Cunny. Be. III. 4.
Cunning.
 [Art]
 [Craft]
Cup. Pr. V. 9. A.
 —beaver. [adj. Cup (Off.)]
 —of a flower. PP. II. 8.
 to—Mo. IV. 7. A.
Cupboard [Table } sp. for
 [Box } Cups]
Cur, [Dog of ignoble breed, good only to accompany.]
Curasier, [Armed (perf.) Horseman.]
Curate, { adj. Parish }
 { Subordinate } Priest
 { Instead- }
Curb.
 [Cohibiting (part) of Bridle]
 [Cohibiting (augm.) Bridle]
 to—[Cohibit]
Curdle, [Coagulate.]
Cure, [Re health]
 —of Souls, [Officership for Souls.]
Curiosity. [Per-

CU

CU

DA

[Perfection]
 [Excellence]
 [Beauty (augm.)]
 [Diligence (augm.)]
 op. to Science. Ha. VI. 1. E.
 [Niceness] Man. II. 6. E.
 [Intemperance. Man. II. O.
 as to { Ornaments
 Dainties]
Curlew. Bi. VIII. 9.
Curling. O. V. 5. A.
Cur. vid. *Cur.*
Currants. Sh. I. 1. A.
Current.
 Subst.
 [Stream]
 Adj.
 [Genuine]
 [Perfect]
 [Approved]
 [Adj. Custom] RC. IV. 1. A.
 [Common] TM. IV. 6. A.
 [Ordinary] TM. V. 3.
 Year—[—present]
Curry.
 [Comb] O. V. 9. O.
 sp. Horse.
 —combe, [adj. Combing (inst.)
 for Horse.]
 [Prepare Leather.]
 —favour.
 [Fawn for—]
 [Endeavour (corr.) for—]
Curryish [Dog (like.)]
Curse.
 Action of God. AS. I. 3. O.
 Action of man.
 [Excommunicate]
 [Imprecate]
Curfy. AC. V. 4. A.
Curfory.
 [Swift]
 [Rash]
 [Slight]
Curst.
 [Execrable]
 [Fierce] NP. IV. 4. O.
 [Angry] Man. I. 9. D.
 [Morose]
Curtain.
 [Shadowing (vest) before-
 adj. hang (apt)
 sp. about Bed.]
Curtal.
 [Off-cut Tail]
 [adj. a. Brevity]
Curtesan. [Common adj. Forni-
 cator (fem.)]
Curtle-ax. [Short Sword.]
Curve. [Crooked.] Mag. III. 1. O.
Curvet. [Go leaping.]
Cushion. Po. VI. 5. A.
Cush. [Point.] Mag. IV. 2.
Custard. [Pie of Milk and Eggs,
 &c.]
Custody.
 [Keeping]
 [Garding]
 [Imprisonment]
Custom.
 Use. RC. IV. 1. A.
 [Habit]
 [Manners]

[Tribute upon Merchandize.]
 —er.
 In buying or selling. RO. IV. 6.
Cut.
 Discontinue.
 sp. by edged (thing) inter-
 pos'd.
 Body, sp. Consistent. Mo. VI. 7.
 Earth.
 [Dig]
 water—[Furrow for—]
 [Plough]
 Stone, &c.
 [Carve]
 [Grave]
 Plant.
 [Fell]
 [Prune]
 Animal.
 [Wound]
 horse—s [-wounds him-
 self.]
 [Un—a. Testicle]
 Parts excrementitious.
 [Pare]
 [Shave]
 [Clip]
 Flesh, &c.
 [Mince]
 [Chip]
 [Slice]
 [Slash]
 Plain or Line, [a. Interse-
 tion.]
 Room, [a. Partition]
 —a caper, [Leap with Leggs
 trembling (like.)]
 Hurt.
 Sense.
 —ing, { [Acrimonious.]
 [Intense]
 Minde.
 [a. Grief } (augm.)
 [a. Anger }
 Estate, [a. Fraud.]
 Diminish.
 [a. Short]
 [Dispatch]
 Separate.
 —off, [a. Separate.]
 [Excommunicate.]
 [Destroy:]
 —purse, [Thief]
 —throat, [Murderer.]
 [Lot]
Cuticle. [Skin. PG. II. 3. outer-
 most]
Cutler.
 [Sword (mech.)]
 [Fabrile (mech.) of cutting
 (instr.)]
 { [Robber.]
Cutter, { [Swaggerer]
Cuttle-fish Ex. IX. 2.
 Lesser—Ex. IX. 2. A.
Cycle.
 —of Sun, [Revolution of 28
 years, in which the Do-
 minical Letter returns to
 be the same.]
 —of Moon, [Revolution of 19
 years, in which the same

Lunations return.]
Cygnets. [Swan (young.)]
Cylinder. Mag. III. 6.
Cylindroides. Ex. VII. 3.
Cymbal. [Round brazen Music
 (instr.)]
Cynical.
 [adj. Dog (like.)]
 [Morose]
Cypress. Tr. V. 6.

D.

Dabble. [Move (freq.) in wet
 (thing.)]
Dabchick [Dydapper] Bi. VIII. 7.
Dace. Fi. IX. 10.
Daffadil. HL. IV. 4.
Dag. [Gun (dim.)]
Dagger. [Short Sword (dim.)]
Daggle. [adj. a. Durt (dim.)
 sp. the Margin.]
Day.
 24 hours. Mea. V. 5.
 holy—[adj. Festivity.]
 to—[In this—]
 Time of Light. Mea. V. 6.
 —break, [Day (inc.)]
 —time, [Day (time.)]
 broad—[adj. { Perfect
 Manifest }--]
 far—[Late in the—]
 [Victory] RM. II. 1. E.
Days-man. [Arbitrator.]
Daily. [adj. daies (segr.)]
Dainty. [Nice]
 —s, [Sustenance extraordina-
 ry.] Pr. II.
Dairy.
 [adj. Milk (kind.)]
 [adj. Milk (room.)]
Dale. [Valley.]
Dally.
 [Playing] O. O.
 [a. Fondness] Man. VI. 7. O.
 [a. Wanton] NP. IV. 3. O.
 [Protract] TA. III. 5. O.
Dam.
 [Parent (fem.)]
 { Impedient
 adj. Stay (make } ridge]
 to—{ adj. a. Impedi- } with
 up { a. Stay (ent } ridge]
 Dame, { adj. Noble } fem.]
 { adj. Gentle }
 Mistress, [Master (tem.)]
Dammage.
 [Loss]
 [Hurt]
Dammask. [Fine Linnen of Da-
 mascus]
 to—[a. Damascus (manner.)]
Damn.
 as God—Ha. I. 4. O.
 as man—[Condemn.]
Damnifie. [a. Dammage.]
Damofel. [Young Celchs (fem.)]
Damp.
 Subst.
 —fiery

DA

—fiery. El. I. 7.
 —watery. El. II. 5. A.
 Adj. [Moist] Q. V. 2. (dim.)
Damfin, [Plum adj. Damascus]
Dancing. Mo. V. 5.
Dandelion. HF. III. 12. A.
Dandiprat, [Little (dim.) man.]
Dandle, [Shaking (dim.) in ones arms.]
Dandraf, [Scurf of the head.]
Daneswort. HS. IX. 9.
Danger. T. V. 3. O.
Dangle, [Hang swinging.]
Dank, [Moist] Q. V. 2.
Dapper, [Little nimble]
Dapple. Q. II. 7. A.
Dare.
Fish [Dase] Fi. IX. 10.
Venture.
 [adj. Fortitude]
 [adj. Bold] AS. V. 8.
 —not, [Fear]
 [Challenge] RM. I. 2.
 —larks, [a. Fear (make.)]
Darkness.
 to the Sight. Q. I. 1. D.
 to the Understanding. D. III. 9. O.
Darling, [Most beloved]
Darn, [Sow knitting (like.)]
Darnel. HL. III. 5.
Dart. RM. V. 5.
Meteor. El. I. 4. A.
Dase. Fi. IX. 10.
Dash.
 Action.
 [Motion (imp.)]
 sp. Fluid against hard.
 or Hard against fluid.
 [Cast] Mo. VI. 2.
 [Strike] Mo. VI. 4.
 [Write (imp.)]
 [Mixture]
 sp. with worfe.]
 Effect.
 [a. Fall]
 [a. Hurt]
 [Break]
 [Scatter parts (dim.)]
 [Spoil]
 [Destroy]
 [adj. } Shame } (make)
 [adj. } Despair }
Daftard, [Coward.]
Date.
Fruit. Tr. II. 4. A.
Time. Sp. I. 5.
 out of— [Old } (exc.)
 [Late }
Daub, vid. *Dawb*.
Daucus, [Wild Carret]
Daughter, [Child (fem.)]
 —in Law.
 [Child (fem.) by Affinity.]
 { Husband's } Daughter
 { Wife's }
 [Sons Wife]
Daunt.
 [Fear (make)]
 [Discourage]
Daw. Bi. I. 6.
Dawb.

DE

[Plastering]
 [Smearing]
 [Defiling by Smearing]
 [Bribing]
Dawl, [Dull with weariness.]
Dawning, [Morning (incept.)]
Dazy. HF. II. 3. A.
 great—HF. III. 3.
 blew—HF. II. 14.
Dazle, [a. Dull with Light (exc.)]
Deacon. RE. II. 5. A.
Dead { deprived } Being.
 { Wanting } Power.
 —Being.
 [adj. pret. Dying]
 —pay, [pay } of the
 —place, [place } Dead.]
 [Not-adj. living]
 —Power.
 Natural [Impotent]
 Sense.
 [num'd]
 [extasied] sp. with fear.
 —asleep } [Dead (like)
 —drunk } through
 { Sleep }
 { Drunkenness }
Vigor, [Dull]
Strength, [Weak.]
Transcendent, [Remifs.]
 —Action.
 Motion.
 —water, [adj. Pool—]
 Affecting the Sense.
 Sight.
 —Colour, [Remifs.—]
 Hearing.
 —of the night, [Quiet (time)—]
 Taste } Q. IV. 6. O.
 Smell }
 Feeling.
 —cole, [Unfired—]
 —wall, [adj. Yielding Q. VI. 1.—]
 —nettle, [Archangel]
Deadly.
 (adj. Dying (make)
 [Not-adj. p. end (pot.) until death]
Deafness. NP. III. 2. O.
Deal.
 do [adj. Action]
 [a. Conversation]
 [a. Business] sp. (merc.)
 —between, [a. Mediator.]
 distribute, [Give (segr.)]
 a—
 [Quantity]
 [Fir board]
Dean.
 [Chief of Bishop's Assessors]
 [College (Off.)]
Dear.
 [adj. p. Love (augm.)]
 [adj. Price (augm.)]
Dearn, [Sow knitting (like.)]
Dearth, [Scarcity.] TM. I. 2. D.
Death.

DE

Proper. AC. I. 7. O.
 Put to—
 [adj. a. Die (make)
 [a. Punishment capital]
 [Cessation]
 [Decay]
Death-watch. Ex. V. 6.
Debarr, [a. Impedient.]
Debase, [a. { lowness } (make)
 [a. { meanness }
Debate.
 [a. Contention]
 [a. Dispute]
Debauch, { Vice }
 { Sensuality } (make)
 [adj. { Riotousness }
Debilitate, [a. Weakness.]
 { Vice }
Deboist, adj. { Sensuality }
 { Riotousness }
Debonair.
 [adj. Temper. NP. II. (perf.)]
 [Sprightly]
 [Merry]
Debt. TA. IV. 7. O.
Decad, [Ten]
Decalogue, [the Ten Commands of God.]
Decaying. NP. V. 4. O.
Decease. AC. I. 7. O.
Deceive.
 [a. Fraud]
 [a. Error (make)
 [Frustrating]
 sp. ones Expectation]
 [doe { Beside- } expecta-
 { Contra- } tion.]
December, [Twelfth month.]
Decent. T. V. 2.
Deception, vid. *Deceive*:
Decide.
 [a. Sentence]
 [Finish]
 sp. Suit]
Decimation, [Tenthing]
Decipher.
 { interpret } obscure Chara-
 { Explain } cters.]
 { read }
 [Un-conceal]
Deck, [Floor of Ship.]
 to—[a. Ornate (make.)]
Declaim, [a. Oration { for. }
 { against. }
Delare.
 [Interpret]
 [Shewing]
 [a. Manifest]
 [a. Public]
 —for, [Own publicly.]
Declension, [Changing (manner of the ends of Nouns)]
Decline.
 [a. Diverge]
 —ing Dial, [Erect Plain whose Surface is not situa-
 ted toward North or South.]
 [Avoid]
 [Decay]
 —ing age. Mea. VI. 3. A.
 —a Noun, [a. Declension.]
 De-

Declivity.

[Obliqueness]
sp. Downward verging]

Decoction.

[Boiling]
[Boil'd (thing)
sp. Infusion]

Decoy. Po. I. 6. A.**Decorum,** [Decency]**Decrease,** [Diminish]**Decree.**

[Purpose]
[Sentence]
[Edict]

Decrement.

[Diminution]
[Loss]

Decrepid, [adj. p. Stooping.]

sp. with Age.]
—age. Mea. VI. 4. A.

Decretal, [adj. Decree.]**Decuple,** [Ten-fold]**Decussation,** [Crossing] Mag. IV. 4. A.**Dedicate.**

As to God, [Consecrate.] RE, V. 1.

As to Man, { Honour
[Give to the } Patronage }
of— }

Deduce, [a. Illation.]**Deduct,** [a. Ablatum.]**Deed.**

[Action.] T. I. 7.
in very— [Truly]
[Writing] RC. VI. 5.

Deem.

[a. Opinion]
[a. Thought]

Deep, whose bottom is far from Natural. (its top.)

as the whole.
deep. [adj. TM. II. 3.]

the— [Sea]
thick. [adj. TM. II. 5.]

Six— [Six in file]
as a part.

[adj. Inward]
—colour, [Dark (dim.)—]

—Sound. Q. III. 1. D.
—Notion { [hidden]
[obscure]

[adj. under]
[adj. bottom]

Transcendental, [adj. Intense]
—sleep, [Sleep (int.)]

Deer.

fallow—Be. II. 4.
red—Be. II. 3.

Deface.

[Un- a. Figure]
[Spoil]

[a. Deform]
[Destroy]

Defalk, [a. Ablatum]**Defame.**

[adj. Infamy (make)
[a. Calumny]

Default, [Defect]

—of appearance, [Not appear-
ance.]

Defeat.

[Frustration]

[Overthrow]

Defecation..

[a. Pure (make)
[Un-wor't part.]

Defect. TM. I. 3. D.**Defection.**

[Apostasie]
[Rebellion]

Defence, vid. **Defend.****Defend.**

Oppose. RM. I. 1. O.
Protection. RO. VI. 5.
[a. Prisoner] RJ. I. 3. O.
[a. Defendant] RJ. I. 4. O.
[a. Advocate] RJ. I. 7.

Defendent. RJ. I. 4. O.**Defensive,** [adj. Defend.]

—arms. RM. V. 1. A.

Defer.

[a. Late (make)
—before Action, [Respite]
—in Action, [Protract.]

Deference, [Respect.]**Defy.** RM. I. 2. O.**Deficient.** TM. I. 3. D.**Defile.** TM. V. 6. O.

[a. Vice.]
[adj. Vice (make)
[a. Unchast]

Define.

[a. Definition]
[a. Sentence]

Definite.

[Finite]
[Express]

Definition. D. IV. 3.**Definitive.**

[Express]
[adj. a. Sentence]
[adj. Finishing]

Deflower. [a. Fornication]**Defluxion.**

[Distilling]
[Catarrh]

Deformity. NP. V. 6. O.**Defray.**

[Disburse]
[Pay]

Defraud, [a. Fraud]**Defunct,** [adj. a. pret. Dying.]**Degenerate.**

[Not-ancestor (like)
[Spurious]

Degrade. RJ. VI. 8.**Degree.** T. VI. 6.

—of person. RC. I.
—in University, [Graduate
(thing)]

Measure. Mea. I. 9.

Dehort. [Dissuade]**Deject.**

[Down-cast]
[a. Sorrow]

[a. Despair]

Deify, [a. God (make)]**Deign,** [a. Condescension.]**Deity,** [God (abstr.)]**Delay.**

[a. { Late } (make)
[a. { Slow } (make)
disposition, [Cunctation]

—before Action, [Respite]

—in Action [Protract]

Delectation. AS. IV. 7.**Delegate.**

[adj. p. Substitute (person)
{ Put
[Instead— { Sent } (per-
Judging } son.)

Deliberate. AS. III. 1.**—ness.**

[Considerateness] Ha. IV. 1.
[Slowness] NP. V. 9. O.

Deliberation, vid. **Deliberate.**

with— { [Considerately]
[Slowly]

Delicate.

[adj. a. Delight (apt.)
[adj. Pr. II.]
Tender, [adj. NP. IV. 7. O.]
[Over-neat] Man. II. 6. E.
—s, [adj. Pr. II. (thing)]

Delicious, { Delectation } (aug.)

[adj. { Pleasure }

Delight. AS. IV. 7.**Delineate.**

[a. Line]
[a. Description. D. IV. 3.]
sp. by Lines]

Delinquent.

[Guilty]
[Prisoner]

Delirium.

[Dotage] NP. II. 2. O.
[Frenzy] S. IV. 1.

Deliver, [Motion (met.) of
the { Possession of } a thing]
{ Power over }
from one person to ano-
ther.]

—things. TA. IV. 13.

as Intrusting, [Deposite]

as Paying, [Pay]

as Disclaiming, [Resign]

—words { Fact, [Narration]
of { Doctrin, [a. Teacher]

—immediately.

—by Mouth, [Speak]

—by Pen [Write.]

—mediately, [Tradition]

RE. VI. 1. A.

—from better to worse]

Passively.

[Dereliction] AS. I. 5. O.

Actively.

Involuntary, [Yielding]

Voluntary, [Betraying]

—from worse to better]

Temporal. [AS. I. 5.]

Preventing.

[Preserve]

[a. Escape]

Remedying.

[Un-captivate]

[Un-flave]

[Un-imprison]

[a. Parturition]

to be—ed, [Parturition]

Eternal, [Redemption.] AS.

I. 7.

Delve, [Dig.]

Delude, [Deceive]

Deluge, [Over-flowing.]

E e e

Delusion,

Delusion, vid. Delude.

Demand.

- to know, [a. Question.]
- to have. TA. IV. 2. O.
- as Price. RC. VI. 2. A.

Demean.

[Land which the Lord of the Manor uses.]

[a. Demeanour]

Demeanour. AC. V.

Demerit.

[Worthy (abstr.)]

[Earning]

Demi, [Half]

Demi-cannon.

Demi-god, [God (dim.)]

Demi-lance.

Demise. RC. V. 5.

Demiss.

[Low]

[Humble]

[Abject]

Democracy, [Government by the People.]

Demolish [a. Ruin.]

Demon, [Spirit] sp. Devil]

Demoniac, [Inhabited by Devils.]

Demonstrate.

[Shew]

[a. Certain by Argument]

Demur.

Hesitate. AS. IV. 3. O.

[Ask more } for considering
time } before answer-
(ing.)

Demure.

[Grave]

[Formal]

Den, [Cavity under- adj.
ground]

Lion's } — [Lion's } (house)
&c. } &c. }

Deny, D. VI. 2. O.

self—Ha. V. 3.

Denison, [Admit- } Nation.]

ted member of } Corporati-
(on)

Denominate, [adj. p. Name
(make.)]

Denote, [a. Meaning.]

Denounce.

[Publish]

[Threaten]

Density. Q. V. 3. E.

Dent. Mag. IV. 3. O.

Dentex. Fi. V. 5. A.

Dentifrice, [Teeth-cleansing
(thing.)]

sp. Powder.]

Deodand, [adj. p. ought Almsgi-
ving (thing)]

Depart.

[Go] TA. VI. 1. O.

[From-go]

[Die]

Dependent.

Op. to Absolute. TM. IV. 3. O.

Op. to Patron. RO. III. 5. O.

Deplorable.

[adj. a. Grief (apt)]

[adj. Misery (augm.)]

Deplorate, [adj. p. Despair.]

Deplore.

[Sorrow (aug.) for]

[Shew sorrow (aug.) for]

Depopulate, [Un-people.]

Deportation, [Carrying into Ex-
ile]

Deportment, [Demeanour]

Depose.

[Down } Put
} Lay }

[a. Privative]

—from Dignity, [Degrade]

—from Office, [Incapacitate]

—from Orders, [Deprive]

[Swear] sp. before Magistrate]

Deposite. RC. V. 1. A.

Deprave, [a. Evil make.]

Deprecate. RO. V. 3. A.

Depreciate.

[Un-a. valor]

[Diminish the worth]

Depression.

Down-forcing. O. I. 1. O.

[Shallowness] TM. II. 3. O.

Deprive.

[a. Privative]

—of Possession, [Un-pos-
sels.]

—of orders. RE. V. 2. O.

Depth, vid. Deep. TM. II. 3.

Depuration.

[a. Pureness]

[Un- } a. Scum]

[Un- } a. Sediment]

Deputy, [adj. Substitute (person)]

Dereliction.

[Abandoning] TA. II. 2. O.

—to Evil. AS. I. 5. O.

Deride, [Mock.] RJ. IV. 9. A.

Derision, [Mocking.] RJ. IV.
9. A.

Derive, [a. Derivative]

Derivative. TM. IV. 1. O.

Derogate.

[From-take]

[Diminish]

sp. { Praise.]

{ Reputation]

Descant, [a. Paraphrase.]

Descend, [Down-ition.]

Descendent. RO. I. 1. O.

Descent.

[Down-ition.]

as of Ground, [Down-obli-
quity]

[Descendent. RO. I. 1. O.]

(abstr.)

[Extraction]

Descry.

[See (inc.)]

[Finde by Sight]

sp. From far.]

Describe, [a. Description.]

Description. D. IV. 3. A.

Desert.

Merit.

[adj. Worthy { (thing)
} (abstr.)]

[adj. p. Earn (thing.)]

Wilderness.

[Not-inhabited]

[Not-inhabitable country]

[Banker] Pr. II. 1. A.

to—[Forlake]

Desertion [Forsaking]

Deserve.

[a. Worthy]

[a. Earn]

Designing.

Internal. TA. III. 1.

External [Appoint]

Desire.

In Affection. AS. V. 5.

In Words. [Intreat] RO. V. 3.

Desist. AS. IV. 6. O.

Desk.

[Supporting (jug.) for Book]

[Box to write upon]

Desolate.

[Solitary (augm.)]

[Not-inhabited]

[adj. Grief (augm.)]

Despair.

Affection. AS. V. 8. O.

Sin. Ha. V. 5. O.

Desperate.

[adj. p. Despair.]

[Rash (augm.)]

Desperation.

Affection. AS. V. 8. O.

Sin. Ha. V. 5. O.

Despicable.

[adj. p. Contempt (apt)]

[Sorry]

Despise, [Contemn]

Despite.

[Contempt]

[Malignity]

[Done (thing) for to anger
one.]

[Affront]

Despondency, { (inc.)

[Despair,] { (dim.)

Destine.

[a. Purpose]

[a. Fate.]

Destiny, [Fate]

Destitute.

[adj. Defect]

[adj. p. Forsake]

Destroy, [a. Destruction]

Destruction.

Action of God. AS. I. 4. A.

[Spoiling]

Desuetude, [Un-a. custom.]

Dereft.

[Discover]

[Un-conceal]

[Manifest]

Derein.

[Hold]

—unjustly. RJ. IV. 3. A.

[Stay (make)]

Determine.

[Finish]

[a. Desist]

—the Liberty of the Will.

AS. IV. 8. O.

—by ones own [a. Purpose]

AS. IV. 3.

—by anothers [Sentence]

RJ. II. 5. A.

Deterre. RO. V. 5. O.

Detest.

[Loath

DI

DI

DI

[Loath (augm.)]
 [Hate (augm.)]
Detraſt.
 [a. Ablatum]
 ſp. From Reputation.]
 [Under-ſay] Man. IV. 1. D.
 [Calumny]
Detriment.
 [Loſs]
 [Diminiſhing]
Devaſtation.
 [Deſtruction]
 [Spoiling]
Deveſt. ſ un-a. clothe]
Deviate, ſ a. privativenes]
 [Wander]
 [Err]
Devil. W. I. 2. O.
 —'s bit. HF. II. 13. A.
 —'s dirt, [adj. Vitriol earth]
 —'s milk, [Spurge.] HS. V. 2.
Deviliſh, [adj. Devil.]
Deviſe.
 [Invent]
 [Contrive]
 By Will, [Bequeath]
 [Feign]
 [Forge]
 a—
 [adj. Craft (thing)]
 [Stratagem]
 [Poſy]
Devoir.
 [Endeavour]
 [Duty]
Devolve.
 [Succesſive } to— { Putting]
 [Final } Ition]
Devoted.
 [adj. p. Vow]
 [Conſecrated]
 [adj. Zeal]
Devotion.
 [Worſhip (hab.)]
 [Zeal]
Devour.
 [a. Ravenous. NP. IV.
 5. O.]
 [a. Glutton]
 [Eat } up all]
 [Eat } greedily]
Devout, [adj. Devotion.]
Dew. El. III. 3. A.
 —claw, [adj. Heel-claw.]
 —grafs, [Grafs (kinde) a.
 Seed (apt) millet
 (like)]
 —lap, [Looſe ſkin of the
 neck.]
Dexterity.
 [Agility]
 [Art. (perf.)]
Die.
 [v. Death.] vid. Death.
 a. Colour. O. V. 3. A.
 a—[adj. Dicing (inſtr.)]
Diabetes, [Diſeaſe of Piſſing (exc.)]
Diabolical, [adj. Devil. W. I.
 2. O.]
Diadem, [Head-environing King
 (ſign) Ornament.]
Diagonal. Ma. II. 3.

Diagram, [Lined } figure.]
 [picture.]
Dial.
 [Time-ſhewing (inſtr.)]
 ſp. By ſhadow.]
Dialeſt, [Language (manner.)]
Dialogue, { Diſcourſe } al-
 { Conference } tern.]
Diameter. Ma. II. 5.
Diamond.
 Stone. St. IV. 1.
 Figure, [Square]
 ſp. of not-right Angles.]
Diaper, [Linen]
Diaphanous, [Transparent]
Diaphoretic, [adj. a. Sweet
 (make)]
Diaphragm. PG. VI. 3.
Diary, [Narration of days (ſegr.)]
Diarrhea. S. VI. 6.
Dibble, [adj. Setting (inſtr.)]
Dicacity, [Loquacity.]
Dice, [adj. Mo. V. 1. A. (inſtr.)]
 to play at—Mo. V. 1. A.
 —ore.
Dichotomy, [Diviſion into two.]
Dicker, [Ten ſkins of Leather.]
Dilate, AC. III. 6.
Diftator, [Chief adj. Authority
 (Off.)]
Dictionary, [Book for words.]
Didapper, [Dabchick] Bi. VIII. 7.
Dier.
 [adj. Dying (art.)]
 —'s weed. HF. I. 11.
Diet.
 [Regulated viſual (manner)]
 [Council] R. J. III. 5. A.
Differ, [v. Difference.]
Difference.
 Proper. T. IV.
 [Diverſity] T. III.
 [Diſſent]
 [a. Contention]
 making a—
 [Diſtinction]
 [Partiality]
Difficult. T. V. 4. O.
Diffident. AS. V. 7. O.
Diffuſe.
 [Spread]
 [Infect]
Dig. O. III. 1.
Digeſt.
 Natural. AC. I. 5. A.
 Chymic. O. VI. 5.
 [a. Order]
Dight.
 [Clothing]
 [Adorning]
Digit.
 [Inch]
 [Inch (like)]
Digniſe, [a. Dignity.]
Dignity.
 [Worthineſs] T. IV. 6.
 High degree. Ha. II. 5.
Digreſſion. D. V. 9. A.
Dike.
 [Ditch]
 [Gutter]
 [Furrow]

Dil. HF. V. 1. A.
Dilacerate, [Tear]
Dilapidate.
 [Ruin]
 [Suffer to decay]
Dilate.
 [a. Ereadth]
 [a. Ampliation]
Dilatory, [adj. Delay]
Dilemma, [Argument adj. a. re-
 tort (apt.) againſt both anſwers]
Diligence. Ha. IV. 5.
 Double—Ha. IV. 5. E.
Dilling, [adj. p. Favour (aug.)]
Dilucidate, [Interpret.]
Dilute, [Remiſs.]
Dim.
 [Blind (dim.)]
 [Dark (dim.)]
 —neſs.
 [Sight { (Corr.)
 { (Dim.)]
 op. to brightneſs. Q. I. 3. O
Dimension. Ma. I.
 [a. Measure.]
Diminiſhing.
 [a. Little TM. I. 1. D.]
 [v. Remiſſion. TM. I. 8. D.]
 [a. Few. TM. III. 1. D.]
 [More- a. little. T. I. 7. D.]
 [More- a. remiſs]
 [More- a. few]
Diminutive, [adj. Littleneſs.]
Dimple.
 [Furrow (dim.)]
 [Dent (dim.)]
Din, [Sound (augm.)]
Dine, [adj. Noon-meal.]
Ding, [Caſt.]
Dinner, [Dine.]
Dint, [Impetus.]
Diocceſs, [Biſhop's { Precinct]
 { (Place)]
Dip [into- } adj. a. Water.]
 [under- }
Diphthong. D. I. 3. A.
Dire.
 [Fierce]
 [Cruel]
Direſt.
 [Straight] Ma. III. 1.
 Upright. Ma. II. 8. E.
 to—RO. VI. 1.
Dirge, [Prayer for the Dead]
Dirt. El. IV. 2.
Disable.
 [Un- a. able (make.)]
 [a. Impotence]
 [a. Weakneſs]
 [Incapacitate]
Disabuse.
 [Un- a. wrong (make)]
Disadvantage.
 [Hindrance]
 [Loſs]
 [Hurt]
Disagree.
 [Diſſent]
 [Unpeaceable]
Disallow, [Diſapprove.] AS.
 III. 3. O.
Disanimate, [Diſcourage.]
 E e e 2 *Dis-*

- Disannul.*
 [Annihilate]
 [Spoil]
Disappoint.
 [Un-appoint]
 [Frustrate]
Disapprove. AS. III. 3. O.
Disarm.
 [Un-armour]
 [Take away Arms]
Disaster, [Adversity]
Disavow.
 [Disapprove]
 [Deny]
 [abdicate]
Disband, [Un—RM IV.]
Disbelieve. AS. II. 4. O.
Disburse. TA. IV. 5.
Disburthen, [Unload]
Discamp, [Un-a. camp.]
Discard.
 [Out-put Cards]
 [Incapacitate]
Discern } See } the dif-
 [Seen (make)ference]
 [See]
 [a. Common sense]
 [a. Difference]
Discharge.
 [Unload]
 —a Gun, [Un-adj. p. ammu-
 nition (make)—]
 [Un-oblige]
 From Duty.
 [Perform]
 [a. Immunity]
 From Debt.
 [Pay]
 [Acquit]
 From Guilt.
 [a. Innocent]
 [Acquit]
 [Absolve]
Disciple, [Learner.] RO. III. 3.
Discipline.
 [a. Teacher]
 [Good Government] Man.
 VI. 5.
 Church—RE. V.
 [Correction]
Disclaim, [Abdicate]
Disclose.
 [Un-conceal]
 [Reveal] AS. I. 6.
 [Un-cover] O. II. 3. O.
 [Shew] TA. I. 8.
 [Open] O. II. 4. O.
Discolour, [a. Colour (corr.)]
Discomfit, [Overthrow.]
Discomfort. RO. VI. 3. O.
Discommend, [Dispraise.]
Discommodity.
 [Inconvenience]
 [Hurt]
Disconsolate.
 [adj. Discomfort]
 [adj. Grief (augm.)]
Discontent.
 [Not-content]
 [adj. Anxiety]
Discontinue, [a. Discontinu-
 ed.]
- [Leave } for some while.]
 [Absent }
 [Un-a. custom]
 —ed.
 —Quantity. TM. III.
 —in Place, Here and there.
 Sp. II. 7. O.
 —in Time, Now and then.
 Sp. I. 7. O.
Disconvenient, [Inconvenient]
Discord.
 [Not-congruity]
 —in Music. Q. III. 8. O.
 [Dissent]
 [a. Unpeaceableness]
 [a. Contention]
Discover. AS. II. 2. A.
 [Un-conceal]
 [Reveal]
 [Perceive (inc.)]
 [Uncover]
 [Shew]
Discountenance, [Un-a. reputa-
 tion.]
Discourage. RO. VI. 2. O.
Discourse.
 Elements of—D. I.
 Words—D. II.
 Complex parts of—
 Grammatical. D. III.
 Logical. D. IV.
 Mixed. D. V.
 Modes of—D. VI.
Discourtesie.
 [a. Courtesie. Man. IV. 7. O.]
 [a. Malignity. AS. V. 2. O.]
Discredit.
 [Disbelieve]
 [Infamy]
Discreet.
 [Prudent] Ha. VI. 2.
 [Grave] Man. IV. 6.
 [Sober] Ha. III. 3.
Discrepant, [Different]
Discretion, vid. *Discreet.*
 at the—of, [To be disposed
 according to the will of]
Discriminate.
 [a. Difference]
 [a. Distinction]
Discuss.
 [Off— } shake]
 [Apart— }
 [Scatter]
 [Inquisition]
 sp. by Disputing.]
Disdain. AS. VI. 5. A.
Disease. S.
 to—
 [a. Disease]
 [a. Pain]
 [Trouble]
Disengage.
 [Un-oblige]
 [Un-entangle]
Disentangle, [Un-entangle]
Disesteem, [Esteem (corr.)]
Disfavour, [Un-favour.]
Disfigure.
 [a. Figure (corr.)]
 [a. Deformity]
Disfranchise, [Un-privilege]
- Disfurnish,* [Un-furnish.]
Disgorge, [Vomit.]
Disgrace, [Infamy.]
Disguise, [Un-a. seem (make)]
Disgust, [Displacence.]
Dish.
 Vessel. Pr. V. 4.
 Chafing—[adj. Table (vess.)
 for Fire.]
 —Clout, Linen for cleansing
 Dishes.]
 —washer, [Wagtail.] Bi.
 III. 8. A.
 —of meat, (Meat (aggr.)
 sp. dished.)
Dishearten, [Discourage]
Dishevel'd, [adj. p. Confusion.]
 sp. Hairs.]
Dishonest.
 [adj. Vice]
 [Unchast]
Dishonour.
 [Infamy]
 [Disrespect]
Disimbarque } Go } out of
 [Take } Ship.]
Disinchant, [Un-a. Witchcraft.]
Disingenuity, NP. IV. 1. O.
Disinherit, [Un-inherit (make)]
Disjoin, [Un-join]
Disjoint, [Un-joint]
Disjunctive, [adj. Separate]
Dislike.
 [Disapprove]
 [Displacence]
Dislocate.
 [Un-place]
 [Place (corr.)]
Dislodge, [Remove out of his
 Lodging.]
Disloyal. Man. V. 6. O.
Dismay, [a. Fear (make)]
Dismal, [adj. Adversity (augm.)]
Dismantle, [Un-fortifie.]
Dismember.
 [Separate Member from Mem-
 ber.]
 [Tear]
Dismiss.
 [Send away]
 [Permit to depart]
Dismount.
 [Un-a. ride]
 [Un-a. jugament]
Disobedience. Man. V. 7. D.
Disobey, [a. Man. V. 7. D.]
Disoblige.
 [Un-a. oblige]
 [Un-a. friend]
Disorder.
 [Confusion]
 [Un-a. Series]
 [Irregularity]
Disown, [Abdicate]
Disparage.
 [a. Infamy]
 [a. Calamny]
Disparity, [Unequality]
Dispark, [Un-a. Park (make)]
Dispatch, [Doe soon and perfect-
 ly.]
 [Doe]

DI

DI

DI

[Perform]
—soon.
Hasten. TA. III. 5.
—perfectly.
{ Finish }
{ Send away }
{ Deliver }
{ a. Free (make) }
{ Destroy }
{ Kill }
Dispend. TA. V. 3.
Dispense.
{ Give }
{ a. Segregate }
{ a. Proportion }
{ Give } adv. Pro-
{ a. Segregate } portion
{ Relax from Law. RC. }
{ IV. 8. }
{ Licence. RC. IV. 8. A. }
Dispensatory, [Book of Pharmaceu-
tical Compositions (man-
ner.)]
Dispeople, [a. empty of Dwellers]
Disperse, [Scatter]
Displace, [Un-place]
Display.
[Un-fold]
[Open]
Displant.
[Un-plant]
[Remove]
Displease. AS. IV. 7. O.
Displeasure, [Displeasing]
to do one a—
doe { adj. displicent }
{ (thing) }
{ adj. hurt (thing) }
Dispose, [a. Disposition.]
Disposition.
[Quality] T. I. 6. A.
Natural.
[Temperament]
—of the Mind. NP. IV.
—of the Body.
resp. Individ. NP. V.
resp. Species. NP. VI.
Actual.
[Inclination] AS. IV. 1.
[Habit] (inc.) Ha. A.
[Habit] Ha.
{ Action.] T. I. 7.
{ Cause] T. II.
{ a. Authority }
{ Appoint }
{ Prepare }
{ a. Efficient }
{ Give }
{ a. Segregate }
{ a. Order }
{ a. Series }
{ a. Place }
Dispossess, [Un- adj. a. possess
(make.)]
Dispraise. RO. V. 8. O.
Disprofit.
[adj. Hurtful (thing)]
[Loss]
Disproportion.
[Proportion (corr.)]
[Unequality]
Disprove.

[Against-prove]
[Confute]
Dispute, [a. Argumentation.]
Disquiet.
[Anxiety]
[Trouble]
Disquisition, [Inquisition]
sp. by Argument.]
Disrank.
[Un-a. rank]
[Un-a. Series]
[Un-a. Order]
Disregard, [Not-esteeming]
Disrespect. Man. V. 4. D.
Dissatisfie, [Not- } Satisfie]
[Un- }
Dissest.
[Separate by cutting]
[Cut (segr.)]
Disseize, [Un-a. possess (make)]
Dissemble.
[Conceal]
[a. Hypocrisie]
Dissenion, [a. Contention]
Dissenting. AS. II. 3. O.
Dissertation, [Book argumenta-
tive.]
Disservice.
[Service (corr.)]
[Impedient (thing)]
Dissever.
[Separate]
[a. Segregate]
Dissimular, [Unlike.]
Dissimulation, [Hypocrisie.]
Disseminate, [Scatter.]
Dissolve.
a. Loose] Q. VI. 6. D.
[a. Fluid] Q. V. 5. D.
Melt. O. VI. 2.
[Separate]
[Un-convention]
[Destroy]
[Corruption]
[a. Ruine]
Dissolute.
[Careless]
[Sensual]
Dissolution, vid. Dissolve.
Dissonant, [Different]
sp. in sound.]
Dissuade. RO. V. 2. O.
Dissyllable, [Of 2 Syllables]
Distaff, [Staff of spinning (ma-
chin.)]
—thistle.
Distance.
—of time. Sp. I. 2. O.
—of place. Sp. II. 2. O.
Distast.
[Tast (corr.)]
[Aversion]
[Displacence]
Distemper. S. I. 4.
[Temper (corr.)]
Sickliness. S. I. 4.
Distention, [Stretching.]
Distich, [Two Verses.]
Distillation.
Rheum, [Disease of dropping
(dim.)]
Chymic. O. VI. 6.

Distinct.
[adj. p. distinction (perf.)]
[Differenced]
[Separated]
[Ordered (perf.)]
[Plain]
Distinction. D. IV. 1.
Distinguish.
[a. Distinction]
[a. Difference]
[Separate]
[a. Period]
[a. Order (perf.)]
[a. Plain.]
[a. Judge]
sp. (segr.)
Distortion.
[Twisting]
[a. Place (corr.)]
[a. Deformity]
Distract.
[Pull several waies]
[Separate]
[Divide]
[a. Waver (make)]
[Mad]
Distrein, [Arrest]
sp. Goods]
Distress.
[Adversity]
[Trouble (aug.)]
[Arresting] sp. of Goods.
[Goods arrested]
Distribute.
[Give } (segr.)
[Deliver }
[a. Division]
[a. Partition]
[a. Kind } (segr.)
[a. Part }
[a. Segregate]
District.
[Region]
[Government (place)]
Distrust
In the Judgment. AS. III.
4. O.
In the Affection, [Diffidence]
Disturb.
[Molest] TA. V. 9. O.
[a. Impedient] T. II. 5. O.
Disunite.
[Un-unite]
[Separate]
Disuse.
[Un-a. custom]
[Discontinue } Use
{ Custom]
Ditch.
[Furrow]
[Gutter]
Dittander. HF. VII. 6.
Dittany. HF. VII. 6.
bastard—[Fraxinella] HS. I.
I. A.
Ditty, [Words adj. p. sing.
(apt.)]
Divaricate.
[Straddle (make)]
[Separate]
Dive. Mo. I. 3. A.
Divel, vid. Devil.
Diver.

DI

Diver. Bi. IX. 8.
dunn—Bi. IX. 8. A.
 Diverging. Ma. II. 7. E.
 Diverse.
 Various. T. III.
 Manifold, [Many (kind)]
 [Unlike] TM. V. 1. O.
 [Light] adj. Ha. IV. 7. D.
 [Morose] adj. Man. IV. 7. D.
 Diversifie, [a. Diversity]
 Diversion, [Beside-turn]
 [Digression]
 [Recreation]
 Diversity. T. III.
 Divide, vid. Division.
 Dividend, [adj. p. Divisor
 (thing)]
 Divine, [adj. God]
 a—[adj. RC. II. 1. (person)]
 —'s profession. RC. II. 1.
 to—
 [Wizarding,] RJ. III. 1. A.
 [Conjecturing] AS. II. 7.
 Divinity
 [God. (abst.)]
 [RC. II. 1. (Science)]
 Division.
 Into kinds.
 Exactly. D. IV. 4.
 Not exactly. D. IV. 4. A.
 Into parts.
 [a. Part]
 [a. Segregate]
 Into Parties.
 [Un-a. Society]
 [a. Contention]
 Into Places.
 [a. Separation]
 [a. Distance]
 In Arithmetic, [a. Divisor.]
 In Music, [a. Paraphrase
 tune]
 Divisor. TM. VI. 9.
 Divorce. RE. IV. 5.
 Diuretic, [adj. a. Urining
 (make)]
 Diurnal, [adj. Day]
 a—[adj. Narration (thing)
 of News]
 Divulge, [a. Public (make)]
 Dizzard, [adj. Doting (person)]
 Dizzy, [adj. Giddy. S. IV. 5.]
 Do, vid. Doe.
 Do, [Buck. Ec. II. 4. (fem.)]
 Docil.
 [adj. Learn (apt.)]
 [adj. Sagacity]
 Dock.
 [Dent] Man. IV. 3. O.
 For Shipping.
 [Haven (dim.)]
 [adj. Building (place) for
 Ships.]
 In the posteriors, [Dent—]
 [Tail] PP. VI. 6. A.
 to—
 [Off-cut the Tail]
 [a. Short]
 Herb. HF. I. 1. A.
 bur—
 great—HL. VI. 2.
 little—HL. VI. 2. A.

DO

Docket, [Accessory writing.]
 Doctor, [Highest Graduate]
 Doctrine, [Taught (thing)]
 Document } Learn'd.
 [Thing to be } Observ'd.]
 Dodder. HF. VII. 17.
 Dodge, [a. Lightness.] Ha. IV
 7. D.
 Dodkin, [Least Money.]
 Doe.
 [a. pref.]
 How—you? [How are you?]
 sp. in Health.
 [a. } Action]
 [a. } Business]
 Have to—with,
 [a. Business } with]
 [a. Commerce }
 a—[Deer (fem.)]
 Doings } Action }
 } Preparation }
 Dog.
 Beast. Ec. V. 1.
 —'s bane. HS. IV. 14.
 upright—HS. IV. 8.
 —berry. Sh. II. 4.
 —'s grafts. HL. III. 5. A.
 —'s tongue. HL. IX. 4. A.
 —'s tooth. HL. V. 2.
 [Andiron] [Supporting
 (jug.) for fuel]
 to—[Follow privately]
 —Fish.
 Greater. Fi. I. 6.
 Lesser. Fi. I. 6. A.
 Star.
 [Star call'd the—]
 [Star (aggr.) call'd, &c.]
 —daies, [Daies in which the
 Sun rises with the Dog-
 star.]
 Dogged.
 [Perverse]
 [Morose]
 Doggrel, [Sorry.]
 Dogmatical [Fierce] Ha. III.
 4. D.
 Dole, [adj. p. Alms (thing)]
 —full, adj. Grief]
 Dolor.
 [Grief]
 [Pain]
 Dolphin. Fi. I. 1. A.
 Dolt, [Dull. Ha. III. 1. O. (per-
 son)]
 Domestic.
 [adj. House]
 [adj. RO.]
 adj. Family. RO. III. 5. O.
 Domineer, [a. Insolence.]
 Dominion.
 [Power]
 [Authority]
 Donation, [Giving]
 Donative, [adj. p. Give.]
 Done, [adj. p. Action.]
 I have—[I am adj. pret.
 } Action.]
 } Finishing.]
 Donor, [adj. a. Give (person)]
 Doom.
 [a. Judge]

DO

[a. Sentence]
 Door. Po. IV. 2.
 —keeper, [Guard at door]
 within—s [Within the house]
 without—s, [Without the
 house]
 Dor, [Beetle] Ex. V. 5.
 Doree. Fi. IV. 12.
 Dormant.
 [Sleeping]
 [Not—} acting]
 } shewn]
 a—[Beam]
 Dormouse.
 [Mouse (kind)] } (int.)
 } adj. sleeping } (apt.)
 Dorser, [Basket.] *sp. to be carri-*
 ed on the back.]
 Dorter, [adj. Sleeping (room)]
 Dorychnium. Sh. IV. 9. A.
 Dose, [Proportion]
 sp. of Medicine
 Dotage, NP. II. 2. O.
 Dotal, [adj. Dowry.]
 Dotard, [adj. Doting (person)]
 Tree.
 Dore, [a. Dotage.]
 —on, [a. Love (exc.)]
 Dotterel. Bi. VII. 3.
 Double. [Two (kind.)]
 —*diligence*. Ha. IV. 5. E.
 —*leaf*, [Twy-blade.]
 —*tongue*, [Horse tongue.]
 —*tongue*, } Hypocrisie.]
 —*heart* }
 to—
 [a. Double]
 as Hare, [Back-goe in the
 same way.]
 Doublet.
 [Cloze (vest) for upper part
 of the trunk.]
 [Counterfeit gem]
 Doublings of vest, [Foldings—]
 Doubt. AS. II. 5. O.
 —full, [adj. p. Doubt (apt.)]
 —less, [adv. Certain]
 Doucet.
 —of Deer.
 Dove, [Pidgeon] Bi. III. 1.
 Ring—Bi. III. 1. A.
 Stock—Bi. III. 2.
 Doughty, [Valiant]
 Douzen, [Twelve.]
 Dowager, [Widow]
 Dome.
 [Bread not baked]
 —baked, [Scarce baked]
 [adj. p. Future bread]
 Dower, [Wife's revenue.]
 Down.
 [Downward vergent]
 [Toward—} Underside.]
 } Bottom.]
 Prep. V. 2.
 { Bear— }
 { Break— } [Down { b.]
 { Go— } { b.]
 { Pull— } { g.]
 } { p.]
 Sit—[Sit]
 —look [Downward } look]
 } Guilty }
 —right.

DR

—right.
[adj. Perpendicular]
[adj. Sincere]
—Stream [With the Stream.]
[Decay]
[Hill]
[Sheep pasture]
Moss or Hair. PP. VI. 2. A.
Dowry, [Wife's estate]
Doxy, [adj. a. Fornication (fem.)]
Doxology, [Sentence of praise]
Drab, [Wicked } Woman.]
[Unchast }
Draco volans. El. I. 4.
Dracunculus. Fi. III. 8. A.
Draffe.
[Meat for Swine]
[Worst part]
[adj. a. Defilement (thing)]
Drag, [Pull.] O. I. 4.
sp. } Behinde } it.
[After }
—net. [Net (instr.) for fishing,
adj. p. draw (apt.)]
Draggle-tail, [Slut.]
Dragon.
Fish.
Insect.
—fly, Ex. IV. 7.
Plant.
—tree. Tr. III. 8. A.
—wort. HL. V. 9.
—'s blood.
[Juice of—Tree]
biting—[Tarragon.]
Snap—HS. VIII. 6.
Fire—El. I. 4.
—'s head, [Intersection point
of Ecliptic by Planet toward
adj. a. North.]
—'s tail, [Intersection point
of Ecliptic by Planet toward
adj. a. South.]
Dray, [Cart.]
Drain, [Trench for water.]
to—[Un- a. water]
Drake.
Bird, [Duck (male.)]
Gun, [Least Ordnance.]
Fire—El. I. 4.
Dram. Mea. III. 3.
Draper, [adj. Cloth (merch.)]
Draught.
[Drawing]
[Drawn (thing)]
[Exemplar]
[Picture]
Ships—[Depth of Ship un-
der water.]
Jakes, [Dunging (room)]
game of—s. Mo. V. 3. A.
Draw, { a. Move
{ a. Move (end }
toward }
to } it self.
Corporeal.
{ Pull } O. I. 4.
{ Pull (end }
—cart }
—net } [Lead pulling—]
[Lift]
—bridge, [Lift by pulling.]

DR

—plants, [Un a. root, &c.]
—water, [Lift, &c.]
Ship—s, [—is deep in the
water.]
Take into it self.
[Breathe] Mo. III. 2.
[Suck up breath] AS. IV.
6. D.
[Snuf]
—after, [Hunt by Smell.]
[Suck] Mo. III. 3. O.
[Drink] AS. II. 2. O.
Take out of { another
{ it's place.
—blood, [a. Bleed]
—lots, [a. Lot.]
—mony. } out-take—
—purse }
—sword, [Un-sheath.]
—tooth, [Out-pull.]
—wine.
Virtual.
[a. Exhalation]
Metonym. Effect by Motion.
—of the Fingers.
—mony [Tell—]
—of the Needle.
—cloth
—of Pen or Pencil.
—a Copy.
—a Picture.
— } writing, [a. Wri-
—up } ting.]
—dry, [Empt. (perf.)]
—fowl, [Un-a. gutt]
—out.
[Extend]
[Protract]
Transcendental.
Cause.
—blood, [a. Bleed.]
[Occasion]
[Impulsive]
[Persuade]
[Entice]
[Lead]
[Seduce]
[Obtain]
Beginning.
—back.
[Retreat } (inc.)
[Apostasie }
—near } [near (inc.)
—on }
—to an issue, [Finish (inc.)]
Drawer.
[adj. Drawing (person)]
[Box (dim.) to be out-pull'd
and in-thrust]
Drawers, [Inner thigh (vest.)]
Dread, [Fear]
sp. (augm.)
Dream, [adj. p. AC. II. 4. A.
(thing)]
—ing. AC. II. 4. A.
—ness, { [Dulness]
{ [Sloth]
Dregs.
[Worst part] TM. VI. 1. O.
[Sediment] TM. VI. 3. O.
Drench.
[Medicinal drink]

DR

to—
[Drink (make) by pouring
into the mouth]
[Bathe]
Dress.
[Prepare]
—meat, { a. Butchery }
{ a. Cookery }
[Cleanse]
—a Horse.
{ a. Clothe }
{ a. Ornate }
{ Prune }
{ a. Surgery }
Dresser, [Cook's table.]
Dry.
Arid. adj. Q. V. 2. D.
[Thirsty] adj. AC. II. 2.
[Penurious] adj. Man. III.
3. E.
[Reserv'd] adj. Man. IV. 4. D.
—jest.
[adv. concealed a. Urbani-
ty.]
Dribblet.
[Sum (dim.)]
[Part (dim.)]
Drift.
[Driving]
—of Snow [Heap of—toge-
ther blown]
go a— [Be driven]
[End]
Drill.
to—
[bore]
[Entice]
a—[Boaring (instr.)]
[Baboon] Be. III. 1.
Drink, [adj. p. drinking (thing)]
—ing. AC. II. 2. A.
a—[Refection]
Drip.
[a. Drop]
[Baste]
—ing.
[adj. basting (thing)]
Drive, { from } it self.
move { before }
Contiguous, [Thrust.]
sp. with knocking]
Not contiguous. TA. VI. 5. A.
—away, [From—]
—back, [a. Retire (make)]
—bees, [a Move B.]
—out, [Out—]
The Ship—s, [The Ship is
driven.]
sp. when the Anchor lets
—go.]
Metaphor.
[Coaction] AS. IV. 9. O.
—off, [Protract.]
Metonym. [Scatter]
Drivel, [Dropping Spittle.]
to—Let go the Spittle out
of ones mouth.]
Drizzle, [Rain drops (dim.)]
Droll.
[a. Operation (augm.)]
[Servant, adj. a. operation
(aug.)]
Droll,

DU

EA

EC

Droll, [a. Urbanity.]
Dromedary, [Camel.] Be. I. 3.
Drone.
 [Bee (male)]
 [Idle (person)]
Drop.
 [a. Decay]
 [p. Discouragement (inc.)]
Drop. El. II. 1.
Dropfie. S. VI. 3.
Dropwort. HF. V. 10. A.
 water—HF. V. 14.
Dross. [worst part.]
 [sp. of Metal]
Drove, [adj. p. drive (aggr.)]
 [sp. of Cartel.]
Drover, [Cattel-driving (person)]
Drought, vid. *Dry*.
Drown.
 Kill. R]. V. 7.
 [Cover with water]
Drowzy. AC. II. 3.
Drudge, [a. Operation (augm.)]
 [sp. Servant.]
Drug.
 [adj. O. VI. A. (thing)]
 [adj. Sorry (thing)]
Druggist, [Merchant of unprepared medicinal (things)]
Drum, [adj. Drummer (instr.)]
 —of the *Ear*, [Drum (like.)]
 —mer. RM. III. 3.
Drunk, [adj. a. Drunkenness]
 —ard, [adj. Drunkenness (person.)]
 —ennefs. Man. II. 3. D.
Due. T. IV. 3.
 [adj. Debtor (thing)]
Dub.
 [Knock]
 [sp. with Fift.]
Dubious, [adj. Doubt.]
Duchess, [Duke (fem.)]
Duchy, [Duke's (place.)]
Duck. Bi. IX. 2. A.
 —'s meat. HL. I. 10.
 to—
 [Bow the head] as Duck.
 [Congee (augm.)]
 [Dive]
 —and *Drake* [Reflect (freq.) from the Water.]
Duffil.
 [adj. p. figure (apt.) by hammering.]
 [adj. p. Persuade (apt.)]
Dudgeon.
 [Indignation]
 [Root of Box.]
 —dagger, [Short Sword whose handle is of the root of Box.]
Duel. RM. I. 7. A.
Dug. PG. IV. 2. A.
Duke, [Noble-man of highest degree.]
Dull, [Obtuse.]
 { Sprightly. NP. IV. 2. O.
 { Strenuous [Lazy]
 Op. to { Nimble [Lumpish]
 { Swift [Slow]

Op. to Sagacity. Ha. III. 1. O.
Blunt, [Not adj. a. Cut (apt.)]
 [Remifs]
Dulcimer, Musical (instr.)
Dumb.
 [Mute] AC. III. 1. O.
 [Not-speaking]
Dump.
 [Meditation (int.)]
 [Anxiety (imp.)]
 [Grief (imp.)]
Dun, [Colour of { Mouse.]
 { &c.
 to— [Come and demand (freq.)]
Dunce, [Dull. Ha. III. 1. O. (person.)]
 —down, [Cat's tail.]
Dung, [adj. p. Dung (thing.)]
 —fly. Ex. IV. 4. A.
 to—Mo. IV. 9. A.
 —land, [Manure with Dung]
Dungeon [Dark prison]
Duplicate, [Correspondent type]
Durable, [Permanent]
Durance, [Imprisonment]
Duration. Mea. V. A.
Dure, [v. Duration]
 —ing my stay, [While I stay]
Durefs, [Affliction of body]
Durt. El. IV. 2.
Durty.
 [adj. Durt.]
 [Rustic]
Dusk, [Dark (dim.)]
Dust.
 Earth. El. IV. 1.
 [Powder] TM. VI. 4. A.
 Pin—[Powder of filed pins]
 Saw—[Powder of sawed (thing)]
Duty, [Due (thing.)]
Dutifulness. Man. V. I.
Dwarf, [adj. Little.]
 [sp. (person.)]
 —elder, [Dances-wort.]
Dwell. Po. I. A.
Dynasty, [Series (Kinde.) of Governours { Nation.]
 of one { Family.]
Dysentery. S. VI. 6. A.
Dysury, [Disease of piffing (def.)]

E

[Ach, [Every (segr.)]
 —other, [Every one reciprocally.]
Eager.
 [Fierce] Ha. III. 4. D.
 [Desirous (int.)]
 [Hungry] AC. II. 1.
 [Acid] Q. IV. 4.
 [Intense]
Eagle. Ei. I. 1.
Eaglet, [Eagle (young)]
Ean, [a. Parturition.]
 [sp. as Sheep]

Ear.
 —of Animal. PG. III. 2. A.
 give— { [Hear] (end.)
 { [Observe]
 —of Pot, [adj. Hand (part.)]
 —of Plant. PP. II. 4. A.
 to—
 as Corn, [To grow up to an Ear.]
 —land, [a. Arable.]
 Sea—Ex. VII. 8.
Earewig. Ex. V. 7. A.
Earl, [Noble man of third Degree.]
Early.
 [Soon]
 [adj. Morning Mea. V. 7.]
Earn. RC. V. 6.
Earnest.
 Adj.
 [Serious]
 [Intense]
 [Diligent]
 [Zealous]
 Subst. Pledge. RC. V. 7. A.
 in—[Truly.]
Earth.
 Globe of—W. II. 7.
 Element of—El. IV.
 —nut. HF. V. 10.
 —quake. El. II. 5.
 —worm. Ex. I. 1.
 to—[into—a. Earth]
Earthen Vessel, [adj.] O. IV. A. (vess.)
Ease.
 [Indolence]
 —the Belly.
 [a. Dung]
 [Rest]
 [Leisure]
Easement.
 [a. Indolence]
 [Dunging]
 [adj. Dinging (place)]
Easie.
 [adj. Easiness]
 —to &c. [adj. &c. (apt.)]
Easiness.
 Facility. T. V. 4.
 [Plainness] D. III. 9.
 [Credulity]
 —to, &c. [&c. (apt.)]
East. Sp. III. 1.
Easter, [Passover (time.)]
Eat.
 Feed. AC. II. 1. A.
 [Corrode] O. VI. 3.
Eaves, [Margin of Roof.]
 —dropper, [Concealed (person) hearing (end)]
Eb.
 [Down-tide]
 [a. Low]
Ebony. Tr. VIII. 6.
Ebullition, [Bubbling]
Eccentric.
Ecclesiastic, [adj. RE.]
 —Relation. RE.
 —Officers. RE. II.
 —Discipline. RE. V.
 —Institutions. RE. VI.

Echo,

EI

EM

EN

Echo, [Reflex sound.]
Eclipse, [Obscuring by interposition.]
 sp. of } Sun.
 } Moon.
Ecliptick, W. VI. 3.
Eclog, [pastoral dialog. Song.]
Edacity, [Gluttony.]
Eddy, [Re-flow.]
Edge.
 [Margin] Sp. III. 4. O.
 [Ridge] Mag. V. 6.
 [Cutting (apt.)]
 Set ones teeth on — [Stupide] —
 —wise, [adv. Side.]
Edible, [adj. p. Eat (abstr.)]
Edict, RC. IV. 3. A.
Edifice.
 [a. Building]
 [a. Bettering]
Edifice, [Building,] Po. II.
Edition, [a. Public. (make.)]
Education, [a. Nurse.]
 —words. RO. V.
 —deeds. RO. VI.
Eel. Fi. VI. 7.
 sand—Fi. VI. 4. A.
 —pout Fi. VI. 6. A.
Effable, [adj. p. Speak (abstr.)]
Effect. T. II. O.
 to this—[—end]
 of no—[adj. Frustrate]
 to—[Efficient.]
 to take—[Event (perf.)]
Effectual, [adj. a. Efficient (apt.)]
Effeminate, [Woman (like.)]
 [Tender] NP. IV. 7. O.
 [Nice] Man. II. 6. E.
Efficacy, [a. Efficient (abstr.)]
Efficient, T. II. 1.
Effigies, [Picture.]
Effluviu, [adj. p. Exhalation (thing.)]
Effort, [Endeavour (imp.)]
Effusion, [Out — } pouring
 [Forth — }
Efso, (At times.) Sp. I. 8. O.
Edge. PP. V. 6.
 with Edge, [Impregnated with Edge.]
 to—[a. Impulsive]
Eglantine, [Rose (kind.)]
Egregious, [Excellent.]
Egress.
 [Going out]
 [Way out]
Egret, [Eagle (kind.)]
Egyptian, [Wandering wizard.]
Eie, vid. *Ey*.
Ejaculation, [Prayer (dim.)]
 sp. Sudden.]
Eject.
 [Out-cast]
 [Un-&c.]
Eight. Mea. II. 8.
 —teen.
 —ry.
 —hundred, &c.
Either.
 [Any of the two]
 [Or]

Eke, [Also]
Eke out, { [Lengthen } by Ad-
 { Enlarge } dition.]
Elaborate, [adj. p. Diligence.]
Elate, [adj. Insolence.]
Elaterium, [concrete juice of the wild Cowcumber.]
Elbow. PG. V. 2. A.
 [Angle]
Elder.
 [More old]
 [Priest]
 [Fore-father]
 Tree. Tr. III. 2.
 water—Sh. II. 12. A.
Elecampane, HF. III. 6. A.
Elef.
 —to do. AS. IV. 5.
 —to Office, &c. RC. IV. 2.
Eleuary, [Moist consistent medicinal mixture.]
Eleemosynary, [adj. Alms.]
Elegancy.
 [Beauty]
 [Ornateness]
Elegy, [adj. Grief verse (aggr.)]
Element. El.
 [Principles]
 —of Discourse. D. I.
Elephant. Be. I. 4.
Elevate, [Lift.]
 —ion of the Pole.
Eleven.
Elf, [Little sorry (thing.)]
Eligible, [adj. p. Elect. (apt.)]
Elixir, [Best part.]
 sp. adj. Chymic.]
Elk. Be. II. 3.
El, [Three foot and 9 inches]
Ellipsis. Mag. III. 8. D.
Elm. Tr. VI. 4.
Elocution, { [Speaking } (Man-
 { Articulation } ner.)
 sp. Artificial.]
Eloquence, { [Ornately.]
 { Speaking (art) } Persuasive-ly.]
Else.
 [adv. Other]
 [Beside]
 —where, [In other place.]
Elucidate, [Interpret.]
 { avoid]
Elude, { frustrate]
Elucubrate, [Diligent study.]
Emaciate, [adj. Lean (make.)]
Emanation, [Out-flowing.]
Emancipate, [Un-slave.]
Embalm, [Preserve by Condi-ting.]
Embark, [Into-go.]
 sp. Into Ship.]
Embassador, [adj. RC. sent (Officer.)]
Embellish, [a. Ornate (make.)]
Ember-week, [Fasting week for Ordination.]
 [adj. Ordination (time.)]
Embers, [Fired ashes.]
Embezel, [a. Prodigality.]
Emblem, [Signifying picture.]
 sp. Moral.]
Embody, [a. Body.]

Embolden, [a. Bold (make.)]
Emboss, [Adorn with protuberances.]
Embowed, [Arched.]
Embowel, [Un-bowel.]
Embrace. AC. V. 6.
Embrow, [Sbke.]
Embroider, [Variegate by sowing.]
Embryon. PP. VI. 7.
Emendation.
 [Mending]
 [Repairing]
Emergent.
 [adj. Event]
 [adj. p. Occasion]
Emerod.
 Stone. St. IV. 4.
 [Vein in the Fundament]
 —s [Tumors about thole veins.]
Emew, [Cassaware.] Bi. II. 9. A.
Eminence, [Excellence.]
Emissary.
 [Sent (person)]
 [Spy]
Emission, [Out-sending.]
Emmet, [Ant.] Ex. IV. 5.
Emolument, [Profit.]
Empair.
 [a. Worse]
 [Marring]
Empale R]. V. 4. A.
Empannel, [a. Catalog.]
Empeach, [a. Accuser.]
Emperor, [King (augm.)]
Emphasis. D. I. 8.
Empire.
 [King (place)]
 [King (abstr.)]
Empiric, [Physitian (corr.)]
Employ.
 [a. Business TA. III.]
 [Use. TA. V. 6.]
Empoverish, [a. Poverty (make.)]
Empress, [Emperor (fem.)]
Emptying. O. II. 7. O.
Empyema. S. V. 3. A.
Emry. St. I. 7. A.
Emulation. AS. VI. 3.
Emulgent, [adj. Sucking.]
Emulsion, [Milk (like) Medicine.]
Emunctory, [Glandule] PG. II 7 A.
Enable, [a. Able (make.)]
Enact, [a. Law (make.)]
Enamel, [Paint with melted Colours.]
Enamored, [adj. a. Love.]
Encamp, [a. Camp.]
Enchant, [a. Witch with words.]
Encircle, [About-a. circle.]
Encline.
 [a. Oblique]
 [a. Vergency]
 [adj. p. Disposition] AS. IV. 1.
Enclose.
 [Shut]
 [Contein]
Enclosure.
 [a. Enclosing]
 F f f [Fence]

EN

EN

EP

[Fence]
Encomium, [Praise.]
 [adj. a. Praise Oration.]
Encompass, [about- { Ition. } Putting.]
Encounter.
 [Assault mutual]
 [Meeting]
Encourage. RO. VI. 2.
Encrease. TM. I. 7.
Encroach { (inc.)
 [Usurpation] { (dim.)
Encumber.
 [Hinder { sp. with confused
 [Trouble] { multitude.}]
End.
Part.
 [Extreme]
 [Top]
 [Bottom]
 —less.
 [Eternal]
 [Infinite]
Cause. T. II. 6.
 to the—that. Conj. III. 1.
Action.
 [Defist]
 [Finish]
 [Event]
Endamage.
 [a. Loss (make)
 [a. Hurt]
Endanger, [a. Dangerous]
Endeavour. TA. III. 4.
Endite.
 [a. Word]
 sp. Writing.] AC. III. 6. A.
 [Accuse]
 sp. by Writing.] RJ. II. 3. A.
Endive. HF. II. 16.
Endorse, [Write on the back-
 side.]
Endowment.
 [Quality]
 sp. NP.
 [Habit]
 [Revenue.]
Endue, [v. Quality.]
Endure.
 Suffer.
 [v. Passion]
 [v. Patience]
 cannot—[a. Averfation]
 Last, [a. Duration.]
Enemy. RO. IV. 1. O.
Energy.
 [Efficient { Faculty }
 { A&T }
Enervate, [a. Weakness. NP. V.
 7. O.]
Enfeeble, [a. Weakness. NP. V.
 7. O.]
Enfeoff.
 [a. Right]
 [Deposit] RC. V. 1. A.
Enflame.
 [a. Flame]
 [a. Heat (exc.)
Enforce, [Coaction.]
Enfranchise, [a. Privilege.]
Engage.

[a. Obligation]
 [a. Sponfion]
 [a. Pawn]
 [a. Mortgage]
 [a. Debtor (make)
 [p. Business (make)
Engender, [Generation]
Engine, [Machin]
English.
Engraft, [Graft]
Engrave, [Grave] O. IV. 6. A.
Engross.
 —writing, [Write (perf.)
 —commodities.
 [Buy all]
 [Appropriate] TA. I. 2.
Enhance.
 [a. Intension]
 sp. the price.]
Enigmatical, [Obscured with
 Figures]
Enjoying.
 Fruition. TA. V. 7.
 [Possession]
Enjoin, [Command]
Enlarge, [Large (make)
 [Ampliation] D. IV. 2. O.
 [More- a. large (make)
 [Increase] TM. I. 7. E.
Enlighten, [a. Light.]
Enmity, [Enemy (abstr.)
Ennoble, [a. Noble (make.)
Enormity.
 [Wrong (int.)
 [Vice (abstr.)
 [Crime (augm.)
Enough, [Sufficiency.]
 —and to spare, [Abundance.]
Enquiring, [a. Inquisition.]
Enrage, [adj. a. Anger (make.)
Enrich, [adj. a. Rich (make.)
Enroll.
 [a. Catalog.]
 [a. Register.]
Ensign.
 [Sign]
 Colours. RM. III. 2.
Ensnare.
 [Intangle { by craft }
 [Take] { by Stratagem }
Enstall.
 [a. Seizin solemnly]
 sp. in Seat.]
Enfue.
 [Follow]
 [Event]
Entail, [a. Inherit (make) adv.
 Series.]
Entangle. O. II. 2. A.
Enter.
 [Intro- { go }
 { Put }
 [Direct]
 [Pegin] TA. III. 3.
 [a. Teacher (inc.)
 —in a book, [Write—]
 —into bond, [adj. p. bond.]
 —upon.
 [Possession (inc.)
 [Seizing]
Enterchangeable, [adj. Recipro-
 cation.]

Entercourse.
 [Reciprocal { Passage }
 { Converse }
 { Business }
Enterfeir, [Strike reciprocal-
 ly.]
 sp. with Heels or Ankles.]
Enterlace.
 [Between-put]
 [Stratifie]
Enterline, [Write between the
 lines.]
Enterlude, [Player (thing.)
Entermeddle, [a. Business.]
Entermingle, [adj. a. Mixt
 (make.)
Enterprize, [Essay.]
Enterr, [Bury.]
Entertain.
 [Receive]
 [a. Host]
 Treat. AC. V. 2. A.
Enthrall, [a. Slave (make.)
Enthrone, [a. Seizin solemnly.]
 sp. in King (place.)
Enthusiasm, [Counterfeited In-
 spiration.]
Enthymem. D. IV. 7. A.
Entice, [Allure.]
Entire.
 [Total] TM. VI.
 [Whole] NP. V. 1.
 [adj. Integrity. Ha. IV. 6.]
Entity, [Being (abst.)
Entitle, [p. Right (make)
 [a. Name.]
Entomb. RE. IV. 9.
Entrals, [Gutts.] PG. VI. 4. A.
Entrance, [a. Enter.]
Entrap, [Take.]
 sp. in Machin.]
Entreat.
 Pray. RO. V. 3.
 [Entertain] AC. V. 2. A.
Entrench.
 [a. Ditch (make)
 [Usurp]
Entry.
 [Entering (place)
 —into house, &c. Po. III. 3. A.
Entrust.
 [Deposit]
 [Instead-p-right (make)
Envenom, [Poisoned (make.)
Envy. AS. VI. 6. O.
Environ.
 [About { be }
 { put }
Enumerate, [a. Number]
Enunciation, [Proposition.]
Enure, [a. Custom.]
Enwrap, [In-wrap.]
Eolipyle, [adj. a. Winde (vessel)
 by Rarefaction.]
Epaet, [Difference between So-
 lar and Lunar year.]
Ephemerides, [Book of adj. daies
 (thing.)
Ephialtes. S. IV. 2. A.
Epicen, [Of both Sexes.]
Epicure, [adj. Sensuality (per-
 son.)

E R

E V

E W

Epicycle, [Accessory Circle.]
 sp. Whose Center is within
 the Circumference of a-
 nother Circle..
Epidemical, [adj. Nation.]
Epigram, [Short Poem.]
Epilepsie. S. IV. 5. A.
Epilog. D. V. 8. O.
Epiphany, [Festival of the Star's
 apparition]
Episcopal, [adj. Bishop.]
Epistle. D. V. 2. A.
Epitaph, [Writing on Tomb.]
Epithalamium, [adj. Marriage-
 song.]
Epithet, [Adjunct word]
Epitomy. D. V. 7.
Epoch. Sp. I. 5. A.
Equal. adj. TM. I. 5.
 Relation of—s. RO. IV.
 Coming off upon—terms. RM.
 II. 1.
Equality. TM. I. 5.
 [Equity]
Equanimity.
 [Equity]
 [Content] Ha. I. 3.
Equator. W. VI. 2.
Equilateral, [Having its sides e-
 qual.]
Equinoctial.
 —time, [Time of equal night
 and day]
 —Circle, [Equator]
Equipollent.
 [Of equal } Power]
 [Of equal } Efficacy]
Equippage, [Furniture (man-
 ner.)]
Equitable, [adj. Equity.]
Equity. Man. I. 2.
Equivalent TM. I. 6.
Equivocation. D. IV. 1. O.
Equor. W. IV. 1.
Er, vid. *Err*.
Eradicate, [Un-root]
Ere.
 [Before]
 —long, [Future (dim.)]
 —while.
 [At some time] Sp. I. 8.
 Lately, [adv. past (dim.)]
 Rather then]
Erect.
 [a. Direct. Ma. II. 8. E.]
 [a. Build. Po. II.]
Eringo. HF. VIII. 1. A.
Umbelliferous—HF. IV. 12. A.
Ermin.
 Beast, [Stoate] Be. IV. 7.
 Fur, [Fur of Ermin]
Err. TA. III. 8.
Errant.
 [Genuine]
 [Wandering]
 [Sent (thing) sp. entrusted.]
Erroneous.
 [adj. Err]
 [False]
Eruption, [Out-breaking.]
Erysipelas. S. VII. A.
Escape.

Avoid being taken. RM.
 II. 6.
 [Pass not observed]
Escheat.
 [To— } event]
 [To— } confiscation]
Eschew.
 [Avoid]
 [Aversion]
Especial, [Principal]
Espy, { Spy]
 { See]
Esouse, [a. Spouse]
Esquire, [Gentleman of the mid-
 dle rank]
Essay. TA. III. 4. A.
Essence.
 [Being (abstr.)]
 [Best part extracted by Di-
 stillation.]
Essential.
 [adj. Being]
 [adj. Importance]
Essoin.
 [Excuse for not appearing.]
Establisb.
 [adj. Steady make]
 [Confirm]
Estate.
 [State]
 [Condition]
 [Age]
 [Degree]
 sp. of { Nobleness]
 { Gentility]
 [Dignity]
 [Revenues (aggr.)]
 [Right]
 [Possession]
Esteem.
 [Think]
 [Judge]
 Value. AS. II. 8.
 [Respect]
Estimation, [Esteem]
Estival, [adj. Summer.]
Estrange, [Alienate.]
Estreat.
Estridge. Bi. II. 9.
Estuate.
 [Move vehemently]
Etching, [Graving with corro-
 ding moist (thing.)]
Eternal, [adj. Everness]
Eternity, [Everness]
Ether. El. II. 1.
Ethic, [adj. Manners (art.)]
Ethiopian, [adj. Black (person.)]
Ethnic, [Pagan]
Etymology.
 [Derivation of words]
 [Derivation (art.)]
Evacuate.
 [a. Empty]
 [a. Purge]
Evaue.
 [Avoid]
 [Escape]
Evangelist. RE. II. 3.
Evaporate, [Out-vapor]
Evasion, [Evading]
Eucharist. RE. VI. 6. A.

Eve.
 [Before-day]
 sp. before Festival]
Evechurr. Ex. II. 2. A.
Even.
 Adj.
 [Equal]
 [Of the same— } Quantity]
 { Number]
 { Strength]
Quitts, [Having compensa-
 ted]
 op. to Od. TM. III. 5.
 [Plain] Q. VI. 2.
 [Self.]
 Adv.
 [Yea]
 Expletive.
 —as, [As.] adv. I. 3.
 —now
 [Now]
 [Adv. past (dim.)]
Evening. Mea. V. 7. O.
Even-song, [adj. Evening wor-
 ship.]
Event.
 End. TA. V.
 [Effect] T. II. O.
 —of War. RM. II.
Ever.
 All times. Sp. I. 9.
 for—[adj. sp. I. 9.]
 —since, [From that (time.)]
 —lasting, [adj. Sp. I. 9.]
 Life—lasting, [Gnaphali-
 um.]
 Some times.
 —and anon.
 [Frequently]
 [At times.] Sp. II. 8. O.
 or—[Before that]
Every.
 —one, Pron. III. 2.
 —where, [In every Place.]
 —whit, [adv. Total.]
Ever, [Salamander] Be. VI. 5.
Evid.
 [Prove]
 [Convince]
Evidence.
 Adj. Manifest.
 [Plainness]
 [Certainty] sp. manifest]
 [Probation] D. VI. 6.
 [Testimony]
 [Writing.] RC. VI. 5.
Evil. T. III. 2. O.
 —at ease, [Not indolent]
 King's—S. III. 3.
Evince, [Prove]
 sp. Plainly.]
Eunuch, [Un-testicled (person)]
Euphony, [Sound (perf.)]
Euphorbium, [Concrete juice of a
 (plant)]
Ew.
 —tree. Tr. III. 6.
 —sheep [Sheep (fem.)]
Ewer, [Vessel for pouring water
 on hands]
Exact.
 Adj.
 [adj. Rigor.]
 F ff 2 [adj.]

EX

EX

EX

[adj. Perfect]
 to [a. Rigor]
 [Demand } Unmercifully
 } The utmost
 [a. Oppression]
Exaggerate.
 [a. Great]
 [a. Intension]
 [add Provocation]
 [More-angry (make)]
Exagitate.
 [Swing]
 [Vex (endeavour)]
Exalt.
 [Lift]
 [Praise (augm.)]
 [adj. a. Dignity (make)]
Examine.
 [Inquisition] AS. II. 2.
 [a. Question]
 [Trial] TA. II. 5. A.
 Judicially. RJ. II. 4. A.
Example.
 [Exemplar]
 Instance. D. IV. 8. A.
 as for—[c. g.] Conj. IV.
 3. O.
Exanguious Animal. Ex.
Exanimate.
 [Discourage (augm.)]
Exasperate.
 [a. Intension]
 [More-angry (make)]
Exauthorize, [a. Un-authority.]
Exceed.
 [Excell]
 [Abound]
 [Augment]
 [Intense]
 [v. Excess]
Excel.
 [v. Excellent]
 [v. Superior]
 [v. Victory]
 —lent. TM. I. 4. E.
Except.
 Adv.
 [Beside]
 [Unless]
 —ion.
 [Exemption]
 —to rule. D. IV. 5. O.
 take—[Be displeased]
Excess.
 Too-much. TM. I. 3. E.
 Vicious. Man. II. E.
 [Gluttony]
 [Drunkenness]
Exchange.
 Bartering. RC. V. A.
 [Merchant's Convention
 (place.)]
*Exchequer, [Court of Chief Ma-
 gistrate's revenue.]*
Excise, [Tax upon vendibles.]
Excite, [Impulse.]
Exclaim. AC. III. 3. O.
Exclude.
 [Out-shut]
 [Exempt] TA. II. 4.
 [Except]

*Exclusive, [Excluding the ex-
 trems]*
Excogitate, [Invent]
Excommunicate. RE. V. 5.
Excoriate, [Un-skin.]
Excreation. Mo. IV. 5. A.
Excrement.
 [Out-purged (thing.)]
 [adj. dunged (thing.)]
Excrescence.
 [Out-growing gibbous (thing)]
 Fruit-like. PP. III. A.
Excruciate, [Torture.]
Excursion.
 [Out-running]
 [Digression]
Excuse, [Defendent (thing.)]
*Execrable, [adj. p. Ought aver-
 sation (augm.)]*
Execration.
 [Cursing]
 [Renounce with Cursing]
Execution, [Performing.]
 —of Sentence in Law. RJ.
 II. 9.
 —Capital. RJ. V.
 —not Capital. RJ. VI.
 —er, [adj. Execution (Off.)]
*Executor, [Intrusted (person)
 with Will.]*
Exemplar. T. II. 3.
Exemplify.
 [Give { Copy
 Instance }]
Exempt. TA. II. 4. O.
 [a. Immunity]
Exercise.
 [Practise]
 [Doe]
 [Custom to doe]
 [a. Experience]
 [Use]
 [a. Motion]
 [a. Recreation]
Exercitation, vid. Exercise.
Exhalation. Met. II. 2.
 [Vapor] Met. II. 2. A.
 [Fume] Met. II. 3.
Exhaust.
 [Out-draw]
 [Empty]
Exhibit.
 [Represent]
 [Offer]
 [Give]
*Exhibition, [adj. p. Stipend
 (thing.)]*
*Exhilarate, [a. Mirth.] AS.
 V. 4.*
Exhort, [Persuade] RO. V. 2.
Exhortation, [a. Persuade.]
*Exiccation, [a. Driness.] Q. V.
 2. D.*
Exigent.
 [Occasion] T. II. 4. A.
 [Expediency] T. V. 6.
 [Need]
Exile. RJ. VI. 5.
*Eximious, [adj. Excellent.] T.
 I. 4. E.*
*Existence, [Being. T. I. 1.
 (abstr.)]*

[sp. A. stud.]
Exonerate, [Un-lode.]
*Exorable, [adj. p. Entreat
 (abstr.)]*
Exorbitance. TM. V. 4. O.
*Exorcist, [Un-adj. a. Devil
 (Off.)]*
*Exotic, [adj. Foreign] RO.
 IV. 3.*
Expansion.
 [Stretching]
 [Spreading]
 [Opening]
Expatriate, [Walk abroad.]
Expect. AS. III. 7. A.
Expedient. T. V. 6.
 an—[Means] T. II. 6. A.
Expedition.
 [Dispatching] TA. III. 5.
 [Travel] TA. VI. 3.
 [sp. Military,]
*Expel, [Out-drive.] TA. VI.
 5. A.*
Expence, [adj. p. Spend (thing.)]
Expend.
 [Spend]
 [Disburse]
Experience.
 [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
 Habit. Ha. VI. 4.
Experiment.
 [a. Experience (end)]
 [adj. p. Essay (thing.)]
Expert, [adj. Experience.]
Expiate.
 [Satisfie for Guilt.]
 [Un- a. Guilty (make)]
 [sp. by Sacrifice.]
Expire.
 [Die]
 [End]
 time—d, s ended.]
 [Time } past.]
Explain, [Plain (make.)]
Explicate, [Plain (make.)]
Explicit, [Express,] D. III. 8.
Explode.
 [Disapprove (augm.)]
 [Reject disgracefully]
Exploit.
 [Action (augm.)]
 [adj. p. Perform (thing.)]
Exploration.
 [Inquisition] AS. II. 2.
 [sp. by Essay.]
Expose.
 [Out-put]
 [Un-cover]
 [adj. p. Danger (make)]
Exposition.
 [a. Plain]
 [Interpretation]
Expostulate.
 [Ask accusingly]
 [Complain]
Expound.
 [a. Plain]
 [Interpretation]
Express. D. III. 8.
 —ion, [Speech (manner.)]
*Exprobrate, [Upbraid.] RJ. IV.
 8. A.*

Expul-

EX

FA

FV

Expulsion, vid. *Expel*.
Expunge, [Un-write.]
Exquisite, [adj. Perfectness.]
Extant.
 [adj. Being]
 [Actual]
 [Adj. p. See (abstr.)]
 [Public.]
Extasie. AS. VI. 8. A.
Extempore, [Without premeditation.]
Extend, [Stretch.]
Extension. Ma. A.
 Posture, [Stretch]
Extent. Ma. A.
Extenuate.
 [adj. a. Little.]
 [adj. a. Thin]
 [Excuse in part]
Exterior, [adj. Out-side.]
Exterminate, [Exile.]
External, [adj. Out-side.] Sp.
 III. 6. O.
Extinguish.
 [Un-fire]
 [Annihilate]
Extirpate.
 [Un-root]
 [Destroy]
Extoll.
 [Praise (augm.)]
Extort, [From-gain violently]
 —ion. RJ. IV. 5. A.
Extra.
 [Out-bring]
 [From-proceed (make)]
 sp. by Chymic operation.
an—
 [Copy]
 [Epitome]
 —ion [adj. Descendent
 (kind) RO. I. 1. O.]
Extrajudicial, [Not-judicial]
Extraneous, [adj. Foreiner]
Extraordinary. adj. TM. V. 3. O.
Extravagant.
 [Exorbitant]
 [Impertinent]
 [adj. Digression]
Extream.
 op. to Middle. Sp. III. 3. O.
 op. to Mediocrity. T. I. 2. O.
 [Excessive]
 Utmost. [Most-adj. greatness.]
 [Rigid] Man. I. 1. E.
 [Defective]
Extremity.
 [End] Sp. III. 3. O.
 [Misery]
 [Trouble (aug.)]
Extricate, [Un-tangle.]
Extrinsical, [adj. Out-side.]
Extrusion, [Out-thrusting.]
Exuberant, [Abundance.] TM.
 I. 2. E.
Exudation, [Out-sweating.]
Exulcerate, [adj. p. Ulcer (make)]
Exultation, [Triumph.]
Ey.
 Member. PG. III. 2.

blear }
goggle } -ed { fore
pink } { prominent } 1
 { little (dim.) } 2
Apple of the— [adj. Black
 (thing) of the Ey.]
 —brow. PG. III. 6. A.
 —lid, [adj. a. Cover (thing)
 of the Ey.]
 —service, [Seeming (end.) to
 serve]
 —bright. HS. VIII. 7. A.
 [Loop.] Mag. V. 2. A.

F.

F *Able*.
 [adj. p. Fiction narration]
 [Lie]
Fabric, [Building.]
Fabril Operation. O. IV.
Fabulous, [adj. Fiction.]
Face.
 Subst.
 Member. PG. III. 1.
 make—s, [Change Face
 (manner)]
 [Presence]
 to—
 —as Person, &c. [Over against
 stand]
 —as Garment, Pr. IV. 9.
 —about, [Turn.]
 —out a ly.
 [a Ly { impudently.
 { pertinaciously.]
Facetiousness, [Urbanity.]
Facil.
 [Easie]
 [Credulous]
 [Affable]
Facilitate, [a. Easiness.]
Facinorous, [Crime (augm.)]
Fa. [Done (thing.)]
Faction. RC. III. 8. A.
Faction, { Faction }
 [adj. { Sedition } (apt.)]
Faction. T. III. 7. O.
Factor, [Instead-Merchant]
Faculty.
 [Natural Power]
 [Licence]
Fade.
 [p. Transitoriness]
 [v. Decay]
Fag, [End (corr.)]
Fagot, [Sticks (aggr.) together-
 bound.]
Fail.
 [p. Frustrate] TA. V. 1. O.
 [Miscarry] TA. III. 7. O.
 [Omit] TA. III. 8. A.
 [Defect]
 [Faint]
 Insolvent. TA. IV. 8. O.
Fain.
 [Fiction]
 [a. Seem]
 [a. Hypocrisy]
I would—have it, [I desire

(augm.)
Faint.
 —ing. S. V. 5.
 [Weary]
 [Weak]
 [Remiss]
 [Slight]
 —hearted.
 [Coward]
 [Diffident]
Fair.
 Adj.
 [Beautiful]
 [Clean]
 [Clear]
 —dealing.
 [Equity]
 [Candor]
 —demeanour.
 [Courtesie]
 [Affability]
 —way, [Not-durty—]
 —Weather, [Wea- } rainy.
 ther not } cloudy.]
 —wind, [Prosperous—]
 Subst.
 Mart, [Convention for Com-
 merce.]
 —ing, [Given (thing) at
 Fair.]
Fairy, [Feign'd man (like) De-
 vil.]
Faith.
 [Eelief]
 —rational. Ha. III. 2.
 —religious. Ha. V. 4.
 —full.
 [adj. Fidelity.]
 [adj. Ha. V. 4.]
 —less.
 [Perfidious]
 [Not-adj. Faith]
Falchion, [Short crooked
 Sword]
Falcon, Hawk (kind.)
Falconer, [adj. Hawk (Off.)]
Falling.
 Motion proper.
 (Down-fall.)
 —down, { Navigate with the
 Stream.]
 —in, [Come (imp.)]
 —with, [Together-come
 (imp.)]
 sp. in Fight.]
 —off, [Go (imp.)]
 —on, [Assault.]
 —to
 —Leeward. RN. VI. 6. D.
 Motion metaph.
 Begin.
 —in hand with, [Begin]
 —to ones meat, [Eat (inc.)]
 Event.
 sp. adj. Fortune.
 —in love with.
 —out, [Event.]
 —with one, [Un-friend.]
 —from higher to lower.
 —ing.
 —on knees. AC. VI. 6.
 —all along. AC. VI. 7.
 —in

F A

—en.
 —on knees. AC. VI. 6. A.
 —all along. AC. VI. 7. A.
 —ing Star. El. I. 2. A.
 water—s, [a. More-low
 (inc.)
 wood—s, [w.adj.p. Felling]
 —from greater to less, [Di-
 minish.]
 Flesh—s.
 —Hair—s.
 —Leaf—s.
 —of the Leaf, [Autumn.]
 Price—s.
 Water—s, [p. Shallow.]
 Wind—s, [p. Diminish.]
 —from better to worse.
 { Sin. }
 { Apostasy }
 [Adversity]
 [Sickness]
 —ing Sickness, [Epilepsy]
 S. IV. 5. A.
 —ing back. [Again sick-
 ning.]
 [Destruction]
 Fallacy, [adj. a. Erring (apt.)
 Argument.]
 Fallible, [adj. Err. (pot.)
 Fallow, [Not-plow'd.]
 to—[First plowing]
 —deer. Be. II. 4.
 False.
 Untrue. [adj. T. III. 1. O.]
 [ly]
 [Wrong]
 [Spurious]
 [Forged]
 [Treacherous]
 Falshood. T. III. 1. O.
 Falsifie, [a. False.]
 Falter, vid. Faulter.
 Fame.
 [Common { Narration
 Ruinor. }
 [Common { Praise (augm.)
 Reputation }
 Family.
 [œconomic relation] RO.
 [Kin] RO. I.
 [Household] [House (aggr.)
 Familiar.
 [adj. Acquaintance]
 [adj. Custom]
 —Spirit, [—devil.]
 Famin.
 [Food (def.)
 [Want of food]
 [Hunger]
 Famish, [Starve.]
 Famous, [adj. p. Fame.]
 Fan, [adj. a. Winde (jug.)
 —for Corn. [adj. winnowing
 (jug.)
 Fanaticalness.
 [Pretending Enthusiasms]
 [Fierceness in Religion
 (cor.)
 Fancy.
 Faculty. NP. II. 2.
 [adj. Fancy representation]
 [Irrational (imp.)

F A

[Disposition { (imp.)
 (corr.) }
 [Opinion]
 sp. (corr.)
 { Approbation }
 { Delectation }
 { Love }
 Fane, [Index (instr.) of winde.]
 Fang, [Long tooth.]
 Fantasie. NP. II. 2.
 Fantasm, [Fancied (thing.)
 Fantastic.
 [adj. Fancy (corr.)
 { Indulging }
 { Following } fancy.]
 [Conceitedness]
 Far.
 [adj. Distance]
 [Remote]
 —into
 [Deep into]
 [Averse]
 [Much]
 —day
 [Much day being past]
 [Late]
 as—as, [Until.]
 so—as, [So much as]
 Farce, vid. Farse.
 [Mixture of into—thrusted
 (things.)
 [Pudding of mixt (things)
 [Scurril Comedy (corr.)
 Farcy, Disease.
 Fard. [Paint]
 Fardle, [Aggregated (thing)
 sp. by p. tied.]
 Fare.
 Diet. Pr. I.
 [Event]
 —well [I. valediction.]
 [Carriage]
 sp. by Water.]
 [Carried { (aggr.)
 { persons }
 [Wages for Carriage]
 [Tower for direction of Navi-
 gators.]
 Farm. Po. I. 1.
 take to—[Hiring]
 let to—[Demising]
 Farra. Fi. IX. 5.
 Farrier, [Physitian for horses.]
 Farrow, [a. Parturition.]
 sp. of Swine.]
 Farse, [Fill. { By into-thrusting }
 (Corr.) }
 Fart. Mo. IV. 2. A.
 Farther, vid. Further.
 [More-far]
 —most. Sp. II. 2. D.
 [More]
 [Also]
 Farthest, vid. Furthest.
 [Most-far]
 [Last]
 [Most]
 Farthing. Mea. IV. 1.
 Fascinate, [a. Witchcraft.]
 sp. By look.]
 Fashion.
 [Figure]

F A

[Manner]
 [Custom] sp. Common]
 —of Clothes, [Figure of
 Clothes.]
 sp. Commonly accustom-
 ed.]
 Fashions, Disease of Horse.
 Fast.
 Adj.
 Fixed. Q. VI. 6. E.
 —and loose, Light. [adj. Ha.
 IV. 7. D.]
 —asleep { [asleep]
 hold— { [hold] (int.)
 ty— { [tie] }
 Firm. Q. VI. 5.
 [Swift] NP. V. 9.
 Subst. [Abstaining from feed-
 ing.]
 Religious. RE. IV. 5. O.
 Fasten.
 [Fast (make)]
 [Tie]
 [Bite]
 Fastness, [Place inaccessible.]
 sp. through bogs.]
 Fastidious.
 [adj. a. { nauseate }
 { contemn } (apt.)
 { scorn }
 Fat.
 —of Animal. PG. II. 7.
 —Constitution. NP. V. 5.
 —Tast or Smell. Q. IV. 2.
 [Vessel] vid. Vat.
 Fate. AS. I. 2. E.
 Fatal.
 [adj. Fate (abstr.)
 [adj. a. Death.]
 Father.
 Parent. RO. I. 2. (male.)
 —monk. RE. II. 7.
 —ly, [adj. Father.]
 —less, [Un-fathered.]
 —in law, [Father by Affini-
 ty.]
 fore—[Progenitor.] RO.
 I. 1.
 Foster—RO. III. 2.
 God—RO. III. 1.
 God the—G. I.
 Fathom [6. Foot.]
 Fatigue, [a. Weariness
 (thing.)
 Faucet. Pr. V. 7. A.
 Fauchion, [Broad short (sword.)
 Faucon, vid. Falcon.]
 Fault.
 [Defect (corr.)
 [Evil action]
 —capital. R]. III.
 —not capital. R]. IV.
 finde—
 [a. Censoriousness]
 [Reprehend]
 [Blame]
 Faulter.
 [Stammer]
 [Stumble]
 [Err]
 [Fail]

F E

F E

F I

{ Defist } timorously.
 { Omic } unfaithful-
 { Forfake } ly.]
Faulty.
 [adj. Fault]
 [adj. Wrong]
Fawn, vid. Fawn.
Favor.
 Affection. AS. V. 2.
 [Favor (sign)
 sp. Ornament.]
 sp. Riband.]
 Countenance.
 [Face { (manner)
 (fig.)
*Favorite, [adj. p. Favor (per-
 son.)*
Fautor, [adj. a. Favor (person.)
Fawn.
 [Assentation] Man. IV. 7. E.
 sp. By gesture.]
 [Buck. Be. II. 4. (young)
Fealty.
 [Fidelity]
 [Fidelity (sign)
Fear. AS. V. 6. O.
 for—[Left that]
Fearfulness.
 Timidity, [Fear (apt.)
 Terribleness, [a. Fear (apt.)
Fearn. HL. I. 4.
 Oake—HL. I. 4. A.
Feast.
 Thing. Pr. II. 1.
 Time, [Festival]
Feat.
 [Fact [Done (thing)
 [Handsome (dim.)
Feather.
 Single. PP. V. 1.
 Plume [Feathers (aggr.) for
 Ornament.]
Feature, [Figure (man.)
 sp. Of face.]
February, [Second month.]
Fecible.
 [adj. p. doe (pot.)
 [Possible]
Feculent, [adj. Sediment.]
Fecundity, [Fruitfulness.]
Fee.
 [Revenue] sp. of Office.]
 [Wages]
 [Stipend]
 —simple.
 { Hereditary } right]
 { Absolute }
 —farm.
 [Inheritance obnoxious to
 Rent.]
Feebleness, [Weakness.]
Feed. AC. I. 5.
 —upon, [Be fed with.]
Feeling.
 Sense. NP. III. 5.
 —for, [For-search by—]
 [Suffering]
 fellow—[Compassion]
 —Feelers. PP. IV. 4.
Fein, vid. Fain
Fel.
 [Feirce] NP. IV. 4. O.

to—[a. Fall]
 sp. With striking.]
 —trees, &c. O. III. 8. A.
 a—[Skin]
 sp. With fleece.]
 —monger.
 [Skin { (Mech.)
 (Mer.)
 —wort, [Gentian] HL. VII. 6.
Fellow.
 { Like]
 { Equal]
 [adj. RO. IV. (person)
 [Companion.]
 The—of it, [The other con-
 gruous to it.]
 —worker, [Together—]
 —of Colledge, [Assessor of adj.
 Colledge (off.)
 [Sorry (person.)
 [Spoke.] Po. V. 7. A.
Fellowship.
 [Fellow (abstr.)
 [Society]
 [Communion]
Felon.
 [adj. Felony (person)
 [Apostem at the root of the
 nail]
Felony. RJ. III. 4.
Felt.
 [adj. p. Feel]
 [Head (vest) woollen with
 broad margin]
 to—[a. Cloth (make) by
 kneading]
Felter, [Entangle.]
Female
Feminine } NP. VI. 2. O.
Fen. Po. I. 8.
Fence,
 [Enclosure]
 [Fortifie]
 [Defend]
 Exercise. Mo. V. 6. A.
Fenegreek. HS. III. 13. A.
Fennel. HF. V. 1.
 Hogs—HF. V. 2.
 Gyant—HF. V. 3.
 Scorching—HF. V. 11. A.
 —flower. HS. V. 13. A.
Feodary.
Feoff, vid. Enfeoff.
Fermenting. O. VI. 5. A.
Fern, vid. Fearn.
Ferret. Be. IV. 5.
 to—[Search (int.)
 —out, [Out-drive (int.)
 —silk.
Ferry.
 [Boat for travelling over Ri-
 ver]
 [Boating (place) over River.]
Fertility, [Fruitfulness.]
Fervent.
 [Hot (augm.)
 [Zealous]
Ferule.
 Stone, [Together-coagulated
 Gravel.]
 Metalline, [Ring (fig.) la-
 min.]

Wood, [adj. Cudgelling (in-
 strum.) for hand]
*Fescu, [Pin (instr.) for shewing
 the Letters.]*
*Fess, [Transverse lamin (fig.)
 in the middle of the Scutche-
 on.]*
Fester, Putrefie.]
Festival, [adj. Festivity (time.)
Festivity. RE. IV. 5.
Fetch.
 to—TA. VI. 4. A.
 —breath, [In-take—]
 —out, [Cause to come
 out.]
 —up, [Overtake.]
 a—
 [Invention]
 [Craftied (thing)
Fetid, [Stinking.]
Fetter, [Bonds for Legs.]
Feud, [Old enmity.]
Fever. S. II. 2.
 malignant—S. II. 3.
Feverfew. HF. II. 9.
Fewel, vid. Fuel.
Fewness. TM. III. 1. O.
Fy. Interj. II. 3. O.]
Fib, [Lie (dim.)
Fibre. PG. II. 5. A.
*Fickleness, [Lightness.] Ha. IV.
 7. D.*
Fiction. T. I. 3. A.
Fiddle, [Music (instr.) stringed]
 —stick, [Bow for Music
 (instr.)
 —ing.
 [a. Music with instrument.]
 [a. Vanity]
Fidelity. Man. IV. 2.
Fidge, [Vain ition (freq.)
*Fiduciary, [adj. Deposit (per-
 son.)*
Field.
 [Grounds.] Po. I. 2.
 Keep the—RM. II. 3.
 Win the—RM. II. 1. E.
 Quit the—RM. II. 3. D.
Fieldfare. Bi. III. 5.
Fiend. W. I. 2. O.
Fierce. NP. IV. 4. O.
 Wilde, [adj. NP. IV. 4. O.]
 op. to Moderate, [adj. Ha.
 III. 4. D.]
 op. to Meek, [adj. Man. I.
 9. D.]
Fife, [Musical Pipe.]
Fifteen.
Fifty.
Fig. Tr. I. 5.
 Indian—Tr. I. 9. A.
 —wort. HS. VIII. 5. A.
Fight. RM. I. 7.
Figment, [adj. Fiction (thing.)
Figulation. O. IV. A.
Figure.
 Shape. Mag. III. A.
 Scheme { line
 pictur'd } (fig.)
 Rhetorical. D. III. 7. A.
Fil. O. II. 7.
Filament, [Fibre.]
 Filbert

FI

FI

FL

Filberd. Tr. IV. 3.
Filch, [Theft (dim.)]
File.
 —ing. O. IV. 2. A.
a—
 Instrument, [adj. filing
 (instr.)]
 As of Souldiers. RM. IV.
 4. A.
Filial, [adj. Son.]
Filipendula, [Dropwort.]
Fill. O. II. 7.
Fillet.
 [Riband]
 sp. adj. Linen.]
 —of Beast.
 —of Pillar, [Square (part.)]
Filly, [young horse (fem.)]
Filip, [Strike with the nail of
 the finger springingly.]
Film, [Thin Membrane.] PG. II.
 3. A.
Filthy.
 [adj. a. Defile (abstr.)]
 [adj. Slovenliness (augm.)]
a—deal, [Much (corr.)]
Filtring. O. VI. 4. A.
Fin. PP. IV. 6.
Final, [adj. End.]
Finch.
Chaff—Bi. IV. 7.
Bul—Bi. IV. 5.
Gold—Bi.
Green—Bi. IV. 6.
Finde.
 —by Seeking. TA. I. 7. O.
 Perceive, [a. Common
 sense.]
 { Discover.] AS. II. 2. A.
 { Invent.] AS. III. 2. A.
 { Contrive.] AS. III. 7.
 —by Experience.
 [Discover by Effaying.]
 [a. Experience] Ha. VI. 4.
 —the Bill, [Approve the
 Bill.]
 —Fault.
 [a. Censoriousness]
 [Blame]
 [Reprehend]
 —without seeking.
 [a. Fortune to { see.]
 { have.]
 &c.
 [Obtein] TA. V. 1.
 [Maintein] RO. VI. 4.
Fine.
 Adj.
 [Simple.]
 —force, [Simple. f.]
 [Pure] [adj. TM. V. 6.]
 [Refined]
 [Un-adj. p. { Worst part.]
 { Sediment.]
 [Thin.] [adj. TM. II. 5. O.]
 —linen, [Thin (augm.)—]
 [Soft] [adj. Man. I. 8. D.]
 [Tender] [adj. NP. IV. 7. O.]
 [Nice] [adj. Man. II. 6. E.]
 [adj. a. Dainties (apt.)]
 [adj. Ornateness]
 [Craffy.]

Subst.
 [Mulst] RJ. VI. 7.
in— [In the End.]
Finger. PG. V. 7.
 Fore—[Second—]
 Middle—[Third—]
 Ring—[Fourth—]
 Little—[Fifth—]
at ones—'s end, [adv. Memory
 (perf.)]
light—'d, [adj. Theft (apt.)]
 —fern.
Ladies—HS. III. 4.
Finical.
 Nice, [adj. Man. II. 6. E.]
 [Conceited. adj. Ha. III. O.]
Finish. TA. III. 7.
Finite. T. III. 6.
Fir.
 male—Tr. V. 5.
 female—Tr. V. 5. A.
Fire.
 Proper. El. I.
 bone—[Fire } Joy.]
 built for } Triumph.]
 light—[adj. Flame—]
 wild—[Confection of Pow-
 der, adj. a. Fire (apt.)]
 —works.
 —brand.
 —{ Fork { F. } for—]
 —{ Shovel { Sh. }
 —lock.
Meteor.
 —drake. El. I. 4.
 licking—El. I. 6. A.
Disease.
 St. Anthonie's—[Erysipe-
 las.]
Firestone, [Marchasite] St. I. 3. A.
Firing, [Fuell.]
Firkin.
 [Barrel (dim.)]
 Measure.
Firm.
 Fast, [adj. Q. VI. 5.]
 —land, [Continent.] W.
 III. 2.
 Constant, [adj. Ha. IV. 7.]
Firmament.
 [Starry heaven] W. II.
 [Ether] El. II. 1.
First.
 In Number, [adj. Mea. II. 1.]
 In Dignity. [Principal.]
Fiscal, [adj. Exchequer.]
Fisgig.
Fish. Fi.
 —hook, [Hook for—]
 —monger, [adj. Fish (merc.)]
 —pond. Po. I. 6.
 to—
 [Hunt Fish]
 [a. Confels (end)]
Fisherman, [Hunting (artist) of
 Fish.]
Fisk. [Mo. II. (corr.)]
 [Folded.]
Fist, [Hand { Contracted.]
Fistic, [Pistach.]
Fistula. S. I. 7. A.
Fit.

[adj. Congruity. T. V. 5.]
 (proportion'd)
 [Congru- } disposed]
 ously } prepared]
 furnished]
Opportune [adj. Time (perf.)]
 [Decent]
 [Expedient]
a—T. VI. 6. A.
 —of sickness, [a. Sickness.]
 —of the mother. S. VI. 7.
 to—[a. Fit.]
 —with the like, [Compen-
 sate.]
Fitch, vid. Vetch.
Fitcher. Mo. II. (freq.)
 cross—
Fitchow, [Polecat.] Be. IV.
 5. A.
Fitting, vid. Fit. adj.
Five. Mea. II. 5.
 —hundred, &c.
Fixed.
 Fast, [adj. Q. VI. 6. E.]
 [Not adj. p. move (apt.)]
 [Observing (int.)]
Flag.
 Figure. Mag. IV. 7. A.
 —of a Ship. RN. III. 7.
 —Ship.
 [Sedge.]
 —flower, [Iris.]
 to—
 [Be weak]
 [Decay]
 [Be limber]
 sp. Through { Weakness.]
 { Decay.]
 [Hang adv. limber]
Flagitious, [Vicious (augm.)]
Flagon, [Cylindrical pot.]
Flagrant.
 [Intense]
 [Manifest]
Flay, [Un-skin.]
Flail, [adj. a. Threshing (instr.)]
Flake, [Lamina.]
Flam, [Ly.]
Flame. El. I. 1.
Flank.
 Side.
 —of Animal. PG. IV. 5. A.
 to—[a. Side.]
Flanker. RM. VI. 6. A.
Flap.
 vid. Flag.
 [Strike]
 sp. with Lamin.]
a—[adj. Limber (lam.)]
 sp. Hanging.]
flie—[Flap to drive away
 Flies.]
Throat—Cover (thing) of the
 rough Artery.]
Flash.
 [Impetus.]
 —of fire, [Flame (imp.)]
 —of water, [Stream (imp.)]
 —y.
 Taste.
 Waterish, [adj. Water
 (like.)]
 [Fresh]

[Fresh] Q. IV. 5. O.
Discourse, [Light.] Man. IV.
6. D.

Flask.

[Box for Gunpowder.]

[Carriage for Ordnance]

Flasket, [Long Basket without
Lid.]

Flat.

Corpor.

[Plain] W. III. 1.

[adj. Lamin]

[Shallow] TM. II. 3. O.

[Low] TM. II. 4. O.

[adj. Lying] AC. VI. 7. O.

—foot. PP. V. 3. A.

Transcendent

[Manifest]

Absolute, [adj. T. I. 8. O.]

[Sorry. TM. I. 4. D.]

—
—in the Sea, [Shallow
(place) in the Sea.]

—in Music. Q. III. 5. D.

Flattery.

[Fawning]

[Assentation]

Flatulent, [adj. a. { Wind
Inflation }
(make)]

Flaunt, [adj. p. Ornate (exc.)]

Flaw.

[Break { (dim.
Outside. }]

[Notch]

[Bruise]

[Spot]

—of wind, [Wind (imp.)]

Flawn, [Py of Milk and Eggs.]

Flax. HS. V. 12.

Toad's—

Flea, Ex. I. 8. A.

—bape. HF. III. 9. A.

—wort. HL. VII. 4. A.

Sea—Ex. II. 2. A.

to—[Un-skin.]

Fleam.

Vid. Phlegm.

[adj. Phleboromy (instr.)]

Fled, [adj. pret. Flie.]

Fledge, [Feathered.]

Flee, vid. Fly.

Fleece. PP. VI. 3.

to—[Un-fleece.]

Fleet, [Swift]

to—vid. Flit.

a—Navy, [Ships (aggr.)]

Flegmatic, adj. Phlegm.]

Flesh. PG. II. 6.

—ly. vid. Carnal.

{ Natural }

{ Worldly }

[adj. Lust] AC. II. 5.

—y

[adj. Flesh]

[Having much Flesh]

to—one, [Encourage.]

Fletcher, [adj. Bow (mech.)]

Flew.

[adj. pret. Flie.]

Vid. Flu.

Flexible.

[adj. Q. V. 6.]

[adj. p. Persuade (apt.)]

Fly.

As Bird. Mo. I. 2.

As routed. RM. II. 3. D.

—out.

{ a Excess }

{ a Squander }

Let—

[Shoot]

[Strike at]

a—[Flying Insect]

Crane—Ex. IV. 8.

Dung—Ex. IV. 4. A.

Flesh—Ex. IV. 4.

Shepherd's—[Crane-fly.]

Spanish—[Cantharides] Ex.

V. 9.

Catch—HS. V. 2. A.

—boat.

Flicker, vid. Flutter.

Flight, vid. Fly.

Flinch.

[Start] AC. IV. 5.

{ intermit } { timorously }

{ forsake } { unfaithfully }

{ abandon } { cowardly }

Fling.

[Cast] Mo. VI. 2.

—away, [Away-goe sudden-

ly.]

Kick, [Strike with the heel.]

Flint. St. I. 3.

Flirt.

[Impetus]

[Woman (corr.)]

Flit.

[Remove]

[Depart]

[Transitory]

Flitch, [Half the Trunk and

Limbs.]

sp. of a Hogg.]

Flutter, [Torn fragment.]

—mouse, [Bat.]

Flitern.

Flix, [Disease of Dinging (exc.)]

bloody—[Disentery]

—weed. HS. IV. 11.

Flock.

Aggregate.

—together, [a. Convention]

—of Wool.

[Course part of—]

[Curly of Fleece.]

Flook, [Earb of Anchor.]

Floor. Po. III. 4. A.

Florentine.

Florid.

{ Beauty }

{ Vigor }

{ Flourishing }

{ Ornament }

Florescous.

[adj. Flower]

[adj. Ornateness]

Flote. Mo. I. 2.

a—[Boat (like) of together

tied timber.]

Floud.

[River]

[Water (exc.)]

[Inundation]

—gate.

[Door for floud]

[Gate to in-shut water]

Flounder. Fi. VII. 4. A.

Flour.

[Best part] TM. VI. 1.

sp. of ground corn.]

Blossom. PP. II. 1.

—gentle.

our Ladie's—

—de luce, [Iris]

—bulbous. HL. IV. 6.

—tuberous. HL. V. 3. A.

to—

[a. Powder] Pr. III. 7. A.

a. Blossom. PP. II. 1.

Flourish.

[a. Flour]

{ a. Vigor. }

{ a. Prosper }

{ Discourse ornately }

{ Boast }

Prelude, [Preparatory

Musik.]

[Vibrate]

Flout, [Mock.]

—cream.

Flow.

[a. River]

—ing tide, [Upward-tide.]

[Abound]

Flower, vid. Flour.

Flu, [Not-adj. p. fat (pot.)]

the—of a rabbit, [-Fleece—]

Fluctuate.

[a. Wave]

[Waver] AS. IV. 4. O.

Fluellin. HS. VIII. 9. A.

Fluent.

[abounding]

[adj. Discourse (apt.)]

Fluidness. Q. V. 5. D.

Fluke. Ex. I. 4.

Flung. [adj. pret. Fling.]

Flurt, vid. Flirt.

Flush.

[Abundance]

[Mellow]

[Blush (like)]

[Wholly of the same colour]

Flute, [pipe]

sp. Musical.]

Flutter, [Fly (end.)]

[Shake (freq.) the wings.]

Flux.

vid. Flix:

[Streaming]

to—

[Melt]

[Purge]

sp. by Salivation.]

Fluxion.

[Flowing]

[Fluxing]

Foe, [Enemy]

Fodder { Hay } Eatable.]

{ Straw }

Fog, [Thick mist.]

—gy, [Fat (exc.)]

Fail.

G g g [Over-

[Overthrow (dim.)]
 [Accessory beauty]
 sp. by { Worse } com-
 { Contrary } par'd
 with it.]
Play at—s, [Fence with blunt
 Weapons.]
Foin, [Prick (end) by thrusting
 (imp.)]
Foist.
to—
 [adv. Silent. Mo. IV. 2. A.]
 [Forge]
 —in [Add { secretly.
 { fraudulently.
 { forgingly.]
Gally— [Predatory Ship
 (dim.)]
Fold.
Pleit. O. V. 5.
 [Shut]
Sheep— [Sepiment for Sh.]
Fole, [Horse (young.)]
to— [Parturition]
 sp. of Mare.]
Foliage, [Leaf (aggr.)]
 sp. Factitious.]
Folio, [Biggest book (figure.)]
Folk.
 [Person (kinde)]
 [Man (aggr.)]
Folly. Ha. VI. 2. D.
Follow.
Go after. TA. VI. 6.
As Enemy.
 { Pursue }
 { Hunt }
As dependent. RO. III. 5. O.
 [Wait] AC. V. 1. A.
 { Obey }
 { Imitate }
 { Practise }
 { Be diligent about }
As consequent [p. Inference.]
As Successor, [Succeed.]
Fome, [Bubbles (aggr.)]
Foment,
 [a. Fotion]
 [Supple by foking]
 sp. In hot (remifs.)
Fondness.
Indulgence. Man. VI. 7. D.
Vainness. Man. IV. 6. O.
[Folly] Ha. VI. 2. D.
Font, [adj. Baptism (vessel)]
Food.
 [Feeding (thing)]
 [Nourishing (thing)]
Fool.
 [adj. Folly (person)]
 —hardy, [Rash.] Man. I. 7. E.
 natural—[adj. NP. I. 1. O.
 (person.)]
to—one, [a. Fraud.]
to—with one, [a. Wanton-
 ness.]
Foolishness, [Folly.]
Food.
 [Shallow (part) of River]
 sp. over-adj. p. travel (pot.)
Foot.
 —of Animal. PG. V. 6.

—ball, [Play of Striking Ball
 with Foot.]
 [Ball for play by, &c.]
 —cloth.
 —man, [adj. Running (apt)
 Servant]
 —souldier. RM. III. 1.
 —stall, [adj. Foot (armam.)]
 —step, [Foot (sign.)]
 —stool, [Foot-supporting
 (armam.)]
by— [By Foot (sign.)]
Crump—ed, [Shrunk—ed.]
Flat—ed. PP. V. 3. A.
Splay—ed, [Divergingly—
 ed.]
to—it, [Travel on his
 Feet.]
 —of Cup } [Foot like—]
 —of Pillar }
 Measure.
 —of Length. Mea. I. 3.
 —of Verse [Verse (part.)]
Footing.
 [a. Foot (place)]
Foppery.
 [Vanity] } T. IV. 5. O.
 } M. IV. 6. O.
 [Folly] Ha. VI. 2. D.
For.
Prep.
 [Because of] Prep. I. 2. A.
 if it had not been—[Unless it
 had been—]
 [Concerning] Prep. I. 3. O.
 as—me [—me]
 let him—me, [Let him—
 me.]
 [Instead of] Prep. II. 1. A.
 op. to Against.]
Adv.
 —a time, [adv. Transitory.]
 —ever, [adv. Ever.]
Conj.
 [Because] Conj. III. 2.
 —all that, [Notwithstanding]
 Conj. II. 2. A.
 —fear, [Left that.] Conj.
 III. 1. O.
 —as much as, [Whereas.]
 Conj. IV. 1.
 —Example, [c. g.] Conj. IV.
 3. O.
Forage.
 [Provisions]
 sp. for Horses.]
 [Booty]
to—
 [Goe forth to bring in Provisi-
 ons.]
 [a. Booty]
Forbear.
 [Abstain]
 { Omit }
 { Desist }
 { Spare }
 { a. Patience }
Forbid. RO. V. 1. O.
 God—
 [Let God { Prevent }
 { Hinder }]
 [Be it not that]

Force.
 { Coaction }
 { Violence }
 { Strength }
 { Ability }
 { Efficiency }
 { Importance }
 of—[adv. Necessity]
 —s. RM. IV.
Forcer.
 [adj. a. Force { (Person)
 { Instr. }]
Fore.
 [Before]
 [adv. Preventing]
Fore-appoint, [Before-appoint.]
Fore-arm, [Before-arm.]
Fore-cast.
 [Before { Consider }
 { Contrive }]
 [Providence] Man. III. 2.
Fore-castle. RN. II. 4.
Fore-conceiv'd.
 [Before-conceived]
 [Meditated]
Fore-deem.
 { Before }
 { Preventingly } judge.]
Fore-door, [adj. Forepart-door.]
Fore-father. RO. I. 1.
Fore-foot, [adj. Forepart-foot.]
Fore-front, [Fore-part]
Fore-going, [Preceding]
Fore-hand.
 [Fore-part]
 [Prevent]
Fore-head. PG. III. 6.
Fore-judge.
 { Before— } judge]
 { Preventingly— }
Fore-know, [Before-know.]
Fore-land. W. III. 4.
Fore-man, [First { (per-
 { Principal } son.)]
Fore-mast. RN. III. 4. A
Fore-noon, [Preceding part of the
 day.]
Fore-ordein, [Before-ordein.]
Fore-part. Sp. III. 8.
Fore-run.
 [Before { Go }
 { Run }]
 [a. Van-currer]
Fore-sail, [Mizzen-sail.]
Fore-see, [Before { See }
 { Know }]
Fore-shew, [Before-shew.]
Fore-sight.
 [Fore-seeing]
 [Providence]
Fore-skin, [adj. Forepart-skin.]
Fore-sleeve, [Sleeve from the
 elbow to the wrist.]
 [adj. cubit (vest)]
Fore-slow.
 [a. Slow]
 [Protract]
 [Hinder]
Fore-speak.
 [Before-speak of]
 [Witch with words]
Fore-stall.
 Before-

{ Before— } buy]
 Preventingly— }
Fore-teeth, [adj. Forepart-teeth.]
Fore-tell, [Before-tell.]
 [a. Prophet]
Fore-think, { Think }
 [Before- { Meditate }
Fore-thought, { adj. a. pret. }
 { adj. p. }
 Fore-think.]
Fore-token, [Before a. Sign.]
Fore-top, [adj. Forepart-hair.]
 sp. Above the Fore-head.]
Fore-warn, [Before-warn.]
Forfeit.
 [un-adj. p. right]
 [Lose right]
 sp. Penally.]
 [Lose by confiscation]
Forge.
 to—
 Fabricate. O. IV. 5.
 Falsify. R]. IV. 4. A.
 Feign, [adj. a. Fiction.]
 a—[Fabri- { (room) } of adj.
 cating { (place) } Iron
 (mech.)
Forget, [a. NP. II. 3. O.]
 —fulness. NP. II. 3. O.
Forgive.
 As Crime. R]. II. 2. O.
 As Debt. TA. IV. 9. O.
Forgo, [Be un-adj. p. Possession
 of]
 Voluntarily, [Let go.] TA. I. 6. O.
 Begin to be so, [p. Dereliction.]
 Continue so, [Abandon.]
 Unvoluntarily, [Lose.]
Fork.
 Figure. Mag. IV. 8. A.
 Instrument, [adj. Fork
 (instr.)
 pitch—[Preparing (instr.) of
 Hay.]
Forlorn.
 [adj. p. Destruction]
 [adj. p. Despair.]
 [adj. p. Dereliction.]
 —hope. RM. IV. 6. A.
Form.
 Cause. T. II. 7. A.
 [Manner]
 set—[Determined expressi-
 on (manner.)]
 [Figure]
 [Hare's { (Bed)
 { (Place)
 Seat. Mag. V. 8.
Formal.
 —cause. T. II. 7. A.
 [adj. Formality]
Formality.
 [Form, (manner.)]
 Vice. Man. IV. 6. E.
Former.
 [Preceding]
 —ly, [adv. Preceding (time.)]
 [Past]
Formidable, [adj. p. Fear (abstr.)]
Formost, [First.]
Formulary.

[Set-form]
 [Epitome]
Fornication. R]. IV. 2.
Forrage, vid. *Forage*.
Forrain, [adj. RO. IV. 3. O.]
 —er. RO. IV. 3. O.
Forrest. Po. I. 2. A.
 —er, [adj. Forrest (Off.)]
Forseake.
 As God, [Dereliction.]
 As Man, [Desertion.]
 — the Right, [Abdicate.]
 —the Possession, [Forgo.]
 —his Religion, [Apostasy.]
Forsooth.
 Truly. Adv. I. 2. O.
 Ironic. Int. I. 3.
Forswear.
 Abjure.
 [Against-swear]
 { [Deny] } with Oath.]
 { [Renounce] }
 [Swear false]
Fort, [Sconse.] RM. VI. 2.
Forth.
 [Out of] Prep. IV. 2.
 [Without] Prep. IV. 2. A.
 [Public]
 —coming.
 [Forth- adj. p. bring (pot.)]
 [Ready to be brought forth]
 —with, [Soon]
Fortie.
Fortifie.
 [Strengthen]
 [adj. a. RM. VI.]
Fortitude. Man. I. 7.
Fortress, [Sconse.]
Fortuitous, vid. *Casual*.
Fortunateness.
 [adj. Fortune (perf.)]
 [adj. Prosperity]
Fortune. AS. I. 2. D.
 —teller, [Before-telling (per-
 son) of events]
 to—[adj. p. Event]
Forward.
 [adj. Forepart]
 { adj. Alacrity }
 { adj. Incline (augm.) }
 { adj. p. { Prepared } (perf.)
 { Begin }
 [adj. pret. Proceed]
 to—
 { adj. a. Adjuvant }
 { Proceed (make) }
 { Dispatch }
 egg—[a. Impulsive.]
 going—{ Ition adj. a. fore-
 part }
 { Proceed }
Foss.
 [Furrow]
 [Ditch]
Fosset. Pr. V. 7. A.
Foster.
 [Nurse]
 —father. RO. III. 2.
 —child. RO. III. 2. O.
 —brother, [Together-foster-
 child.]
 [Fotion]

[Educate]
Fotion. AC. I. 4.
Fought, vid. *Fight*.
Foul.
 [adj. p. Defilement]
 [Deformed]
 [Vicious]
 [Slovenly]
 [Sordid]
 a—deal, [Much (corr.)]
 [Birds]
 to—
 [a. Foul (make)]
 [Hunt Birds]
Found.
 { adj. p. } find]
 { pret. }
 to—
 [a. Foundation]
 [Cast] O. IV. 5.
Foundation. Po. III. 4.
Founder.
 [adj. a. Found { (person)
 { (Mech.)]
 to—
 [a. Impotent in going (apt.)]
 [Un-make adj. going (apt.)]
Foundling, [adj. p. find (per-
 son.)]
Fountain. W. IV. 3. A.
Four. Mea. II. 4.
 —fold, [four]
 —score, [Eighty.]
 —square, [Square.] Mag. V. 1. A.
Fourm, vid. *Form*.
Fowl, vid. *Foul*.
Fox.
 Beast. Be. V. 2.
 —Fish. Fi. I. 7. A.
 —glove. HS. VII. 10.
 —tail. HL. III. 2.
 [a. Drunkenness]
Fraction, [Breaking]
Fracture, [Breaking]
Fragment. TM. VI. 5. A.
Fragrant, [Sweet] Q. IV. 1.
Fray.
 [Skirmish]
 [Fight (dim.)]
 to—adj. a. Fear (make.)
Fraight.
 [Burthen] sp. for Ship]
 [Wages for Carriage]
Frail.
 [Brittle] Q. VI. 5. D.
 [Transitory]
 a—[Spherical Basket]
 sp. of Rushes.]
Frame.
 —of Building. Po. III. 1.
Figure.
 in—[adj. p. Order (perf.)]
 out of—[adj. p. Confusion]
 { Machin. }
 { Jugament. }
 to—
 [a. Efficient]
 [Feign]
 [Contrive]
 [a. Build]
 [v. Congruity]
Franchise, [privilege.]
 G g g 2 Frank.

F R

Frank. Man. IV. 4.
Frankincense.
Tree. Tr. VIII. 3.
 [Refin of Frankincense-tree]
Frantic. [Mad.] S.IV. 1.
Fraternity. [Corporation.]
Fraud. R.J. IV. 4.
Fraudulent. [ad. Fraud.]
Fraught.
 [Loaded]
 [Full]
Fraxinella. HS. I. 1. A.
Freak.
 [adj. Conceitedness (thing)]
 [adj. Lightness (thing)]
Freckle. [Spot (dim.) yellow.]
Free.
 [adj. Liberty] { Ha. II. 1.
 { AS. IV. 8.
 [not- { Prisoner
 { Slave]
 [adj. p. Deliver] AS. I. 5.
 —from, [Without.]
 [adj. Spontaneity] AS. IV. 9.
 [adj. Alacrity]
 [Not-recompensed]
 [Liberal]
Frank [adj. Man. IV. 4.]
 —booter, [adj. a. Booty (per-
 son.)]
 —hold, [Right not-rented.]
 —man.
 [Not-villain]
 [Citizen]
 [adj. { Immunity } per-
 { Privilege } son.]
Freedom.
 [Liberty]
 [Ingenuity]
 [Immunity]
 [Privilege]
Free-Mason. [adj. Free-stone
 (mech.)]
Free-stone. St. I. 1.
Freeze.
 Colour, [Gray.]
 Cloth, [Nap (augm.)]
 to—[1. { Frost
 { Ice]
Freight. vid. *Fraught.*
Frenzy. S. IV. 1.
Frequent. Sp. I. 7.
 to—[To come (freq.)]
Fresh.
 [New]
 —air, [Breez.]
 —man.
 [New-comer]
 [Unexpert (person)]
 [adj. Vigor]
 —taste. Q. IV. 6.
 Un-salted. Q. IV. 5. A.
 a—[adv. Repeating] Adv.
 IV. 2.
Fresh water souldier. HS. VI. 1.
Fret.
 [Rub] O. V. 8.
 —of musical instrument.
 [Under-touching (apt.)
 transverse (thing.)]
 [Corrode] O. VI. 3.
 Wine—s.

F R

{ Un-skin
 by { rubbing]
 { Pain } corrosion]
 —Work, { Spirally,
 [Graving] &c.
 Vex, [a. Anger.]
Fretum. W. IV. 5.
Fry.
 [Children (aggr.)
 sp. Of Fish.]
 to—Pr. III. 4.
Fricass. [adj. p. Fry (thing.)]
Frication. { Rubbing.]
Friction. {
Friday. [The sixth day of the
 Week.]
Friend. RO. IV. 1.
 a—ship, [adj. Benefactor
 (thing.)]
Frier. [Monk] RE. II. 7.
Friars cowl.
 Broad leaved—HL. V. 10.
 Narrow leaved—HL. V. 10. A.
Frigat [Man of War.]
Fright. [adj. a. Fear (make.)]
Frigid.
 [Cold]
 [Slight]
Frigot. [Man of War.]
Fringe. [Tufted line.]
Frippery. [adj. Sorry (thing.)]
 { Nimble.]
Frisk. [Leap { (freq.)]
Fritter. [Fried pudding (like.)]
Frittillary. HL. IV. 3. A.
Frivolousness. [Vanity.] T. IV.
 5. O.
Frize. vid. *Freez.*
Frizle. [Curl (augm.)]
Fro.
 Prep. vid. *From.*
 to and—[Forward and
 Backward.]
 a—[Man (fem.)]
Frock. [Upper vest of Horse
 (Off.)]
Frog. BE. VI. 2.
Frolic. [adj. Mirth.]
From. Prep. III. 2.
 —henceforth.
 [From this time]
 [At all times after this]
Front.
 [Forehead]
 [Forepart]
Frontier. [Margin.]
Frontispice. [Forepart]
Frontlet. [Forehead (vest.)]
Frost. El. III. 4.
 —nail, [Nail un-adj. a. slide
 (apt.)]
Froth. [Bubble (aggr.)]
Frown. AC. IV. 2. O.
Frozen. [adj. p. Freez.]
Fruitful. [adj. a. Fruitful.]
Frugality. Man. III. 3.
Fruit. PP. III.
 { Effect]
 { Event]
 { Profit]

F U

—fulness NP. VI. 3.
 { Unprofitable.]
 —less, { Vain.]
Fruiterer. [Fruit (merch.)]
Fruition. [Enjoying.] TA. V. 7.
Frumenty. [Pottage of Wheat.]
Frump. [Mock (dim.)]
Frustrate. TA. V. 1. O.
Fucus. [Paint]
 sp. for the Face.]
Fuddle. [a. Drunkenness.]
Fuel. Pr. VI. 2.
Fugitive.
 [Flying]
 [Apostate]
Ful.
 [adj. p. Fill]
 [Whole]
 [Sufficient]
 [Perfect]
 —moon, [Moon in the midst of
 her month]
 to—Cloth. O. V. 3.
Fulfil.
 [Perform]
 [Finish]
Fuliginous. [adj. Soot.] El. IV.
 3. A.
Fuller. [Fulling (mech.)]
Fulsom.
 [Sweet, exc.]
 [Nauseative] NP. II. 4. O.
Fumaria. [Hollow-root.]
Fumble. [a. Hand (corr.)]
Fume.
 [Smoak]
 [Exhalation]
 [Indignation]
Fumigation. [Smoking.]
Fumitory. HS. III. 4. A.
Function.
 [Calling]
 [Action in ones Calling]
Fundament. PG. IV. 8. A.
Fundamental.
 [adj. Foundation]
 [Chief]
Funeral. [adj. Burial.]
 sp. the Solemnity.]
Fungous. [Porous.]
Funnel. Cone (vessel) for
 [adj. { through-
 pouring.]
Fur. PP. VI. 3.
 to—RN. VI. 3. A.
Furbish. [a. Bright (make)]
Fury. [Anger (augm.)]
 the—es, [Devils (fem.)]
Furious.
 [adj. Anger (augm.)]
 [Fierce (augm.)]
Furling. [Tying loose.]
Furlong. Mea. I. 6.
Furnace.
 [Concave (place) to build Fire
 [Kettle (aug.) (in.)]
 —hole in Fortification. RM.
 VI. 7. A.
Furnish TA. IH. 2. A.
Furniture. [adj. Furnishing
 [Provisions] (thing)
 [Tackle.]
 [Uten-

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[Utensils]

Furrier, [adj. Fur] { (mech.)
 (merch.)
Furrow. Mag. V. 7. O.
Further, vid. *Farther*.
—more, [Also.]
to— [adj. a. Adjuvant]
Furthest, vid. *Farthest*.
Furz, [Sh. IV. 8. A.]
Fuse, [Cone notched spirally.]
Fusil.
[Notched]
[adj. p. Cast]
[Meltable]
Fusty, [Musty.] Q. IV. 7.
Fustian.
[Course Cotton-cloth]
[Sorry mixt (thing)]
Fustick.
Future. Sp. L. 1. D.
Fuzbal. HL. I. 2. A.

G.

Abardin, [Sorry (garment.)]
Gabble, [a. Loquacity not intelligible.]
Gabel, [Tribute.]
Gabion. RM. VI. 9. A.
Gable-end, [End of roof.]
Gad.
[Pin]
—bee.
to— [Wander]
Gag, [a. Gaping (instr.)]
Gage.
[Pledge]
to— { Essay } { Depth }
 { Examin } { Capacity }
Gaggle [Goose (voice.)]
Gay, [adj. p. Ornateness (exc.)]
Gain.
Lucr. TA. V. 2.
[Obtain]
[Increase]
Gain-say.
[Against-say]
 { Deny }
 { Contradict }
Galades. Ex. VIII. 3. A.
Galangal. HL. III. 12.
Galaxy.
Galbanum, [Concrete juice of Gyant Fennel.]
Galbula. Bi. III. 8.
Gale.
gentle—El. VI. 6.
stiff—El. VI. 7.
Galeast.
Galeot. RN. I. 4.
Galingale. HL. III. 12.
Gall.
[Choler]
[Bladder of—]
Excrescence of Oke. PP. III. O.
to—
 { Un-skin }
 { Hurt }
 { Anger }

sp. by { Rubbing }
 { Wearing }

Gallant.
[Ornate (augm.)]
[Excellent]
Galley. RN. I. 3.
—foist.
—pot
Gallery, [adj. p. walking (room.)]
Gallimaufry, [Confused mixture.]
Gallinula serica. Bi. VIII. 9. A.
Gallion.
Galliot. RN. I. 4.
Galloche, [Outermost foot (vest.)]
Gallon.
Galloon. Lace.
Gallop, [Run.]
Gallows, [Jugament for hanging.]
Galls. Sh. V. 5.
Gambado, [Leg (arm.) for riding.]
Gambol.
[a. Activity]
sp. with Legs.]
 { Wanton }
 { Vain } (thing)
Game.
Play. Mo. V. A.
—ster, [Game (mech.)]
[Hunting.]
—some, [Wanton.]
Gammon, [Leg of Hog.]
sp. Smok'd.]
Ganch, [Precipitating on hooks.]
Gander, [Goose (male.)]
Gang.
[Society]
[Faction]
Ganglion. S. III. 9.
Gangrel, [Long (corr.)]
Gangrene. S. I. 8.
Gantlet, [Armor for the hand.]
Gantlope.
Gap, [Notch.]
Gape.
[Open (augm.)]
sp. the mouth.]
—after, { (augm.) }
 { Expect } { earnestly }
[Yawning]
[Chasm]
Garb, [Manner.]
sp. of { Garments }
 { Demeanor }
Garbage.
[Entrails]
[Worst part]
Garble, [Un- a. worst-part.]
sp. Spice.]
Garboil.
[Contention]
[Trouble]
Gard.
—of Souldiers. RM. III. 6.
to— { Defend }
 { Protect }
 { Safe (make.) }
Princes- { Servants } for
 { Officers } safe-ty.]
—of vestment, [Margin strengthned.]
sp. with Lace.]
Garden. Po. I. 3.
Gardian. RO. III. 4.
[Monks (off)]
Gargane, [White headed Teale (kind.)]
Gargarism, [Gargling.]
Gargle, [Gullet.]
to— [Wash } Gullet.]
the top of the } Wind-pipe.]
Garish, [adj. p. Ornate (exc.)]
Garland, [Head-environing, Joy-sign ornament.]
Garlick. HL. IV. II.
Garment, [adj. Clothing (thing.)]
Garner, [adj. a. Keeping (room) for Corn.]
Garnish, [adj. a. Ornate.]
Garret, [Highest (room.)]
Garrison. RM. VI. 1. A.
Garrulity, [Loquacity.]
Garter.
[Ribband for Leg]
[Binding (vest.)]
Gash, [Slash.] Pr. III. 5. A.
Gasp, [Gape for breath.]
Gastly, [adj. a. Fear (make.)]
[Pale] AC. IV. 9. O. (exc.)
Gate.
[Dore] Poss. IV. 2.
[Going (manner)] Mo. I. 1.
Gather.
[a. Aggregate]
[a. Convention]
Collect. O. II. 5.
—as Curd, [Coagulate.]
—as Fruits, [Take F.]
—as Wind, [adj. p. wind.]
[Contract]
—up his Gown, &c. [Lift contracted,]
Calv's— [Calvs PG. VI.]
Gaud.
[Mock]
Vain, [adj. T. IV. 3. O.]
(thing.)
—y.
[Ornate (exc.)]
[Feast]
Gavelkind, [Distribution of Inheritance equally.]
Gaul, vid. *Gall*.
Gaunch, [Precipitate on hooks.]
Gaunt, [Lean (augm.)]
Gauntlet, [adj. Hand (arm.)]
Gaze, [Look intently.]
—hound, [Dog hunting by Sight.]
Gazel, [Antelope.]
Gazet, [adj. Narration (thing) of News.]
Gear, [Thing (corr.)]
Geese, [Goose plural.]
Geld, vid. *Gweld*.
Gelder rose, [Sh. II. 12.]
Gelly. Pr. I. 5. A.
Gem. St. III.
Gemini { Constellation } of the
[Third } Twelfth part } Zodi-
Gender, [Sex.] (ac.)
to—

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to—[a. Generation.]
Genealogy, [Catalogue of Ancestors.]
General.
 Op. to Special. TM. III. 4.
 [adj. Genus]
 [All]
 [Common]
 [Total.]
 [Universal]
 a—[Army (Off.)]
 [Monks chief (Off.)]
Generation.
 Begetting AC. I. 1.
 [Descendent (aggr.) RO. I. 1. O.]
 [Age] Mea. VI. O.]
Generative faculty. NP. VI.
Generousness. Man. III. 4.
Genesis, [Generation.]
Genet, [Spanish Horse.]
 [Martin]
Genial, [Festival.]
Genitals, [Privities.] PG. VI. 8.
Genius.
 [Temper of mind]
 [Disposition]
 good—[Proper Angel]
 evil—[Proper Devil]
Gentian. HL. VII. 6.
Dwarfe—HL. VII. 6. A.
Gentil.
 [Pagan]
 [Maggot] Ex. I. 5. A.
Gentile, [adj. Gentleman]
Gentle. T. V. 5.
 [Tame] NP. IV. 4.
 {Courteous}
 {Clement}
 {Gracious}
 {Affable}
 [Easie]
 [Remits]
 —man. RC. I. 3. A.
 —woman. RC. I. 3. A. (fem.)
 [Maggot]
Gentry. RC. I. 5 (kind.)
 3. A. { (aggr.)
Genuflexion.
 [Bending knee] AC. VI. 6.
 [Kneeling] AC. VI. 6. A.
Genuin. T. III. 4.
Genus, [Kind.] T. I.
Geography, [Science of the World.]
Geomancy, [Wizarding by the Earth.]
Geometra. Ex. III. 7.
Geometry. [Science of Magnitude.]
Georgic, [adj. Agriculture.]
German.
 Cofin—RO. I. 5.
Germander. HF. VI. 2.
 Tree—HF. VI. 2. A.
 water—HF. VII. 9.
 wild—HS. VI. 11. A.
Germinate, [v. Sprout.] PP. II. 5.
Gerund, [Case of Participle Substantive.]
Gesses, [Foot-bonds for Hawk.]

Gesticulation, { (augm.)
 [Gesturing] { (exc.)
Gesture. AC. VI.
Get.
 [Gain] TA. V. 2.
 [Obtain] TA. V. 1.
 [Obtain to] { be }
 { doe }
 { Obtain to be be- }
 —before { fore. }
 { Prevent. }
 —by Heart, [Obtain to re-
 member]
 —out.
 —from person, [Obtain to
 be out, &c.]
 —a nail, [Pull out a nail.]
 —with childe, [Impregnate]
 —Children, [Generate ch.]
 { Obtain to be free- }
 —clear, { ed. }
 { Escape }
 —gone, [From-goe.] TA.
 VI. 1. O.
 —rid of, [Obtain to be freed
 from.]
 [Mineral.] St. VI. 3.
Gewgaw, [adj. Vanity. T. IV. 5.
 O. (thing.)
Ghefs, [Conjecture.]
Ghost, [Spirit.]
 give up the—[Dy.]
 holy—G. III.
 —root.
Giant, [Great (augm.) person.]
Gib, [Cat (male.)]
Gibberish, [Speech not-intelligi-
 ble.]
Gibbet, [adj. hanging (jug.) with
 one stem.]
Gibbous, [adj. Protuberance.]
Gibe, [Mock.]
Giblets, [Entrails.] PG. VI.
 sp. Edible.]
Giddy.
 [adj. Vertigo]
 [adj. Fancy (corr.)]
 [Wanton]
 [Conceited]
 [adj. Light] Ha. IV. 7. O.
Giddiness, [Vertigo.]
Gift.
 [adj. Give (thing)]
 —of God.
 spiritual. Ha. V.
Gig.
 [Cone adj. horn to be vertigi-
 nated with whipping.]
 [Whimzy]
 [adj. Conceitedness (thing.)]
Gigantic, [Great { (augm.)
 { (exc.)
 { (augm.)
Giggle, [Laugh { (freq.)
 { (exc.)
Gigglet, [adj. Laugh (apt.)]
Gild, [Colour with Gold.]
Gilden-pole.
Gill.
 —of Bird. PP. V. 7. A.
 —of Fish. PP. IV. 3.
Gilliflower. HS. V. 1.

Sea—HF. II. 14. A.
Stock—HS. IV. 1.
Wall—HS. IV. 1. A.
Gilt-head. Fi. V. 1.
Gimlet, [Little-boring (instr.)]
Gimmel, [Fartitious joynt.]
Gimp, [Shamois]
Gin.
 [Machin]
 [Trap]
Ginger, [Root of an Indian Iris of
 a hot biting tast.]
 —ly { Gently } without
 { Slowly } noise.]
Gingle.
 [Ringing (dim.)]
 [Affect sound of Words]
Ginny.
 —hen, [adj. Ginny-hen.]
 —pig, Be. III. 6. A.
Gipsie.
Giraffa. Be. II. 7.
Gird, vid. *Guird*.
Girdle, vid. *Guirdle*.
Girl, [Child (fem.)]
Girn, vid. *Grin*.
Girt, vid. *Guirt*.
Gith, [Nigella]
Gittern, vid. *Guittern*.
Give.
 —back, [Retire]
 —over.
 [Desist]
 [Abandon]
 Correct no more. RO. VI.
 6. O.
 —up.
 [Yield]
 [Submit]
 —alms, [a. Alms.]
 —ear.
 [Hear (end.)]
 [Observe with Ear]
 —law, [a. Law.]
 —name, [a. Name.]
 —ones { mind } to, adj. p. Di-
 { self } sposition
 (augm.)
 —oath.
 [Swear (make)]
 [Oblige by oath]
 —place.
 —way.
 —to understand, [a. Know
 (make.)
 mind—'s me.
 [I conjecture]
 [I expect]
 table—s.
 weather—s.
Gives, [Bonds for legs]
Gizzard, [Second musculous
 stomach of Bird.]
Glad.
 [adj. Mirth]
 [adj. Alacrity]
 [adj. Delectation]
Gladden.
Glade, [Open (place) through a
 Wood.]
Gladiator, [adj. Fencing (per-
 son.)]
 Gladio-

Gladiolus, [Corn-flagg]
Glaive, [Long Sword.]
Glance.
 [Oblique (imp.)]
 { a. Ey }
 { a. Object } (imp.)
 sp. adv. { Accessory. }
 { Digression. }
 [Allusion (dim.)]
 witty—[Urbane (dim.)]
Glandule. PG. II. 7. A.
Glans. [Mast.] PP. III. 4.
Glass. St. II. 4. A.
 drinking—[adj. Glass-
 cup.]
 looking—[Face-shewing
 (instr.) by reflexion.]
 —wort. HL. VIII. 7.
 [Splendor]
Glaucus. Fi. I. 3. A.
 Fi. IV. 1. A.
Glave, [Long Sword.]
Glavering, [Fawning]
Glaze.
 [a. Glass.]
 [To { Shut } with
 { Wall } Glass.]
 [a. brightness]
Glazier, [adj. a. Glass (mech.)]
Glean, [Ga- { left (things.) }
 ther the { scattered Ears. }
Glebe, [Land.] sp. Priest's.]
Glede, [Kite.] Bi. I. 2. A.
Glee.
 [Mirth]
 [adj. Mirth Song]
Gleek.
 [Three]
 [Play]
Glib.
 [Smooth] Q. VI. 2. E.
 [Slippery]
Glide, [Kite.] Bi. I. 2. A.
 to—[Slide] Mo. II. 4.
Glimmer, [Trembling light (imp.)]
Glimps, [Sud- { Light } (dim.)
 den { Sight }]
Glistening, [Trembling (like)
 brightness.]
Glitter, [Bright]
Globe, [Sphere] Mag. III. 5.
 —fish. Fi. VIII. 1.
Gloomy.
 [Cloudy]
 [Dark (dim.)]
 [Dim] Q. I. 3. A.
 { Public } { Praise. }
Glory, { Universal } { Reparat-
 (on.)
 to—AS. VI. 1. A.
Glorifie, [a. Glory.]
Gloss.
 [Comment (dim.)]
 [Brightness (dim.)]
Glore, [Look obliquely.]
Glove, [adj. Hand (vest),
 Fox—HS. VII. 10.
Glow.
 [Be hot]
 { Shine } { white }
 { fire-like }
 —worm. Ex. I. 5.

—fly. Ex. V. 9. A.
Gloze, [Assentation]
Glue, [adj. Gluing (thing.)]
 —ing. O. IV. 4. A.
 —y, [Clammy (augm.)]
Glut.
 [Fill { (augm.) }
 { (exc.) }
 [Loathe (make) with abun-
 dance]
Glutinous.
 [adj. Glue]
 [Clammy]
Gluttony. Man. II. 1. E.
Glyster, [Medicinal drink for the
 Fundament.]
Gnash.
 [Together-strike
 [noise (make) with } teeth.]
Gnat. Ex. IV. 5. A.
 —snapper.
Gnaw.
 [Mastication]
 [Bite (end)]
 [Corrode]
Gnomon, [Hour-shewing pin.]
Go.
 Proper.
 [Ition] TA. VI.
 —of Animal. Mo. I.
 sp. On legs. Mo. II.
 —on toes, [Stalk.] Mo.
 II. 3.
 [Walk] Mo. II. 1.
 Depart. TA. VI. 1. O.
 Figurative.
 [Move]
 [Event]
 —about, [Endeavour (inc.)]
 —about
 —in hand with } [Begin]
 —after, [v. Succeed.]
 —against me.
 [I a. Nolleity]
 [I grudge it]
 [I loath it]
 [I nauseate it]
 —astray, [Err]
 —back, [Retire]
 —ward [v. Worse]
 —before, [v. Precede]
 —beyond one.
 [Superior]
 [Defraud]
 —down, [a. Downward.]
 —forward, [Proceed.]
 —on, [Proceed]
 —out, [Cease.]
 [quick, [a. Quick,]
 —through with it, [Finish.]
 —to. Int.
 —up, [a. Upward.]
Goad, [Long pricking (instr.)
 to drive with.]
Goal.
 [adj. p. Object (place)
 sp. of Race.]
 [End] T. II. 6.
Goat. Be. II. 2. A.
 —'s beard. HF. III. 13.
 —Chaffer. Ex. V. 3.
 —sucker, [Owle of a short

small Bill, and wide mouth.]
 —'s thorn.
 skipping—El. I. 5.
Gobbet.
 [Lump]
 [Fragment]
Gobble, [Swallow greedily.]
Gobius marinus. Fi. III. 7.
Goblet, [Cup (augm.)]
Goblin, [Devil (like) fiction]
God. G.
 —head, [God (abstr.)]
 Action of—AS. I.
 —the Father. G. I.
 —the Son. G. II.
 —the Holy Ghost. G. III.
God-child. RO. III. 1. O.
God-father. RO. III. 1.
God-mother. RO. III. 1. (fem.)
Godless, [Ungodly.]
Godliness.
 [Holiness]
 [Religion (perf.)]
 [Worship (perf.)]
Godwit. Bi. VII. 8. A.
Goggle-eyed, [Protuberantly
 eyed.]
Gold. Met. I. 1.
 —mine. [—(place)]
 —oar { Crude }
 { not-prepared } g.
 —smith, [g. { (mech.) }
 { (merch.) }
 —of Pleasure. HS. VI. 8. A.
 —en locks.
 —rod. HF. III. 8. A.
Gome, [Grease black'd by agita-
 tion.]
Gone.
 [adj. { P. } go]
 { a. pret. }
 [adj. Excess]
 [Spoil'd]
 [Destroy'd]
Good.
 Proper. T. III. 2.
 { Profitable }
 { Sufficient }
 { Convenient }
 [Perfect]
 [Happy]
 —against, [Medicinal against]
 —at, [adj. Art in.]
 —for, [Profitable to.]
 —face.
 [Face (perf.)]
 [Handsom]
 —fellow.
 —luck, [Prosperity.]
 —man of the House, [Master
 of the Family.]
 —success, [Event (perf.)]
 —turn, [adj. Benefactor
 (thing.)]
 —will, [Favor.]
 make.—
 [Perform]
 [Repair]
 [Compensate]
 find }
 think } —[Approve]
Goodly, [Handsom.]
Goodness. Man. I. 4.

Goods.
 [Possessions]
 [Household-stuff]
Googe.
Goose. Bi. IX. 1. A.
 green—[young—]
 stubble—[autumnal—]
 Soland—Bi. IX. 4.
 —*berry*. Sh. I. 3.
 —*foot*. HF. I. 9. A.
 —*grafs*. HL. IX. 9. A.
 —*nest*. (ed.)
Gorbellied, [Protuberantly belli-
 Congealed }
Gore, { Coagulated } blood
 { Gellied }
 to—[Prick (augm.)]
 sp. with Horn.]
Gorge.
 [Gullet]
 [Stomach]
 sp. of Bird.]
 to—
 [Feed]
 [Fill]
Gorgeous, [Or- { (augm.)
 namented } (exc.)]
Gorget.
 [adj. Neck (armor)]
 [Linen (vest) for shoulder]
Gors, [Furz.]
Gosling, [Goose (young.)]
Gospel, [adj. Evangelist (thing.)]
Goshawk, [Biggest long winged
 Hawk.]
Gossip.
 [Child's Godfather]
 [Companion for mirth]
 —*ing*, [Women's Conven-
 tion for mirth.]
Govern.
 [v. Magistrate]
 [Authority]
 [Direction]
 good—*ance*. Man. VI. 5.
 ill—*ance*. Man. VI. 5. O.
Governor, [adj. Govern (person.)]
Gougeon. Fi. IX. 11.
Gourd. HS. VII. 2.
Gourmandize
 [v. Gluttony]
 [Eat gluttonously]
Gourmet
 Red—Fi. IV. 4.
 Grey—Fi. IV. 4. A.
Gout. S. II. 7.
Gown, [Loose long (vest)]
Gozling, [Goole (young.)]
Grace.
 { Favour }
 { Respect }
 { a. Graciousness }
 { Privilege }
 { Elegance }
 { Ornament }
 Infused habit. Ha. V.
 —*less*, [Ungracious]
 —{ Before }
 —{ After } meat.
 [Thanksgiving] RE. IV.
Gracious.
 [adj. p. Favour]

 —*ness*. Man. VI. 1.
Gradation, [Degree (segr.)]
Gradual, [adj. Degree.]
Graduate. RC. I. 4.
Grafting. O. III. 7.
Gray. Q. II. 1.
 Hoary, [White (inc.) with
 age.]
 a—[Badger] Be. V. 2. A.
Grayhound, [Dog-hunting beast
 by swiftnefs.]
Grayling. Fi. IX. 4.
Grain.
 Corn. PP. III. 6.
 —*s*, [Infused Corns of
 Malt.]
 Weight. Mea. III. 1.
 [Berry]
 sp. of Spice.]
 —*s* of Paradise, [Carda-
 moms.]
 in—[Died with Alkermes]
 [Powder] TM. VI. 4. A.
 —of Leather, [Crenated Su-
 perfcies]
 —of wood, [Fibres—]
Gramercy, [Thanks (augm.)]
Grammar, [Art of speaking pro-
 perly]
 —*parts* of discourse. D. III.
Grammarians, [adj. Grammar
 (artist.)]
Granado. RM. V. 8.
Granary, [adj. Grain (room.)]
Granat-pome. Tr. I. 6.
Grand, [Great]
Grandame, [Grandmother]
Grandchild, [Child's Child]
Grandeur.
 [Solemnity (augm.)]
 { Generosity }
 { Magnanimity }
Grandfather, [Parent's Parent
 (male)]
Grandmother, [Parent's Parent
 (fem.)]
Grandfire, [Parent's Parent
 (male.)]
Grange, [Farm]
Grant.
 [Concession]
 [Yield]
 [Give.]
Grape,
 [Berry of Vine.]
 Shrub. Sh. II. 1.
 Sea—Sh. II. 14.
Graphical, [figured (perf.)]
 { Plain }
 { Express }
Grapple. RN. III. 9. A.
 to—
 [Catch with hands]
 [Wrestle]
Grasp.
 [About-hand]
 [Embrace]
Grass. W. V. 3. A.
 Cotton—HL. III. 14. A.
 Crested—HL. III. 6.
 Dogs—HL. III. 5. A.
 Feather—HL. III. 14.

Finger—HL. III. 8. A.
 Goose—HL. IX. 9. A.
 Hairy—HL. III. 9. A.
 Knot—HF. I. 4.
 Meadow—HL. III. 10.
 Oate—HL. III. 8.
 Pearle — } HL. III. 9.
 Quaking — }
 Scorpion—HS. III. 12.
 Scurvy—HL. VI. 13
 Silk—HS. IV. 3. A.
 —of Parnassus. HL. VI. 7. A.
 —*hopper*, [Locust] Ex. II. 1.
Grate.
 a—
 [Squares (plain)]
 [Fewel (jug.) of parallel pins
 (augm.) Net (like)]
 to—
 [Rub]
 { Powder }
 { Un-skin } with rubbing.]
 [a. Displeasing]
Grateful, [adj. Gratitude.]
Gratifie.
 [Merit thanks]
 { a. Benefactor }
 { a. Complaisance }
Gratings, [adj. Net (fig.)
 Scuttle.]
Gratis.
 [Not-hired]
 [Without wages]
Gratitude, Man. I. 6.
Gratuity, [Gift]
Gratulate, AS. VI. 6.
Grave.
 —Disposition. NP. IV. 3.
 —Converse. Man. IV. 6.
 [Old (like)]
 —*sound*. Q. III. 1. D.
 { O. IV. 6. A. }
 —*ing* { RN. VI. 2. A. }
 a—[Burial (room)]
Gravel. St. I. 8. A.
 to—[make not adj. a. travel
 (abstr.)]
Gravy, Pr. I. 6. A.
Gravity,
 Weight. Q. V. 4. E.
 [Seriousness] NP. IV. 3.
 Discreet carriage. Man. IV. 6.
Graze.
 [Eat Grass]
 —*ier*, [Merchant of fat
 Cattel.]
 [Touch with reflecting.]
Greas.
 [Soft fat]
 [Worst parts of fat]
Great.
 adj. Magnitude. TM. I. 1. E.
 —*with Child*, [adj. p. im-
 pregnate.]
 —*with one*, [Familiar (aug.)]
 how—[Of what magnitude]
 the—[Total-work to be
 done]
 [adj. { Dignity }
 { Power }
 { Transc. { augm. }
 { Intense }
 —many,

GR

—many, [Many (augm.)]
Greave, [Leg-armor.]
Greaze, [Smear with fat.]
Greazy, [Fatty]
Greedy.
 { Hungry (corr.)
 { Ravenous
 { Desire (augm.)
 { Scraping] Man. III. 2. E.
Grief.
 Sorrow. AS. V. 4. O.
 op. to Pleasure. Ha. II. 3.
 op. to Ease. NP. V. 3.
Green.
 —color'd. Q. II. 3.
 —*Chaffer*. Ex. V. 5. A.
 —finch. Bi. IV. 6.
 —sickness. S. VI. 2.
 { Unripe
 { New
 —cheese, [New cheese.]
 —wound, [New w.]
 [adj. Child]e
 —goose, [Young—]
 —fish.
Grees.
 [Hog (young)]
 [Step]
Greer.
 [Salute]
 [Gravel]
Grieve.
 [a. Grief]
 [a. Displacence]
Greevance.
 [adj. Displacence]
 [Injury]
Grievous.
 [adj. a. Grieve (abstr.)]
 [Unpleasant]
Grice.
 [Hog (young)]
Gridiron, [adj. Broiling (jug.)]
Griffon, [Fiction]
Grig, [Marsh-ele.]
Grilliade, [Broil'd (thing)]
Grim.
 { Fierce } Face
 { Frighting } (manner)
 [Austere]
 —the *Collier*, [Hieracium.]
Grin, [Snare.]
 to—
 [Lowr dog (like)]
 [Shew the teeth angrily]
Grind.
 —ing.
 —*Eabrule*. O. IV. 2.
 —*Chymic*. O. VI. 1.
 —ers, [Inmost teeth]
Gripping.
 [Grasping]
 { Distention
 { Compression
 [Pain by-, &c.]
 Scraping. Man. III. 2. E.
 —of a Ship. RN. VI. 6. E.
Grist, [adj. p. Grinde (thing)]
Gristle. PG. II. 1. A.
Grit, [Sand]
Grizly.
 [Gray]

GR

[Grim]
Groat, [Four pence]
Groats, [Oatmeal]
Grocer, [Spice (merc.)]
Grograin, [Stuff of grain (augm.)]
Groin. PG. IV. 7.
Gromel. HL. IX. 5.
Groning.
 Voice. AC. IV. 8.
 [Parturition]
Groom, [Horse (Off.)]
 —of the Chamber, [Chamber (Off.)]
Grope, [Search by feeling]
Gross.
 { Thick
 { Great
 { Course
 { Lumpish
 { Fat
 { Dull
 { Unskilful
 a—[12 dozen]
 the —[Total]
Grot, { Cavity
 [Subterrane } Room
Grotes, [Course Oatmeal]
Grove, { (aggr.)
 [Trees } (place)
Groveling, [Lying] AC. VI. 7. A.
Ground.
 { Earth
 { Field. Po. I. 2.
 stand ones—RM. II. 2.
 get—RM. II. 2. E.
 loose—RM. II. 2. D.
 —Ivy
 —work, [Foundation]
 [Foundation]
 [Cause] sp. Impulsive
 [Element]
 [Sediment]
Ground, [adj. p. Grinde]
Groundling, [Loach] Fi. IX. 11. A.
Ground-pine. HF. VII. 7.
 stinking—HF. I. 17. A.
Groundsil.
 [Threshold]
 Herb. HF. III. 7.
Grous. Bi. II. 5. A.
Grout.
 { Thick
 { Consistent } broth
 [Millet.] HL. II. 6. A.
Grout-head, [Having a great head.]
Grow.
 adj. Accretion. AC. I. 6. A.
 —forth, [—into being visible.]
 —to the { ribs—
 { or, &c. }
 [Be continued by growth to, &c.]
 [adj. Vegetation]
 Become, { Effect
 [Be Event
 sp. (incept.)
 [Begin { be
 to { be made
 —in years } [Old (inc.)
 —old }

GU

—out { kind, [Unkind
 { use, [Un-custom
 { inc.]
 [Increase]
 sp. adv. degree.]
 { Usurp
 { Get
 { Increase }
 —upon { Gradually.]
Growth, [Growing.]
Grub.
 [Maggot]
 [Worm of a Flie]
 to—[Un-root]
Grudge.
 [Nolleity]
 op. to Alacrity. Ha. IV. 3. D.
 [Malignity]
 an old—[Old hatred]
 —of a disease, [Impetus (dim.)]
Gruel. [Broth of Corn.]
Grumble. AC. IV. 8. A.
Grummel. HL. IX. 5.
Grumous.
 [adj. Lump]
 [Coagulated]
Grunfil. HF. III. 7.
Grunt, [a. Hog (voice)]
Grus Balearica. Bi. VIII. 2. A.
Gryffur
Guaiacum. Tr. VII. 2.
Guaperua. Fi. III. 17. A.
Guara Brasileira. Bi. VII. 9. A.
Guard, vid. *Gard*,
Gubbins.
Gudgeon.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 11.
 Figure. Mag. VI. 4.
Gueld, [Un-testicle.]
Guelding, [Untesticled horse]
Guerdon, [Reward]
Guess, [Conjecture]
Guest. RO. III. 9. O.
Gugaw, [adj. Vanity (thing)]
Guggle, [Pouring (like) sound]
Guide.
 [Direct]
 [Lead]
 [Govern]
Guidon, [Commander's Staff]
Guild.
 [Corporation]
 —hall, [Convention (place) of Corporation.]
 to—[Colour with Gold]
Guile, [Fraud]
Guillam. Bi. IX. 7. A.
Guilt.
 [Guilty (abstr.)]
 [Guilded]
 —head. Fi. V. 1.
Guilty, [adj. R.] II. 6. O.]
Guinny.
 —hen, [Hen of Guinny]
 —pig. Ec. III. 6. A.
Guird.
 [Bind about]
 [Twinge]
 [Mock]
Guirdle, [About-binding (arm.)]
Guirl, [Child (fem.)]
 H h h *Guirt*.

Guirt. [Guirded]
[Compass]
Horfe—[Girdle]
Guife.
 { Manner }
 { Custom }
 [adj. Custom (manner)]
Guitar.
Guitern.
Gulch, [Short fat (augm.)]
Gules, [Red]
Gulf.
 [Bay]
 [Whirl-pool]
Gull.
 Fish, [Miller's-thumb] Fi. IX. 12.
 Bird, Bi. IX. 9.
 [Goose (young)]
 [Young (person) adj. p. fraud (apt.)]
to—[a. Fraud]
Gullet.
 Wealand. PG. VI. 1.
 [Stream (dim.)]
Gulligut, [Glutton]
Gulp, [Swallow (imp.)]
Gum.
 —of tree. PP. I. 6.
 —Ammoniac, [Concrete juice of Giant Fennel]
 —Anima. Tr. VIII. 4.
 —Arabic. Tr. VIII. 2.
 —Dragon, [Gum of Goat's thorn.]
 —Elemi. Tr. VIII. 3.
 the—s, [Parenchyma of the Teeth.]
Gummy, [Stiff]
 sp. with p. Gumming.]
Gun RM. V. 6.
 —ner. RN. V. 3.
 —powder. RM. V. 7. A.
Gurgions, [Worst part of Meal.]
Gurnard, vid. Gournet.
Gush, [a. River (imp.)]
Gusset, [Quadrangular (thing) to be between-fow'd]
Gust.
 Sense. NP. III. 4.
 Quality. Q. III.
 —of wind [Wind (imp.)]
Gutt, PG. VI. 4. A.
 —wort. Sh. VI. 2. A.
Gutter, Mag. V. 6. O.
Guttural, [adj. Throat]
Guzzle, [Drink (augm.)]
Gypsie, [Wandering wizard]
Gyr Falcon, [Hawk for Herons]

H.

HAak, Fi. III. 3. A.
Haberdasher.
 —of Hats, [Merchant of head (vest.)]
 —of small wares.
Haberdin.
Habergeon, [Armor for trunk]
Habiliment, [Armament]

Habit, { Quality } adj. cu-
 { Condition } stom.]
 Quality. Ha.
 of the mind.
 Infused. Ha. V.
 Acqui- { Intellectual. Ha. VI.
 red. { Moral. Man. I.
 of the body, [Temperament
 of the body.]
 of Clothes, [Clothes (manner)
 [Condition]
 [Custom]
Habitable, [adj. p. Dwelling.
 (abstr.)]
Habitation, [Dwelling.]
Habitual, [adj. Habit.]
Habitude, [Relation.]
Hack, Cut, sp. { (corr.)
 { (ruggedly)
Hackney, [Hired (freq.)]
Had.
 [Was, pret.]
 [pret. Have]
Haddock, Fi. III. 2.
Haft, [adj. p. Hand (part.)]
Hag, [Old deformed woman.]
Haggard, [Wilde.]
 sp. Hawk.]
Hagges, [Pudding of Flesh min-
 ced.]
Haggle, { Treat
 { Commerce } sp. cor.]
Hay, Pr. VI. 1.
 [Net]
Hail.
 Meteor. El. III. 5.
 Sound. NP. V. 2.
to—[Salute]
Haillard, [Rope for hoisting the
 mizzen Sail.]
Hair, PP. VI. 1.
 —Cloth. Pr. IV. 1. A.
 —Lace, [Ribband for bind-
 ing the hair of the
 head.]
 —brain'd, [Conceited.]
 —river weed. HL. I. 10. A.
Maiden—
Haiward, [adj. Pasture (Off.)]
Hake, [Spit (end) out of the
 Throate.]
Halbard, RM. V. 3. A.
Halcyon, [King-fisher]
 —daies.
 [adj. Calm—]
 [adj. Peace—]
Hale, [Pull]
Half.
 go—[Equal partner.]
 —moon, Fortification. RM.
 VI. 5.
Halibut, Fi. VII. 5.
Halimus, Sh. VI. 6.
Haill.
 [First room (augm.)]
 [adj. Convention (room)]
 [Civil convention]
 —day, [Day of Conventi-
 on.]
Hallow.
 [Consecrate]
 [Exclaim]

Halm, [Straw.]
 sp. of Pease.]
Halo, El. V. 2.
Halfer, [adj. Ship- adj. drawing
 (arm.)]
Halt, Mo. I. 1. A.
 make a—[Stay]
Halter, [Cord with Loop in the
 end (part)]
 [adj. Hanging (arm.)]
 [adj. Neck-bonds]
Ham, [Hollow (part) behind
 the Knee.]
Hamlet, [Houfes (agg.)]
Hammer, Po. VI. 2. A.
to—
 [a. Hammer]
 [a. Speak (manner) difficult-
 ly.]
Hammock, [Hanging bed]
Hamper, [Basket (augm.)]
To—[Tangle]
Hanch, [Erech.] PG. IV. 6.
Hand, PG. V. 3.
 —basket, [B. adj. p. carry
 (apt.) in hand.]
 —breadth, [Measure of h. b.]
 —full, [Capacity of the
 hand.]
 —gun, g.
 —kerchief, k. } (dim.) adj. p.
 —mill, m } use (apt.) with
 —saw, f. } hand.
 —vice, v.
 —kerchief, [adj. wiping (li-
 nen)]
 —maid, [Servant (fem.)]
 —over head, [adv. Careless-
 ness.]
to—[adj. Contiguous (pot.)]
at— { Present
 { Near
at no—[Not, not]
before—[adv. Preventing.]
by—
from—to mouth, [adv. Necess-
 sary (segr.)]
in— { Present
 { Possessed
in—with { adj. pret. Begin
 { Endeavouring
bear in— { Seem } make
 { Believe }
go in—with, [Begin.]
take in—[Undertake]
in the turning of an—[While
 one could turn his—]
out of—[Soon (augm.)]
come to— { To-event
 { Be tame
get the—of one, [a. Victory]
left — { } side
right — { }
Set ones—to { Sign
 { Assist
under— { Inferior
 { Secret
under ones—[Signed by one]
upper—[Victory]
on both—s, { parts
 { Sides
man of his—s, [Nimble] lay

H A

H A

H E

lay—s on, [Arrest]
 shake—s, AC. V. 5. A.
 —of a } Pin } for shewing
 clock, } Finger } the hour.
 —at Cards, [adj. p. event adj.]
 a. Card (things)
 Handy, { Nimble.
 { adj. Operation (apt.)
 —craft, [adj. Mechanic (art.)
 —gripes, { Contiguously fight-
 ing.
 { Wrestling
 —work, [Work { of hands.]
 { own.]
 Handle.
 a—[adj. p. hand { (thing)
 { (part)
 to—
 [a. Hand]
 [Feel]
 [a. Object (make)
 { Speak
 { Discourse } of.]
 { Write
 { Entertain
 { Treat
 { Use
 Handsel, [First { selling]
 { using]
 Handsome.
 [Decent]
 [Beautiful]
 Hang.
 Posture. AC. VI. 9. A.
 —by, [Accessory]
 —down ones head, [a. down-
 ward the head]
 —together, [Together-ad-
 here.]
 —up, [a Hang]
 —ing of the hill, [Declivi-
 ty.]
 Punishment. R. V. 8.
 —man, [Execution (mec.)
 Being { Doubting
 in sul- { Demarring
 pence. { Wavering
 As a } Clothe } the
 room, } Line } walls]
 Hanger.
 [Short crooked Sword]
 [Loop for tying the Sword]
 pot—[Iron (instr.) for hang-
 ing pot.]
 Hank.
 —of thread, [Skein—]
 [Haunt]
 Hanker, { Vergency
 { Incline]
 Hanse, [Corporation]
 Hap.
 [Fortune]
 [Contingence]
 [Event]
 Happen, [v. Hap]
 Happy, [adj. Happiness]
 —ness. Ha. I. 1.
 —ly, [adj. Fortune]
 Harang, [Oration]
 Harbinger, [Before-going (Off.)
 for preparing entertainment]
 Harbour.

[adj. Hospitality (place.)
 [Port] W. II. 5.
 Hard.
 { op. to Fluid. O. V. 5. E.
 { op. to Yielding. Q. VI. 1. D.
 op. to Ease, [Difficult]
 —to be understood, [Ob-
 scure]
 —headed, [Dull]
 —to be pleased, [Morose]
 —to give, [Penurious]
 —to } forgive.
 { repent.
 —hearted, { Cruel.
 { Impenitent.]
 —drink, [Sow'd.]
 —ly, [Scarce.]
 —by, [adj. Near.]
 to follow—[Follow (augm.)
 Harden.
 [Hard (make)
 Incorrigible. RO. VI. 7. O.
 Hardy.
 Disposition. NP. IV. 7.
 Affection, [Bold.]
 Vertue, [Valiant.]
 fool—[Rash.]
 Hare.
 Beast. Be. III. 3.
 —brain'd, [Rash]
 —lipp'd, [Cloven-lipp'd]
 —'s foot. HF. VIII. 5.
 —'s ear. HF. IV. 14. A.
 Sea—Ex. IX. 4.
 Harken, [Hear (end.)
 Harlot, [adj. Fornication (fem.)
 Harm, [Hurt]
 —less, { Innocent.]
 { Not adj. p. Hurt]
 Harmony. Q. III. 9.
 —in lound. Q. III. 9.
 Harness, [Armament]
 Harp, [Music (instr.) hollow
 arch with strings.]
 —ing iron, [Barbed dart]
 Harpie, [Ravenous (person)
 Harpsichord.
 Harquebus, [Foot-mans gun
 (augm.)
 Harvas, { Booty]
 { Spoil]
 Harrow, [adj. Harrowing
 (instr.)
 —ing. O. III. 2.
 Harsh.
 In general, [Unpleasant.]
 (Austere]
 To Sense { Hoarse]
 { Rough]
 { Stiff]
 { Morose]
 To Manners { Man. VI. 1. D.
 { Austere]
 Hart. Be. II. 3. A.
 —'s tongue. HL. I. 8. A.
 —wort { HF. V. 5.
 { Sh. VI. 5.
 Hartichok. HF. III. 1. A.
 Hierusalem—HF. II. 1. A.
 Harvest, [Reaping]
 —time, [Autumn]
 Hash, [Sliced flesh]

Haslet, [Inwards]
 Hasp, [Hook]
 Hassock, [Tuft]
 sp. of Rushes.]
 Hast, [Havest]
 Haste.
 sp. through Business.]
 in—
 [Swiftnefs]
 to—en { Dispatch (augm.)
 { v. Soon]
 Hasty.
 [Sudden]
 [Rash]
 [adj. a. Anger (apt.)
 Hat, [adj. head (vest) with
 broad margin]
 Hatch.
 [Half door]
 —of a ship. RN. II. 6.
 to—
 —eggs.
 [Ripen eggs by Fotion]
 [a. Parturition]
 —flax.
 —bilt. [Notch (freq.)
 Hatcher, [adj. a. Cut (instr.) by
 striking.]
 Hate. AS. V. 3. O.
 Have.
 [Pret.]
 [TA. I. 6.]
 —ing, { adj. Have]
 { Scraping]
 Haven, W. II. 5.
 Haver.
 Haughty, [adj. Pride]
 Haunch, [Breech] PG. IV. 6.
 Haunt, [adj. Custom (place)
 Havock. [Spoil]
 Haut. Be. III. 2. A.
 Haw, [Berry.]
 —in the eye, [Spot—]
 —thorn, [White—] Sh. I. 3. A.
 Cumberland—[White Bean-
 tree] Sh. II. 3. A.
 Hawk. Bi. I. 2.
 —fish Haak.
 —weed. HF. III. 12.
 Hawker, [Merchant (corr.)
 Hawser. RN. IV. 8. A.
 Hazard, [Danger]
 —at Tennis.
 Hazy. El. VI. 1. O.
 Hazle.
 —ben. Ei. II. 7.
 —nut, [Small-nut. [Tr:
 III. 1.
 —wort.
 He, Pron. I. 3.
 Head. PG. III.
 Proper.
 shake the—AC. IV. 4. A.
 give one his—[adj. a. Liber-
 ty (make.)
 take a—[a. Liberty]
 Top.
 [Horns]
 nail—[N. top]
 Forepart.
 —of a barrel, [adj. Forepart
 circle (plain)—]
 H h h 2 all

HE

HE

HE

all a—[All to the fore-
part.]
Root.
—of an onion, [Bulbous
root—]
Protuberant (part.)
—land, [Promontory.]
Fountain.
Conduit } —[Fountain]
River }
Chief.
[Magistrate]
to—[v. Commander.]
Summe.
draw to a—
Heady.
[Rash]
[Fierce]
[adj. a. Drunkenness (apt.)]
[Fuming (augm.)]
Headlines.
Headlong.
[with Head first]
} adj. p. precipitate
} Direct
[Rash.]
Head-piece.
[Head]
[adj. Head (armor)]
Headstall, [Head (arm.)]
Headstrong.
[Rash]
[Fierce]
[Not adj. p. Persuade (apt.)]
Heal.
[a. Sound (make)]
[Cover]
Health.
op. to Sickness. S. O.
op. to Rotteness. NP. V. 2.
[Remembrance in drinking]
Heap. O. II. 6.
Hear.
Sense. NP. III. 2.
—judicially, { Cognizance.
} Trial
—say, [Rumor]
Heart.
Proper. PG. VI. 2.
—burning, [Cardialgia.]
S. VI. 1.
—Spoon.
next ones—[First { doing
} eating
} &c.
sp. in the Morning.]
—'s ease.
[Contentment]
Herb [Parfly] HL. VI.
5. A.
[Middle]
[Best (part)]
{ Strength
} Vigor
in—adj. Vigor
out of—[adj. Weakness]
[Courage]
in—[adj. Courage.]
out of—{ Cowardly
} adj. Diffidence
} Discouraged
[Affection]

sweet—[Suitor]
with all ones—[adv. Alacri-
ty]
—burning { anger
} Old { Hatred
by—[adv. Memory]
Hearten, [Encourage]
Hearth. Po. III. 9.
Hearty.
[Heart]
[adj. { Sincere
} Willing
} Courage]
Heartless.
[Weak]
[Diffident]
[Formal]
Heat.
Proper. Q. V. I. E.
[Anger]
[Zeal]
Heath.
Plant. Sh. VI. 7.
Place. Po. I. 7. A.
Heathcock. Bi. II. 5. A.
Heathen, [Pagan]
Heave.
{ Lift (end)
} Protuberant (make)
sp. by Up-thrusting.
Heaven. W. II.
Heavy.
[adj. Gravity]
[Dull]
[Lumpish]
[Drowzy]
[adj. Grief]
Hecatomb, [Sacrifice of 100
Beasts.]
Hectic, [adj. Habit.]
—fever. S. II. 1.
Hedge.
[Sepiment of Branches, &c.]
—clerk, [Sorry C.]
to—in a debt, [Sure (make) d.]
Hedgehog. Be. III. 5. A.
—trefoile. HS. III. 15. A.
Hedge-sparrow. Bi. V. 8. A.
Heed.
[Observe]
[Be cautious]
—fulness. Ha. IV. 2.
—lessness. Ha. IV. 2. D.
Heel. PG. V. 6. A.
—ling of a Ship. RN. VI. 7.
Hegira, [Mahometan's Epo-
cha.]
Hey-net.
Heifer, [Cow adj. youth]
Heigh. Int. I. 1.
Height. TM. II. 4.
Heinous, { Vicious (augm.)
} adj. Displacence
(augm.)
Heir, [adj. Inheriting (person.)]
Held, { pret. } hold
{ adj. p. }
Helebores.
white.—HL. VII. 1.
bastard—[Hellebore]
Heleborine. HL. VII. 1. A.
Helical figure. Mag. III. 9. A.

Heliotrope. HL. IX. 5. A.
Hell. W. II. O.
Helm, [adj. p. hand (part) of
Rudder.]
Helmet, [Armor for (head.)]
Help.
[a. Adjuvant]
[a. Relieve]
[a. Remedy]
—one to a thing, [Furnish]
Helve, [Staff of Hatchet]
Hem.
Int. I. 2.
to—
[Hake]
[a. Acclamation]
[Margent]
—in
[About { Sepiment
} Inviron]
Hemicycle, [Half circle]
Hemisphere.
Hemlock. HF. V. 9.
water—HF. V. 9. A.
Hemorrhoid. S. VI. 8. A.
Hemp. HF. I. 5.
Hen, [Bird (fem.)]
Henbane. HS. VII. 11. A.
Hence.
[From this place]
[imp. Go]
[Away]
—forth, { From } this time
} After
Hep, vid. Hip.
Hepatic, [adj. Liver.]
Hepatica.
Herauld, [adj. Degrees (Off.)]
Herb. W. V. 3.
Considered according to their
—Leaf. HL.
—Flower. HF.
—Seed-vessel. HS.
—Christopher. HS. IX. 5.
—Frankincense of Galen. HF.
V. 3. A.
—of Theophrastus.
HF. IV. 6. A.
—of Grace, [Rue] HS. V. 13.
—Terrible. Sh. VI. 3.
—True love. HS. IX. 5. A.
—two pence, [mony-wort]
HL. VI. 11. A.
[Leaf]
Herbage, [Pasture]
Herbal, [Book concerning
Herbs.]
Herbalist, [Herb (artist)]
Herd, [aggregate (thing)]
—'s man. RC. II. 6.
Here.
[In this place]
[adj. Present]
—and there { some } pla-
} In { divers } ces
—of, [Of this]
Hereafter.
[After this time]
[adv. Future]
Hereditament, [adj. p. Inherit
(thing)]
Hereditary, [adj. Inheriting.]
Herefie.

HI

Heretic. RE. III. 1. O.
Heretic, [adj. Heretic (person)]
Heretofore.
 [Before this time]
 [adv. Past]
Hericano, [Whirlwind (augm.)]
Hering, vid. *Herring*.
Heritage, [adj. p. Inherit (thing)]
Hermaphrodite, [Of all Sexes.]
Hermit. RE. II. 7. A.
Hermit fish. Ex. VI. 5.
Hermodastyl, [Root of an exotic Colchicum]
Hernia. S. VI. 8.
Hero.
 [Excellent in virtue]
 [adj. Magnanimity (person)]
Heroical, [adj. Hero.]
Heron. Bi. VIII. 3.
 Great white—Bi. VIII. 4.
 Little white—Bi. VIII. 4. A.
 —'s bill. Herb.
Herring. Fi. III. 10.
 red—[Dry {salted
 {smoked }h.]
 white—[Moist salted]
Herse, [Box of dead body.]
Hesitate, {Doubt
 {Demur]
Heteroclit, [Irregular.]
Heterodox, [Not-orthodox]
Heterogeneous, [Of diverse kinds.]
Hew.
 [Colour]
 [Cut striking]
 rough—[Cut rough.]
 {Hasten.]
Hy, {Dispatch]
Hickcough. Mo. III. 4. A.
Hickwall, [Woodpecker] Bi. I. 9.
Hide.
 [Skin]
 —bound.
 [Disease of skin cleaving to the flesh.]
 [Penurious]
 {Conceal]
 to—{Cover]
Hideous, [adj. a. Fear (apt.)]
Hierarchy, [Ecclesiastical Magistracy.]
Hieroglyphic, {Sacred }Sculpture]
 {Secret }Paint]
High.
 Tall, [adj. TM. II. 4. O.]
 [Deep]
 —shoes, [Shoes to the ankle.]
 —water, [Deep overflowing tide]
 {Much]
 {Transcendent (augm.)]
 —winde, [Winde (augm.)]
 [Ample]
 —forehead, [Ample f.]
 [Public]
 —way, [Public w.]
 {adj. Dignity]
 {Excellent]

HO

—day, [Festival d.]
 [Principal]
 —priest, [Primate of P.]
 —minded {Proud
 {Ambitious]
 [Until]
 breast—[Until the br.]
Hill. W. III. 1. E.
Hillock, [Protuberance]
Hilt, [adj. hand (part) of Sword.]
Him.
 Pron. I. 3.
 —self, [Him him.]
Hinde.
 [Hart] Be. II. 3. A. (fem.)
 [adj. Agriculture servant]
Hinder.
 —part. Sp. III. 8. O.
 —most.
 [adj. Hinder part]
 [Succeeding]
 to—
 [a. Impedient]
 [a. Trouble]
 [a. Loss]
Hinge. Po. IV. 6.
 [Entrails]
Hint, {Expression } {dim.]
 {Narration } {ob-
 {scure]
Hip.
 [Thigh] PG. V. 4.
 [Berry of the wild Rose]
Hippocampus. Fi. VIII. 5. A.
Hippocras, [adj. p. Spice wine.]
Hire, [Hiring (thing.)]
 —ing. RC. V. 5. O.
His.
 [adj. Pron. I. 3.]
 —own, [Pron. redup.]
Hiss. Q. III. 4.
History, [Narration]
Hit.
 [a. Contiguity]
 [a. Strike]
 [a. Fortune]
Hither. {To } {this place.]
 {Till }
 —most, [Nearest]
 —side, Sp. II. 2. E.
 —to, {To } {place.]
 {Till } {time]
 —ward, [Toward this place]
Hive, [Bees (house)]
Hm. Int. I. 2.
Ho.
 Int. III. 1.
 no—[No prohibition.]
 not—[For not- a. Providence for.]
Hoar-frost, [Rime] El. III. 5. A.
Hoary.
 —with Frost, [White—]
 —with Age [Gray—]
 —with mustiness, [Mossie—]
Hoarseness. Q. III. 8. O.
Hoast, vid. *Host*.
Hob, [adj. Rusticity (person)]
Hobby.
 Horse, [Ambling horse (dim)]
 —horse [Horse (like) staff.]

HO

Hawk, [Hawk for Larks.]
Hobble, [Run lame (like.)]
Hobgoblin, [adj. a. Fear (apt.)]
 adj. p. Fiction (thing)
Hoboy.
Hock, [Foot.]
Hocus-pocus, [Prestigiator.]
Hod, [adj. Po. V. (jug.)]
Hodge-podge, [Mixture (corr.)]
Hog.
 Proper. Be. II. 8.
 —'s bread.
 —'s fennel.
 —fish. Fi. I. 5. A.
 —louse, [Sow]
 —'s head {Barrel (augm.)
 {Measure [36 gal-
 (lons.)]
 —Sheep.
Hoise, [Lift]
Hold.
 Not let go. TA. I. 6.
 —fast, [Hold (augm.)]
 [Contain]
 —water, [c. w.]
 {Have]
 {Possess]
 {Right (manner.)]
 [Esteem]
 —blameless, [Esteem b.]
 [Continue]
 —at a bay, [a. Stay]
 —back, } [Cohibit.]
 —in, }
 —off.
 —out, [Continue permanent.]
 —a town. RM. II. 4.
 —ones peace, [a. Silence.]
 [together, [Continue leagued.]
 up, [Support.]
 [Expletive]
 [counsel, [Together advise]
 [Not loose]
 [Abstain]
 —ones breath, [Not-breath]
 —ones hand {Abstain]
 {Omit]
 —ones water. [Not- a. Urine]
 the—
 —of a Ship, [Lowest room (augm.)—]
 lay } — {Catch]
 take } — {Arrest]
 Strong—RM. VI.
Holder.
 [adj. Holding (person)]
 [Longest tooth]
Hole.
 Through. Mag. IV. 1. O.
 [Not through {Dent]
 {Cavity]
 lurking—[adj. Hiding-place.]
Holy, [adj. Holiness.]
 —day, [adj. Festivity-day]
 —ghost. G. III.
Holiness.
 Habit. Ha. V. 2.

HO

HO

HU

[p. Consecration]
Holly.
 —oke. HF. IX. 6. A.
 —tree. Tr. III. 6. A.
Sea—[Eringo]
Hollow.
 Empty, [adj. Mag. VI. 1. E.]
 —hearted, [adj. Hypocri-
 fic.]
 [Concave]
 —eyed, [Deep-eyed]
 As Sponge, [adj. Porous-
 ness.]
Holm, [Holly]
 —oke.
Holosteus. Fi. VIII. 4.
Holothyrus. Ex. IX. 4. A.
Holpen, [adj. p. Help.]
Homage, { Duty
 Acknowledgment }
 of Subjection
Home, [Dwelling (place) Sp.
 II. 4.
 —bred, [Rusticly educated]
 come short— { finally. }
 [a. Defect } of home. }
 hit him { Strike
 a. Contiguity }
 (augm.)
 (perf.)
Homeliness.
 Not ornate. TM. V. 5. O.
 [Rusticity]
Homicide, [Man-killing]
Homiletical, [adj. Conversation]
 —Vertue.
 —Common. Man. IV.
 —Belonging to Superiors.
 Man. V.
 —Belonging to Inferiors.
 Man. VI.
Homily, adj. p. preaching
 (thing)
 sp. Commanded.]
Homogeneal, [Of the same
 kinde.]
Homonymy. D. IV. 1. O.
Honesty.
 [Vertue]
 [Chastity]
 [Integrity]
 Flower, [Bulbonach] HS
 VI. 1.
Hony.
 —apple, [Sweet apple (kind)]
 —comb, [Bees (rooms)]
 —dew, [adj. Hony dew]
 —moon, [First month after
 Marriage]
 —suckle, [Woodbine] Sh.
 II. 8.
 French-suckle. HS. III. 5.
 Trefoil. HS. III. 10. A.
 —wort. HL. IX. 3. A.
Honour.
 [Reputation]
 [Dignity]
 [Respect (augm.)]
 —able.
 [adj. Honour (abstr.)]
 [adj. Nobility]
Honourary, [adj. Honour (sign)]

Hood, [adj. Cover (vest)]
 —for head, [Face-covering
 head (vest.)]
 —wink, [Cover the eyes.]
 Token of Degree, [Loose adj.
 shoulder (vest.)]
Hoof. PP. VI. 5.
 to—[Un-hoof]
Hook. Mag. IV. 8.
 By—or by crook, [By right or
 wrong.]
 —ed, [Curve.]
Hoop, [Ring { of Wood. }
 (augm.) { Iron, &c. }
 Bird. Bi. III. 8. A.
Hooper, [Wild swan] Bi. IX. 1.
Hooping, [Acute exclamation.]
Hoord, [Lay up] TA. V. 4.
Hooring, vid. *Hooping*.
Hop.
 Plant. HF. I. 5. A.
 [Leaping] Mo. I. 5.
 —on one leg. Mo. I. 5. A.
Hope.
 Affection. AS. 5. 6.
 past—[adj. { a. Despair. }
 p.]
 Grace. Ha. V. 5.
Hopeless, [adj. { a. Despair. }
 p.]
Hopper.
Horary, [adj. Hour.]
Horde, [Lay up] Ta. V. 4.
Horehound.
 Base—HF. VII. 2.
 Black—HF. VII. 11. A.
 White—HF. VII. 6. A.
Horines, [Mould] HL. I. 1. A.
Horizon. W. VI. 1.
Horn.
 Proper. PP. VI. 6.
 [Angle]
 —owl. Bi. I. 4.
 —work. RM. VI. 5. A.
Horn-beam. Tr. VI. 4. A.
Hornet. Ex. IV. 2. A.
Horoscope.
Horrible, { adj. a. Fear }
Horrid, { Evil (augm.) }
Horror.
 [Fear (augm.)]
 [Rigor through Fear]
Horse. Be. I. 1. sp. (male)
 to—
 —a man, [Ride (make.)]
 sp. on Horse.]
 —a Mare, [a. Coition with
 Mare.]
 on—back, [On horse]
 —cloth, [Horse's vest]
 —courser, [Horse (Merc.)]
 —foal, [Young horse (male)]
 —leach.
 [Physician for Horse]
 Infect. Ex. I. 2.
 —litter, [Sedan adj. p. carried
 between Horses.]
 —man.
 [Rider]
 Souldier. RM. III. 1. A.
 —hoof. HL. VI. 3.
 —tail. HL. IX. 7.

—tongue. Sh. III. 7. A.
 —fly.
 —mint.
 —radish.
 —shoe. HS. III. 6. A.
Sea—[Morfe] Be. V. 3.
Wooden—[Horse (like) juga-
 ment.]
Hortulane. Bi. IV. 2. A.
Hose.
 [Leg (vest)]
 [Breeches]
Hosier, [adj. Hose (merc.)]
Hospitable, [adj. Hospitality.]
Hospital, { Sick }
 { Poor } men's house.]
Hospitality. Man. III. 6.
Hostage, [adj. Pledge (person)]
Hoste.
 [adj. Eucharist bread]
 [Army]
 op. to Guest. RO. III. 9.
 to—[a. Guest]
Hostility, [Enemy (abstr.)]
Hostler, [Horse (Off.)]
Hoftry, [adj. Hoste (house)]
Hot, [adj. { Heat }
 { Zeal }
 —house, [Stove]
Hotchpotch, [Mixture (corr.)]
Hovel, [House (dim.)]
 sp. not walled.]
Hovering. Mo. I. 2. A.
Hough, vid. *Hoof*, [Lower joint
 of hinder Leg.]
Houl, [adj. Weeping (voice.)]
Houlet, [Owl.]
Hound, [Dog hunting wild beasts
 by smell.]
 —fish. Fi. I. 4.
 spotted—Fi. I. 4. A.
 —'s tongue. HL. IX. 4. A.
Hour. Mea. V. 8.
 —glass. Mag. VI. 5. A.
House.
 Building. Po. II. 1.
 —breaking. RJ. III. 8. A.
 —burning. RJ. III. 8.
 to—[a. House]
 —ed, [Possessing houses.]
 [Family]
 [Kindred]
Household, [Together-adj. house
 (aggr.)]
 —bread, [Course bread]
 —stuff, [Utensils.]
House-keeping, [Family-office.]
Housleek, HL. VIII. 1.
Hout, [Exclamation.]
 sp. a. Mocking.]
How.
 [In what manner]
 —then, [-therefore.]
 op. to So. Adv. II. 1.
Howbeit, [Although]
Howsoever, [How, how.]
Hu, [Colour.]
Hu and cry, [Pursuit successive]
 { (augm.) }
 { (corr.) }
Huck, [Treat, { (augm.) }
 { (corr.) }
Hucklebone. PG. V. 4. A.
Huckster, [Merchant (corr.)]
 Huddle.

Huddle, { Gather } { (corr.)
Heap } { (confu-
(fedly.)

Huffing. AC. IV. 6.

Hug, [Embrace]

Huge, [Great (augm.)]

Hugger-mugger, [Secret (corr.)]

Hul.

—of a Ship. RN. II.

—ing.

—lying at } RN. VI. 5. A.

—of Corn, [Husk]

Hulch, [Protuberance]

Hulk, [Trunk]

Hulver, [Holly]

Hum.

[Indistinct noise]

[Bees (voice)]

[Approve (voice)]

Humane.

[adj. Man]

—learn- { Worldly } Scien-
ing, { Lay } ces.]

[Courteous]

Humble.

—ness. Man. V. 2.

—bee. Ex. IV. 1. A.

—plant. Sh. IV. 7.

to— { Low
Humble } (make)
Submit

Humid, [Moist]

Humiliation { a. Humility.
Fasting.]

Humility. Man. V. 2.

Humming bird. Bi. VI. 5.

Humor.

Liquor, [adj. a. Moistness
(thing)]

Temper of mind.

[a. Complacence (end.)]

[a. Conceitedness]

Humorist.

{ Conceited }

{ Seeming of divers dispositi-
ons }

—physician.

Humorous, [adj. Humor (corr.)]

Humorstone, [Morose]

Hundred.

Weight. Mea. III. 7.

—pound in money. Mea. IV. 6.

Hung, { pret. } { hang }
adj. p.

Hunger. AC. II. 1.

Hunt.

[a. Hunts-man]

—'s man. RC. II. 7.

's up

Hurdle, [adj. p. Weave (thing)
of sticks.]

Hurl, [Cast]

Hurlbar, [Club adj. p. cast (apt.)]

Hurlburly, [Confusion]

sp. Seditious]

Hurry.

{ Swift }

{ Dispatch } imp.]

sp. with Confusion.]

Hurt.

[a. Hurtful.]

—full. T. IV. 1. O.

{ a. Injury }

{ a. Loss }

{ a. Wound }

Hurtleberry, vid. *Whittle*.

Husband.

[adj. Married (male.)]

to— [a. Frugal.]

good— [Frugal (person)]

ill— [adj. Squandering (per-
son)]

—man. RC. II. 6. A.

Husbandry.

Profession. RC. II. 6. A.

Work, [Agriculture]

good— [Frugality]

ill— [Squandering]

Hush, [adj. Silence]

Husk. PP. II. 3.

Huso. Fi. I. 8. A.

Huswife.

[Mistress of the house]

[Frugal (fem.)]

Hut, [House (dim.)]

sp. of Boughs.]

Hutch, [Box.]

Huzz, (a. Bee (voice.)]

Hyacinth. HL. IV. 4. A.

Indian.— HL. V. 5.

Hybernal, [adj. Winter.]

Hydra, [adj. Water-serpent.]

Hydrography, [Water's science.]

Hydropic, [adj. Dropsic.]

Hyena.

Hymen, [Marriage.]

Hymn. RE. IV. 2. A.

Hyperbole.

Mathemat. Mag. III. 8. E.

Rhetor. [fig. of Expression
(exc.)]

Hyphen. D. I. 4. A.

Hypochondriac. S. VI. 4. A.

Hypocrisie. Ha. IV. 4. O.

Hypotenuse, [Side over against
the right Angle.]

Hypothesis, [Supposition.]

Hypothetic, [adj. Supposition.]

Hyssop. HF. VI. 7.

Hedge— HF. VII. 14.

Hysterical, [adj. Womb.] PG.

VI. 9.

Disease. S. VI. 9.

Hysteron proteron.

I.

I. Pron. I. 1.

Jabber, { Child (like.)
[Pronounce } Imperfectly
Indistinctly }

Jacinth, vid. *Hyacinth*

Jack.

{ Sorry person } sp. (male.)

{ Man (corr.) }

—anapes, vid. *Ape*.

—Daw, vid. *Daw*.

Fish. [Pike] Fi. IX. 1.

—of the Hedge, [Alliaria.]

—with a lantern. El. I. 6.

—of a Ship. RN. III. 9. A.

[adj. Back (armor)]

leathern— [leathern Pot] Pr.
V. 5.

—to turn spit, [Vertiginating
(machin) of roasting
(instr.)]

Jackall. Be. V. 4.

Jacket, [Short loose (vest) for
Trunk.]

Fade, [Sorry]

sp. Horse.]

Jag, { Slasht }
Torn } margin.]

Jaguraca. Fi. V. 8.

Jay. Bi. I. 8. A.

Fail, [adj. Prison (place.)]

—er. [adj. Prison (Off.)]

Fakes, [adj. Dinging (room.)]

—farmer, [Emptying (mech.)
of Jakes.]

Jamb, [adj. Side column.]

St. James-wort.

Jangle. Q. III. 9. O.

[a. Contention]

Jannock, [Flat bread of Oats.]

January, [First month]

Jar.

[Earthen pot for Oil]

Sound. Q. III. 2. A.

[a. Contention]

Jargon, [a. Fiction Language.]

Jasmin. vid. *Jessamin*.

Jasper. St. II. 3.

Javelin, [Dart.]

Jaundies. S. VI. 2. A.

Jaunt, [Going (augm.)]

Jaw. PG. III. 9.

Ice. El. III. 4.

Idea. T. II. 3.

Identity. T. III. O.

Idiom, [Property of Language.]

Idiot. NP. I. 1. O. (corr.)

Idle.

[adj. Sloth]

[Negligent]

[Not-busy]

[Not-pertinent]

{ Picture } adj. p. worship
Idol, { image } (person)

Idolatry, [Worship { of Picture
Image }]

Jealousie. AS. VI. 3. A.]

Fear. St. VI. 3.

Jeer, [Mock]

Jeune, [adj. Scarcity of.]

Jelly. Pr. I. 5. A.

Jennet, [Spanish nimble
horse.]

Jeopardy, [Danger]

Jerfalcon.

Jerk.

[a. Motion (imp.)]

[Whip] RM. VI. 2.

Jerkin, [Short loose (vest) for
Trunk]

Jessamin. Sh. V. 3.

Yellow—Sh. II. 13.

Jesses, [Foot-bonds for Hawks]

Jest.

[Not-serious]

[adj. Urbanity (thing)]

Jes-

IL

Jesuits powder, [Cortex febrifugus Peruv.] Tr. VII. 9.
Jet, St. VI. 3.
 [adv. proud (like) going (manner)]
Jew, RE. I. 3. (person)
 —'s-ear, [Fungus of Elder.]
Jewel.
 [Gem]
 [Gems (aggr.)]
 [Precious (thing)]
Jewry, [Dwelling (place) of Jews.]
If.
 —not, [Unless.]
 —it had not been for, &c.
 [Without, &c.]
 as—Adv. IV. 2. O.
Ignis fatuus, El. I. 6.
 —lambens, El. I. 6. A.
Ignoble.
 [Not-noble]
 [adj. Mean (augm.)]
Ignominy.
 [Infamy]
 [Infamation]
Ignorance.
 Natural. NP. I. 1. O.
 op. to Science. Ha. VI. 1. D.
 op. to Art. Ha. VI. 3. D.
Iguana, [Senembi] Be. VI. 3. A.
Fig.
 [Walk wantonly]
 [Trick.]
Fill.
 { Sorry (fem.)
 { Woman (corr.)
 [Half pint]
Fingle.
 [Ringing (dim.)]
 [Affectation of sounds of words.]
Iland, W. III. 2. O.
Iliac-passion, S. VI. 5. A.
Ill.
 adj.
 [Evil]
 [Sick]
 —at ease, { Pained
 { Not-indolent
 —favoured, [Deformed]
 —man, [Vicious man]
 —name, [Infamy]
 —will, [Malignity]
 with an—will, [adv. Noll-ity]
 adv.
 [adv. Evil]
 [adv. Difficult]
Illation, D. IV. 6. A.
Illegal, { Not—
 { Against— } adj. Law
Illegitimate, { Begotten not-adv.
 { Law.
 { Spurious.
Illiberal, [Not-adj. Reputation.]
Illiterate, Ha. VI. 4. D.
Illuminate, [a. Light.]
Illusion.
 [Leceit]
 [Mocking]

IM

[Diabolical Apparition]
Illustrate, [a. Plain (make)]
Illustrious.
 [Bright]
 [Noble]
 [adj. Dignity]
Image, Pr. VI. 8. A.
 Whether { painted
 { graven
 { carved
 { molded
 { molten } im.
Statue, [Solid Image]
Imagin.
 [a. Fantastic]
 [Think]
 [Invent]
Imbargo, [Arrest of { Ships.
 { Wares.]
Imbark, [Into- a. Ship.]
Imbase, { Depreciate by mix-
 { ture.
 { Defile.]
Imbattel, [a. Order for Bat-
 tel.]
Imbaultm, [Condite]
Imbecillity, [Weakness]
Imbellish, [a. Ornate.]
Imbezil, { Spoil
 { a. Prodigal
Imbibe, { Drink
 { Soke
Imbolden, { a. Boldness.
 { Encourage
Imboss, [Adorn with Protube-
 rances.]
Imbroider, [Variegate by sow-
 ing.]
Imbrue, [Soke]
Imbue, [adj. p. Quality (make)]
Imburse, [Receive into purse.]
Imitate, TA. II. 8. A.
Immaculate, [Clear.]
Immanent, [adj. Action adv. in-
 side.]
Immanity, [Cruelty (augm.)]
Immatureness, NP. VI. 4. D.
Immediate, TM. IV. 2.
 [Next]
 [Soon]
Immense, { Infinite.
 { Great (augm.)
Immerse, [Into-ition.]
Imminent, { Near.
 { Soon.
Immoderate.
 [adj. Excess.]
 [Fierce] Ha. III. 4. E.
Immodest, { Not—
 { Against— } modest
Immortal.
 [Not-adj. die (abstr.)]
 [adj. Ever.]
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Immunity, RC. IV. 9. A.
Immure, { Sepiment } with
 { Shut up } walls.
Immutable, [Not-adj. p. alter
 (abstr.)]
Imp, { Graft.
 { Lengthen by Grafting]
Impair, [a. Worse.]

IM

Impale, RJ. V. 4. A.
 [Sepiment with Pales]
Impannel, [a. Catalogue.]
 [p. Names.]
Imparity.
 [Inequality]
 [Odness]
Impark, [a. Park (make)]
Impart.
 [adj. Partner (make)]
 [a. Narration]
Impartial, [Not-partial]
Impassible, [Not-adj. suffer
 (pot.)]
Impatience, Man. I. 8. O.
Impeach, [Accuse.]
Impedient, T. II. 5. O.
Impediment, [adj. a Impedient
 (thing.)]
Impell, [a. Impulsive]
Impendent, [Over-hanging]
Impenetrable, [Not-adj. p. pierce
 (abstr.)]
Impenitence, Ha. V. 1. O.
Imperative, [adj. a. Command
 (manner.)]
Imperceptible, [Not-adj. p. com-
 mon sense (pot.)]
Imperfect, T. III. 9. O.
Imperial, [adj. King]
 Crown—
Imperiousness.
 [Insolence]
 [Magisterialness]
Impertinency, TM. IV. 5. O.
Impetrate, [Obtain]
 [p. by Entreaty.]
Impetuous, [adj. Impetus]
Impetus, T. VI. 6. A.
Impiety.
 [Gracelessness]
 [Atheism]
 [Prophaneness]
Implacable.
 [Not un-adj. p. anger (abstr.)]
 [adv. Pertinaciously angry.]
Implant, [In-plant]
Implead, [a. Suit.]
Implements, [Utensils]
Imply, { Compre-
 { hend } by conse-
 { Infer } quence
Implicit.
 [Comprehended] TA. II. 4.
 [Understood] D. III. 8. O.
 —faith, [a. Belief (abstr.)
 with ignorance of the
 things to be believed.]
Imploy.
 [Business]
 [Use]
Implore, { (augm.)
 { Intreat } humbly
Import.
 [In-carry]
 [Meaning]
 [Importance]
Importance, T. IV. 5.
Importune, [Intreat, (augm.)]
Importunate, { Desire
 { adj. { Entreat } (aug.)
Impose.
 [Upon]

[Upon-part]
 [Injoin]
 [a. Fraud]
Impossible. T. IV. 4. O.
Impost, [Tax of imported things]
Imposthume, [Aposthume]
Imposture.
 [Deceit]
 [Forgery]
 [Fraud]
Impotence.
 op. to Natural power.
 NP. O.
 op. to Acquired power. Ha. II 6. O.
 [Not-coition (apt.)]
Impotent.
 [adj. Impotence]
 [adj. p. Passion (exc.)]
Impoverish, [adj. Poverty (make)]
Impound, [Imprison in Pound.]
Imprecate. RC. VI. 4. A.
Impregnable, [Not-takeable.]
Impregnation.
 Getting with Child. AC. I. 2.
 [Infusion] O. V. 7. A.
Impress.
 [Print]
 [Appropriate sentence]
Impression.
 { Influence }
 { During effect }
 { a. Printing }
 { Sign }
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Imprint.
 [Print]
 [Leave sign]
Imprisonment. RJ. VI. 4.
Improbable, [Not- { true (like) proveable } opinable]
Improve.
 [Mend]
 [Increase]
 [a. Better]
 [Use (perf.)]
Improper.
 [Not-proper]
 [Spurious]
 [Figurate]
Impropriation, [Inheritance of Priest's revenue.]
Improvvidence. Man. III. 2. D.
Imprudence. Ha. VI. 2. D.
Impudence. Man. III. 7. D.
Impugn.
 [Fight]
 [a. Opposition]
 [a. Objection]
Impulse, [a. T. II. 2. (abstr.)]
 —ive cause. T. II. 2.
Impunity, [Not- p. punishment.]
Impure, [Defiled]
Impute, { Claim }
 { Predicate }

In.
Rest. Prep. IV. 1. O.
 —to. Prep. IV. 1.
 —as much as, [Whereas]
 Conj. IV. 1.
 [Engaged]
 [Friends]
Motion, [Into] Prep.
 IV. 1.
 drive— } Into— { drive }
 drop— } drop }
 —pieces, [Into pieces.]
Inability, [Impotence]
Inaccessible, [Not- adj. p. come (abstr.)]
Inamissable, [Not- adj. p. lose (abstr.)]
Inamour, [adj. a. Love (make)]
Inanimate, [Not- adj. life]
Inaugurate, [Admission adv. solemnity]
Inauspicious, [adj. Adversity (sign)]
Inbred, [In-natural]
Incamp, [a. Camp]
Incapacitating.
 Punishment. RJ. VI. 8. A.
Incapacity, [Impotence]
Incarnate, [adj. p. Flesh]
 to—[a. Flesh]
 As a wound healing, [Again-flesh]
Incendiary.
 [House-burner] adj. RJ. III. 7. (person)
 [adj. a. Contention (make)]
Incense. RE. VI. 3.
 to—[adj. Anger (make)]
Incentive, [Impulsive]
Inceptor.
 [adj. Begin (person)]
 [Candidate]
Incessant, [Permanent]
Incest, [Unchastity with Kin.]
Inch. Mea. I. 2.
Inchant, [a. Witch by words]
Inchoate, [adj. p. begin]
Incident.
 { adj. Contingency }
 { adj. p. Event }
Incision, [Cutting]
Incite, [a. Impulsive]
Incivility, [Rusticity]
Inclination.
 [Down-obliquing its superficialities]
 —towards, [Vergency] Sp. III. A.
 [Disposition]
 —of the will. AS. IV. 1.
 —of the affection.
 [Favor] AS. V. 2.
Inclose.
 [In-sepiment]
 [Shut]
 [Comprehend]
Include, [Comprehend]
Inclusive, [Comprehending the Extremes.]
IncoGITancy.

[Not-thinking]
 [Heedlessness]
Incombustible, [Not- adj. p. burn (pot.)]
Income, [Revenue]
Incommensurable, [Not- Measure] (pot.)
 with- adj. p. { Proportion }
Incommodious, { profitable }
 { convenient }
Incommunicable, [Not-communicable]
Incomparable.
 [Most excellent]
 [Not- { adj. p. Like } (pot.)
 { adj. p. Equal }]
Incompatible.
 [Not- { adj. p. Join } (pot.)
 { adj. p. Simultaneous }]
Incompetent, [Not-competent]
Incomprehensible, [Not- adj. p. know (pot.) totally.]
Incongruous, [adj. Contrariety]
Inconsiderate, [Careless]
Inconsistent, [Not- adj. p. Simultaneity (pot.)]
Inconstancy. Ha. IV. 7. D.
Incontinent, [Unchast]
 —ly. [Soon (augm.)]
Inconvenient. T. V. 5. O.
Incorporate, [Join into one body.]
Incorporeal, [Not- adj. body]
Incorrigible.
 [Not-adj. p. better (pot.) by Correction]
 [adj. p. Harden (apt.)]
Incorruptible, [Not- adj. p. corruption (pot.)]
Incounter.
 [Meet]
 [Fight]
Incourge. RO. VI. 2.
Incrassate, [adj. a. Thick]
Increase.
 TM. I. 7. E.
 { Great } TM. I. 1. E.
 [v. { Intense } TM. I. 8. E.
 [v. More-Great, &c.]
 [Many] TM. III. 1.
 [Abundant] TM. I. 2. E.
Incredible, [Not- adj. p. believe (pot.)]
Incredulous. Ha. III. 2. D.
Increment, [Increase]
Incroach, [Usurp]
Incubus, [Ephialtes] S. IV. 2. A.
Inculcate, [Repeat (freq.)]
Inculpable, [Not- adj. p. blame (pot.)]
Incumbent.
 [Church (Off.)]
 sp. Parish Priest]
 —on, [Pertinent to]
Incumber, { Hinder } sp. with
 { Trouble } confused multitude]
Incurable, [Not re- adj. p. soundness (pot.)]
 Iii In-

Incurr, { adj. p. Object
adj. p. Dangerous }

Incurſion, [Assault]

Indammage, { Loſs
[a. } Hurt }

Indanger, [a. Dangerous]

Indebt, [a. Debt]

Indecent. T. V. 2. O.

Indeclinable, [Not-adj. p. decline (pot.)]

Indecorum, [adj. Indecency (thing.)]

Indeed.

[Truly] Adv. I. 2. A.

[adv. Thing]

Indeer, [adj. p. Love (make)]

Indefatigable, [Not-adj. p. weary (pot.)]

Indefinite.

[Not-distinct]

[Not-limited]

Indeleble, [Not-deleble]

Indemnifie, [Preserve from adj. p. hurt]

Indemnity, [Not- p. Hurt]

Indent.

[a. { Notch
Dent } (line).
[a. Paſſion]

Indentures, [Bonds of reciprocal Obligation]

Independent, [Absolute] TM. IV. 3

Indeterminate, [Infinite] T. III. 6. O.

Indevow. TA. III. 4.

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Indication, [a. Sign]

Indiſſion, [Space of 15 years]

Indifferent.

Between { Great and little.
TM. I. 1.
Excellent and
ſorry. TM. I. 4.
Intenſe and re-
miſs. TM. I. 8.

[Not-unlawful] T. V. 1. A.

[adj. Moderation]

[Not- { adj. zeal
party }

Indigent.

[Poor]

[Deficient]

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Indigeſtion, [Not-digeſting]

Indign, [Unworthy]

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Indignity, { Diſgraceful injury
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Indiſcretion, [Folly]

Indiſpoſition.

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Indiſſoluble, [Not-adj. p. looſing (pot.)]

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Not-adj. p. learn
(apt.) }

Indoctrinate { a. Teacher
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Indolence. NP. V. 3.

Indorſe, [Write on the hind-
part]

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Indue, [adj. a. Quality.]

Inducement.

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Inequality. T. I. 5. O.

Ineſtimable, [Not adj. p. value (pot.)]

Inevitable, [Not-adj. p. avoid (pot.)]

Inexcusable, [Not-adj. p. excuse (pot.)]

Inexhaufible, [Not-adj. p. emptying (pot.)]

Inexorable. { Intreat
[Not-adj. p. } Perſuade

Inexperience. Ha. VI. 4. D.

Inexpiable, [Not Un-adj. p. guilty (pot.)]

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Infertile, [Barren]

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Infinite. T. III. 6. O.

Infirm, [Weak]

Infix, [In-fix]

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[a. Flame (make)]

[a. Worſe (make)]

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Inflate, [Swell with Wind]

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[Not-adj. p. bend (pot.)]

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Ingender, [a. Generation]

Ingenious, { adj. Fancy (perf.)
[Sprightly]

Ingenuous. NP. IV. 1.

Ingeſtion, [In-putting]

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Inglorious, [Not- adj. p. reputa-
tion]

Ingot, [Lump (dim.)
[p. of Fined metal]

Ingraft. O. III. 7.

Ingrail, [a. Tooth Mag. IV. 2.
(line.)]

Ingratiate, [adj. p. Favor
(make)]

Ingratitude. Man. I. 6. D.

Ingredient.

[Simple (part) of Compoſiti-
on]

[adj. a. Compounding (thing)]

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Ingulf, [a. Whirl-pool]

Ingurgitate, [In-swallow (aug)]

Inhabit, [Dwell]

Inherent.

Inherent.

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Inhospitable. Man. III. 6. D.

Inhumane.

{ Not-
Against- } adj. Man

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Injest. [Into-cast.] sp. with Sy.

Inimitable. [Not-adj. p. imitate (pot.)]

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Injoyn. [Command]

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op. to Equity. Man. I. 2.

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Initiate. { Begin.
Admit. }

Injudiciousness. NP. I. 2. O.

Injunction. [Command]

Injury. RJ. IV. 1.

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Ink. Pr. VI. 6. A.

—born, [adj. p. carry (apt.)
Vessel for Ink.]

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Narration } (dim.)
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Inlay. [Variegate the superficies
with in-put (things.)]

Enlarge. vid. *Enlarge.*

Inlighten. [a. Light.]

Inmate. [Subordinate dweller.]

Inmost. [Most-adj. inside.]

Inn. [Common Host (place)]

—keeper, [Common Host]

to—Corn, [Into- a. house
Corn.]

Innate. [In-natural]

Innavigable. [Not- adj. p. navi-
gation (pot.)]

Inner. [adj. Inside]

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op. to Guilty. RJ. II. 6.

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Infant }

Innovate.

[a. New]

[Begin a Custom]

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[Not-hurtful]

[Innocent]

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ber (pot.)]

Inoculate. O. III. 7. A.

Inofficious. [Not- adj. complai-
fance]

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Inquisition } agg.]

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Inroll. [In- a. catalogue]

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(pot.)]

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Inscription. [Name]

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(pot.)]

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(pot.)]

Inseparable. [not- adj. p. separate
(pot.)]

Insert. { add.
In } put.

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Insidiate.

[a. Ambush]

[a. Snare]

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[Into-seeing]

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[Art.]

Insinuate.

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Insipid. [Not- adj. p. taste (pot.)]

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—ly, { Soon
adv. } Diligently } augm.]

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Re- } mending

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Instinct. [Na- { disposition.
tural } impulsion.]

Institute. [a. Institution.]

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[Commands]

[Ordinances]

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[Ordinance]

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—s.

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(instr.)]

—written, [Bond.]

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Insufficient.

[Not-sufficient]

[Defective]

Insular. [adj. Island]

Insult. [a. Insolence.]

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come (pot.)]

Insupportable. [Not-adj. p. support
(pot.)]

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[Sedition]

[Rebellion (inc.)]

Intail. vid. *Entail.*

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Integral. [Whole]

—word. D. II. 1.

Integrity. Ha. IV. 6.

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Intelligence.

[Knowledge]

[Narration]

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Intend.

[Purpose]

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[a. Intense (make)]

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[Purpose]

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being]

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I N

J O

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Interline,
 [Between a. line.]
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 [With-mingle]
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Intermit, [adj. p. Discontinue
 (make)]
Intermix, [a. Mixture.]
Internal, [adj. Inside]
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 [adj. p. Discontinue (make)
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 ing.]
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Intervene, [Between- a. event]
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 bequeathing.]
Intestine, [adj. Inside]
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Inthroning, [On-seating]
 sp. for Admission (sign)
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Intimate,

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 } obscurely]
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 [Not- } suffer }
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Inveck, [a. Notch (line)]
Invective, [adj. Reviling (thing)]
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Inveigle, [Allure]
 sp. to Evil.
Invelop, [a. Wrap]
Invenomed, [adj. p. Poison]
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Invincible, [Not- adj. p. over-
 come (pot.)]
Inviolable, [Not- adj. p. violate
 (pot.)]
Inviron, [About-margin]
Invisible, [Not- adj. p. see (pot.)]
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 [Intreat to come]
 [Provoke]
Inundation, [Overflowing]
Invoke,
 [Call]
 [Pray]
Involve, { Comprehend }
 { Intangle }
Involuntary, [Not- adj. p. will.]
Invulnerable, [Not-adj. p. wound
 (pot.)]
Inward, [adj. Inside]
 —s. PG. VI.
Job,
 [Operation (dim.)]
 [Knock (dim.)]
Job's tears, HL. III. 7. A.
Jocular, [adj. Urbanity]
Jocund,
 [adj. Mirth]
 [adj. Urbanity]
Fog,
 { a. Motion } (imp.)
 { a. Shaking }
 be—ing, [From-go] TA. VI.
 i. O.
St. John's wort, HS. V. 7.
St. John's Bread, [Carob] Tr.
 VI. 1.
Poor John, [Haak] Fi. III. 3. A
Joy,
 [Mirth] AS. V. 3.
 —for good of others. AS.
 VI. 6.
 —for evil of others. AS.
 VI. 7.
 to—joy one of, &c. [Congratu-
 late one for, &c.]
Join,
 Together-put. TA. II. 1.
 { a. Nearness }
 { a. Contiguity }
 { a. Continuity }
 { Associate }
 { a. Partner }
 { a. League }
 —battel, [a. Battel.]
 —company, { fit. }
 { travel, }
 { &c. }
 —er, [adj. Fabril (mech.) of
 wooden Utensils.]
Joint,
 [adj. p. Join]
 —ly, [Together.]
 Liam. PG. V.
 [Knitting]
 out of—[Having its Joint
 unplaced.]
 to—[Cut the Joints.]
Jointure, [Widow's Revenue.]
Jole, [Head.]
 sp. Cheek.
Jolly, [adj. Mirth.]
Jolt, [Shake (imp.)]
 sp. by Leaping (like.)
Jot,
 { Point }
 { Little (thing) }
Jove, vid. Jupiter.
Jovial, [adj. Mirth.]
Journal, [Narration of daily
 things.]

Journey,

Journey, [Travel]
 —man, [Hired] (mech.)
 subordinate (merc.)
Joros. Fi. III. 8.
Irasible, [adj. Angry (apt.)]
Ira, [Anger]
Iris, { HL. IV. 6.
 { HL. V. 3. A.
*Irk*some.
 [adj. Displacence (augm.)]
 [adj. Aversion (augm.)]
Iron. Met. I. 6.
 —monger, [adj. Iron (mer.)]
 —wort. HF. VII. 12. A.
Irony. D. I. 8. A.
Irradiation, [adj. Bright (make)]
Irrational. NP. I. O.
Irreconcilable, [Not re-adj. p.
 Friend (pot.)]
Irrefragable { adj. p. deny }
 { Not-adj. p. confute }
 (pot.)
Irregularity. TM. V. 4. A.
Irreligious. [Atheistical.]
Irremissible, [Not-adj. p. for-
 give (pot.)]
Irreparable.
 [Not-adj. p. { compensate }
 { amend }
 (pot.)
Irresolute, [adj. Wavering]
Irreverence. Man. V. 3. D.
Irrevocable.
 [Not-adj. p. { again-adj. p. get }
 { back-adj. p. call }
 (pot.)
Irrision, [Mocking]
Irritate, { Provoke }
 { a. Impulsive }
Irruption, [Violent into-ition]
Is, { a. Being }
 { Copula }
Ischury, [Disease of not-adj. a.
 Urin (pot.)]
Ise. El. III. 4.
Isicle, [Frozen drop.]
Ising-glass, [Selenites]
Issue, [Out-goe.]
 [a. Stream (dim.)]
 [Sally]
 Off-spring, { Children (aggr.) }
 { RO. I. 2. O. }
 { Descendents }
 { (aggr.) RO. I. }
 { 1. O. }
 [Event]
 —at Law. RJ. II. 5.
 to joyn—[adj. p. Issue
 (make)]
Isthmus. W. III. 3.
It. Pron. I. 3.
Itch. AC. II. 6.
 Disease. S. III. 2.
Item,
 [adj. p. { Reckon } (thing)
 { Add }
 { Admonition (dim.) }
 { Narration (dim.) }
Iterate, [Repeat]
Itinerant, [adj. a. Travel]
Itinerary, [adj. Travel]
Ition. TA. VI.

Jubile.
 [adj. Festivity-year.]
 [Mirth (augm.)]
Jucca. HL. V. 4. A.
Judaism. RE. I. 3.
Judas-tree. Tr. VI. 3.
Judge. RJ. I. 1.
Judgement.
 Faculty. NP. I. 2.
 [Opinion]
 [R]. (thing)
 [Sentence]
 Punishment from
 —of God, { God. }
 { Cursing. AS. I. }
 3. O.
Judicatory, [adj. R.]
 sp. Place.]
Judicial Relation. RJ.
 Persons in—RI. I.
 Proceedings in—RJ. II.
Judicious, [adj. Judgment
 (perf.)]
Jug, [Narrow-neck'd pot.]
 sp. of Earth.]
Jugament. PQ. VI. 3.
Juggle, [a. Prestigiator]
Juggler. RC. III. 9. A.
Jugular, [adj. Throat]
Ivy. Sh. III. 12.
 ground—HL. VI. 11.
Virginian—Sh. V. 8.
Juice. PP. I. 7.
Jujub. Common. Tr. II. 6.
 white—Tr. II. 6. A.
Julap, [Cooling Potion]
July, [Seventh month]
Julis. Fi. V. 9. A.
Julus. Ex. II. 19. A.
Jumble, [a. Confused.]
Jump, [Leap (imp.)]
Juncto, [Faction]
Juncture, [Present state of
 things.]
June, [Sixth month]
Juniper. Sh. III. 10.
Junket, [adj. Banquet (thing)]
Ivory, { horn }
 { Elephant's } tooth
Jupiter. W. II. 4. A.
Jury, [Equals sworn to judge.]
Jurisdiction, { Judges }
 { Magi- }
 { strates. }
 (place.)
Just.
 [adj. Justice]
 [adj. Perfection]
 —temper. TM. I. 8.
 —so, { All so. }
 { So so. }
 to—[Game of mutual assault-
 ing with Spears.]
Justice. Man. I. 1.
 —of Peace, [adj. Justice
 (Off.)]
Justifie.
 [a. { Just }
 { Innocent }
 { Pronounce } { Just }
 { Declare } { Innocent }
Justle, [Thrust (imp.)]

Shoulders.]
 sp. with { Elbows. }
 { &c. }
Jut out, [a. Protuberant.]
Juvenile, [adj. Youth,]
 N.
K *Alend*, [First day of the
 month.]
Kalendar, [Book of months]
Kank, [Muscovia glass.]
Karkin. PP. II. 1. A.
Kecks, [Hollow stalk.]
Kedger, [Anchor (d.m.)]
Keel. RN. II. 1.
Keeling. Fish.
Keen.
 [adj. a. Cut (apt.)]
 [Acrimonious]
 [Intense]
Keep.
 In Good.
 [Preserve]
 [Maintain]
 Out of Evil.
 Hurtful, [Deliver.]
 Dangerous, [Defend.]
 [a. Permanent]
 In Quantity.
 —at a stay. TM. I. 9.
 In Quality.
 —dry { a. perma- } dr.]
 —warm, { nent } w.
 In Place, [Stay.]
 —close, { a. Permanent }
 { Stay } (close.)
 —one's bed { a. Per- } in
 { nent } one's
 { Stay } bed.]
 —one's ground. RM. II. 2.
 —the field. RM. II. 3.
 —the town. RM. II. 4.
 In Possession.
 [Hold] TA. I. 6.
 Not lose. TA. V. 5.
 [Not change]
 —one's course.
 —a wind. RN. VI. 6.
 [Not violate]
 —command, { perform } { com. }
 —promise, { } { pro. }
 —word, { } { word. }
 —ho'y-day { } { h.d. }
 —away from, { be }
 [Absent { make }
 —back, { } [Cohibit.]
 —in, { }
 —off, { Ee } { distant }
 { Make }
 —to it, [v. Per- { doing, }
 { manent } { &c. }
 { } { restrain- }
 { } { ing. }
 —under, [v. Per- { subject- }
 { manent } { ing. }
 —company, { a. companion. }
 { together-go. }
 —counsel, [a. Taciturnity]
 —house, [a. RO. III. 5.]

KI

—a good house, [a. RO. III. 5.
liberally.]
—silence, [a. Silence.]
—watch, [a. Guard.]
Keeper.
 { Keeping } (Off.)
 { Guarding }
 [Park (Off.)]
Keg.
 [Barrel (dim.)]
 Measure.
Key.
 —of door. Po. IV. 4. A.
 —of Music, [Principal note]
 Fruit. PP. III. 4. A.
 [Haven]
Kell. PG. VI. 6. A.
Kemb, vid. Comb.
Kemboing the arms. AC. IV. 7.
Ken, [See]
 sp. From remote (place.)
Kennel.
 [Bed]
 [Room]
 [Sink]
 [Receptacle of filth]
 [Gutter for filth]
Kerchief, [adj. Linen (vest) for
head.]
Kern.
 [Grain]
 [adj. Rusticity (person)]
Kernel.
 Fruit. PP. III. 6. A.
 [Glandule] PP. II. 7. A.
Kerfy.
Kestrel, [Hovering Hawk]
Ketch. RN. I. 2. A.
Kettle. Pr. V. 6.
Kibe, [Chilblane.] S. III. 7.
Kick, [Strike { foot }
 with { heel }
Kid, [Goat] Be. II. 2. A.
 (young)
 to—as Pease. [a. PP. III.
 5. A.]
Kidney. PG. VI. 7.
Kil.
 a—[Arched fire (place)]
 to—[a. dy (make)]
Kilderkin, [Barrel (dim.)]
Kin.
 [Confanguinity] RO. I.
 [Affinity] RO. II.
Kine. Be. II. 1.
Kinde.
 Genus. T. I.
 [Species] T. I. A.
 a—of, &c.
 out of—[worfe { its ance-
 than { stors }
 it hath
 been.]
 [Sex]
 [Manner]
 [adj. Kindness]
 —ly, { eat— } taste (perf.)
 { ripen— } ripen (perf.)
Kindness.
 [Favour]
 [Courtesie]
 [Graciousness]

KN

Kindle.
 [a. Fire (inc.)]
 [a. Anger (inc.)]
Kindred.
 [Confanguinity] RO. I.
 [Affinity] RO. II.
King.
 Monarch. RC. I. 2.
 —dom, [King (place)]
 —'s evil, S. III. 3.
 —at arms, [Principal He-
 rald.]
 —fisher, Bi. III. 9. A.
 —spear, [Asphodel] HL.
 V. 1.
Kiss. AC. V. 6. A.
Kitchin, [adj. Cookery (room.)]
Kite. Bi. I. 2. A.
 —fish. Fi. III. 6.
Kirlin, [Cat (young)]
Knack, [adj. Vanity (thing)]
Knag, [Knurl] PP. I. 1. A.
Knag, [Top] sp. tufted.]
 —sack, [adj. Travel (bag.)]
 —weed. HF. III. 4.
 Silver—HF. III. 4. A.
Knaue.
 { adj. Crafty }
 { adj. a. Cheat } (person)
Kneading. O. IV. 7.
Knee. PG. V. 5. A.
 —pan, [Bone defending the
 Knee-joint.]
 being on his—s. AC. VI. 6. A.
Kneel. AC. VI. 6.
Knell, [Ringing for pret. dying
(sign.)]
Knife. Po. VI. 2.
Knight, [Gentleman of highest
degree.]
Knit.
 —knot, { bind. }
 { tie. }
 —stockings. O. V. 2. A.
Knob, [adj. Protuberance
(thing)]
Knock. Mo. VI. 4. A.
Knoll.
 [Hill (dim.)]
 [adj. Protuberance (thing)]
Knop, [adj. Protuberance (thing)]
 sp. tufted.]
Knot.
 [adj. p. Knit (part)]
 [Ribbands (aggr.) tied for
 ornament]
 —in garden, [Area figur'd
 for ornament]
 Crew, [adj. aggregate]
 sp. (corr.)
 —of a tree. PP. I. 1. A.
 —in grass, [joint (like—)]
 —grass. HF. I. 4.
Bird. Bi. VII. 6.
[Difficulty]
to—
 [a. Bud]
 [a. Coagulate]
Know.
 —mentally. AS. II. 5.
 —carnally, [Coition.]
to be known, [Claim.]
of, { Confess. }

LA

Knowledge, [Knowing]
 [Science.] Ha. VI. 1.
 [Experience.] Ha. VI. 4.
Knuckle. PG. V. 7. A.
Knurl, [Knöt] PP. I. 1. A.

L.

[Abel, [Lamin.]
 sp. of skin upon—p. writing
 (apt.)
 sp. Accessory.]
Labor.
 [Operation]
 [Endeavor (augm.)]
 [Diligence]
to be in—
 [a. Parturition]
 [adj. p. Pain by Parturiti-
 on]
Laborer, [adj. Operation (per-
son.)]
Laborious.
Labyrinth, [Build- { tangle }
 ind adj. a. { Wander }
 (apt.)]
Lac, [Wax of Ants.]
Lace. Pr. IV. 5.
 to—[a. Face with Lace.]
 to—together, [Together-bind.
 sp. with Lace.]
Laceration, [Tearing]
Lack.
 [Not-have]
 [Scarcity]
 [Defect]
 [Want]
Lacky, [adj. a. Foot-servant]
Lacomism, [Brief sentencing
(manner.)]
Lactation. AC. I. 4. A.
Lad, [adj. Adolescence (per-
son.)]
Ladanum, [Concrete exudation
of the holy rose]
Ladder. Po. IV. 1. A.
Lade, [a. Burden.]
 —ing, [adj. Barden-(thing)]
Lady.
 { adj. Noble }
 { adj. Gentle } (fem.)
 —cow. Ex. V. 6. A.
 —laces, [Striped grass]
 's Bedstraw. HF. IX. 6. A.
 —'s Bower.
 —'s Glove. HL. IX. 3.
 —'s Mantle. HL. VI. 9. A.
 —'s Milk, [White Thistle]
 —'s Seal, [Black Briony]
 —'s Slipper.
 —'s Smock. HS. IV. 15. A.
 —'s Thistle. [White Th.]
Ladle, [Spoon (augm.)]
Lag.
 [Protract]
Lagopus. Bi. II. 7. A.
Lay.
 [Pasture, [adj. lying (make.)
 Condi-]

{Condition } (put)
 {Place }
 —about him, { a. Operation
 (augm.) { a. Diligence
 —aside.
 [a. Desist]
 [Un- a. Officer (make)
 —down, [Desist]
 —on, [On-put]
 —out for { Take (end)
 { Get (end)
 { Disburse for
 —to one's charge, [a. Ac-
 cuse.]
 —to one's Wrist, [Apply]
 —together, [a. Summe]
 —up. TA. V. 4.
 —land, [a. Rest from plow-
 ing.]
 —a cloth, { Put { on
 { Spread { table.]
 —egg, [a. Parturition.]
 [foundation, [a. Foundati-
 on.]
 —hands on, { Catch]
 —hold on, { Arrest]
 —level, [a. Level (make)
 —open, [a. Open (make)
 —siege to, [Besiege]
 —wager, [a. Wager]
 —wait, [a. Ambush]
 a—
 —land, [adj. Rest land]
 —man, [adj. RE. O. (per-
 son.)
 [Song]
 [Wagering]
 { Rank]
 { Course]
 Laic, [Temporal]
 Laire.
 [Deer's lying (place)
 [Stratified]
 Lake. W. IV. 2. A.
 Tree. Tr. VIII. 8.
 Lamb, [Sheep] Be. II. 2. (young)
 to—[v. Parturition]
 Lame.
 [Mutilated]
 [adj. Halt (apt.)]
 Lament.
 [Grief, { (augm.)
 { (sign)
 Lamin. Mag. V. 4.
 Lamm, [adj. Cudgelling]
 Lamp. Pr. VI. 3. A.
 Lamprey.
 Fish. Fi. VI. 5.
 Disease.
 Lamprill. Fi. VI. 5. A.
 Lanar, { Woolly } feathered
 { Soft } Hawk.]
 —et, [Lanar (male.)]
 Lance.
 [Short Pike]
 Burning—[Dart.] El. I. 4. A.
 to—{ Scarifie]
 { Cut]
 { Open by cutting]
 Lancea ardens, [Dart] El. I.
 4. A.
 Lance-knight, [Foot-souldier]

Lancepresado, [adj. Military (Off.)
 over 10.]
 Lancet, vid. Launcet.
 Lanch, [a. Navigation (inc.)
 Land.
 [Earth]
 [Field] Po. I.
 arable—Po. I. 4.
 [Countrey] RC. III. 2.
 —loper, [adj. Wander (per-
 son.)
 —mark, [adj. Margin (sign.)
 to—{ Come } on shore.]
 { Bring }
 Landlord
 { adj. pret. Demising } (per-
 { adj. p. Right }
 son of { House.]
 { Land.]
 [Host]
 Landress, [adj. { (mech.)
 { Washing } (fem.)
 Landskip, [Picture of Coun-
 trey.]
 Lane, [Narrow] { Street]
 { adj. Travel
 { (place.)
 by—[Not usual—]
 Language. D. A.
 good, { g. } Discourse (man-
 ill, { ill. } ner.)
 Languid, [adj. Weakness.]
 Languish, [Decay]
 Lank, { Lean]
 { Empty]
 { Limber]
 Lantern, [adj. Candle (room.)
 Lap.
 —of gar- { Corner } of
 ment, { Margin } Vest.]
 [Space upon the knees]
 —dog, [Little Dog kept one-
 ly for delight.]
 —of ear.
 to—
 as a Dog, [Drink by lick-
 ing.]
 —up warm, { Fold } for
 { Clothe } warmth.]
 Lapidary, [adj. Gem (merc.)
 Lapse.
 { Stumble (dim.)
 { Fall]
 [Lose by omission]
 Lapwing, Bi. VII. 1.
 Larboard [Left side]
 Larceny, [Theft.]
 Larch-tree. Tr. V. 3. A.
 Lard, [Fat of Swine]
 to—Pr. III. 8.
 —er, [adj. Flesh (room.)
 Large.
 { Ample]
 { Broad]
 { Great]
 [Abundant]
 [Liberal]
 at—[Not—{ cohibited]
 { imprison'd]
 [adj. Liberty]
 Large's, [Gift (augm.)]

Larix tree. Tr. V. 3. A.
 Lark. Bi. V. 4.
 Sea—Bi. VII. 3. A.
 Tit—Bi. V. 4. A.
 —'s heel. HS. I. 2.
 Lasciviousness.
 [Wantonness]
 [Unchastness]
 Lash, [Whip]
 to—out, [a. { Irregularity]
 { Excess]
 { Prodigality]
 Laserwort. HF. IV. 6.
 Lask, [adj. Excess dunging
 (apt.)
 Lash, [adj. Adolescence (fem.)
 Lassitude, [p. Weary (abstr.)
 Last-
 [Most { New]
 { Late]
 { Remote]
 { Hindermost]
 { adj. Finishing]
 { End]
 a—[Exemplar]
 sp. for Foot vest]
 ro—{ v. Duration]
 { v. Permanent]
 Latch. Po. IV. 5. A.
 —et, [Thong]
 sp. for Foot vest.]
 Late.
 op. to Old. Sp. I. 3.
 op. to Soon. Sp. I. 4. O.
 Latent, { Concealed]
 { Hid]
 Lath, [Lamin] sp. of Wood]
 Lathe, [adj. Turning (jug.)
 Latin, [Language of Romans]
 Latitude.
 [Breadth]
 [Distance from the Equa-
 tor]
 Latter, [Succeeding]
 Lattin, [adj. Iron (Lamin)
 rinn'd.]
 Lattis, [Oblique Crosses
 (plain.)
 Lavaretus. Fi. IX. 5. A.
 Laudable, [adj. p. Praise (apt.)
 Lave, [Empty by out-scoop-
 ing.]
 Lavender. HF. VI. 5.
 French—[Cassidony] HF.
 VI. 5. A.
 Sea—HS. VI. 9. A.
 —Cotton. HF. II. 10. A.
 Laver, [adj. Washing (vessel)
 Laugh. AC. IV. 3.
 (Contemn-
 —to scorn, { ing.]
 [Laugh { Mock-
 { ing.]
 Lavish, [Prodigal]
 Launce, vid. Lance.
 Launch, [a. Swim (inc.)
 sp. Ship.]
 Laundress, [adj. a. Washing
 (mech.)
 Laurel. Tr. III. 5. A.
 Alexandrian—Sh. III. 7.
 Law, RC. IV. 3.

LE

—of nature. RC. VI. 2.
 —positive. RC. VI. 3.
 Civil—[Roman Law]
 Father in — [Father by affinity.]
 go to—[a. Suit.]
 —day, [a. Cause-day.]
 —full. T. V. 1.
 —less { Licentious.
 Without Law. }
 Lawyer.
 Civil—RC. II. 2.
 Common—RC. II. 2. A.
 Lawn.
 [Linnen fine (augm.)]
 [Treey pasture.]
 Lax.
 [Tied (dim.)]
 [Loose]
 Laxative, [adj. a. Dung (apt.)]
 Lazer, [adj. Leprosie (person.)]
 Lazerole. Tr. I. 3. A.
 Lazy.
 op. to Stout. NP. IV. 6. O.
 [adj. Sloth]
 Lazul stone. St. II. 3. A.
 Leach.
 [Phyfitian]
 Lead. Met. I. 5.
 Black—Met. III. 6.
 Red—
 White—[Ceruse] Met. IV. 6.
 —s of house, [Leaden roof]
 —wort of—
 Leade.
 Go before. TA. VI. 5.
 [Begin]
 [Direct]
 [Allure]
 —ing case, [Example] D. IV. 8.
 { Leade (corr.)
 —aside, { Err. (make.)
 Seduce. }
 —life, { a. Conversation
 a. Life }
 Leaf.
 —of Plant. PP. II. 5. A.
 —of Paper, [Lamin.]
 —of Fat, [Fat next the ribs.]
 sp. of Hogs.]
 —of Gold, [Lamin—]
 League.
 Confederacy. RC. III. 8.
 Measure. Mea. I. 8.
 Leaguer, [Siege.]
 Leak.
 [Into-receive water]
 spring a—[into-receive (inc.)
 water.]
 Leam, [Lamin of flame.]
 Leaning.
 Posture. AC. VI. 4. A.
 [Obliquing]
 —toward, [Ver-
 gency]
 Leanness. NP. V. 5. O.
 Leap.
 —ing. AC. I. 5.
 [a. Coition]
 —year, [Year of 366 days.]
 Learn, { a. Learner
 Know (inc.) }

LE

—er. RO. III. 3. O.
 —ing. Ha. VI. 5.
 Lease.
 [Obligation of hire]
 [Pasture]
 to—
 let a—[Demise by Obligation
 of hire]
 Glean, [Gather the left
 ears.]
 Ly, [a. Man. IV. 1.
 Leaseh.
 [Three]
 [Dog-couple]
 [Whip]
 Least, [Most-little]
 { adv. Most-little
 at— { Not less
 —that. Conj. III. 1. O.
 Leaseure. TA. III. O.
 { Slow.
 —ly, { adj. Degrees (segr.)
 Leather. Pr. IV. 2.
 Leave.
 [Licence]
 Take ones—[a. Valedicti-
 on]
 to—
 { Not take. TA. I. 4. O.
 { Abandon
 [a. Residue]
 { a. Dereliction
 { a. Desertion
 { Give over
 { Omit
 { Desist }
 Leaven, [adj. a. Ferment
 (thing)
 sp. of Bread.]
 Leaver, [adj. Lifting (instr.)]
 Lechery, [adj. Lust (apt.)]
 Leccia Salviani. Fi. IV. 1.
 Lecture, { Read (thing)
 [adj. p. Teacher]
 Ledge, [Transverse protuberant
 (thing.)]
 Lee.
 [Sediment]
 [Cover'd from wind]
 Fall to Leeward. RN. VI
 6. D.
 Leech. Ex. I. 2.
 Vid. Leach.
 Leek. HL. IV. 9. A.
 House—[Sedum]
 Leer, [Look { obliquely
 deceitfully }
 Leese, [Lose]
 Leet, [Law-day]
 Left.
 { pret. } Leave.
 { adj. p. }
 [Residue] TM. VI. 7. O.
 Sinister. Sp. III. 9. O.
 Leg, [Shank] PG. V. 5.
 —of Mutton, [Thigh of sheep.]
 to make a leg, [a. Congee.]
 Legacy, [adj. p. Bequeathing
 (thing.)]
 Legal, [adj. Law]
 Legate, [Public adj. p. send (per-
 son.)]

LE

Legend, [Fabulous Narration.]
 Legerdemain, [adj. Prestigiator
 (thing.)]
 Legible, [adj. p. read (pot.)]
 Legion, [Regiment.]
 Legislative, [adj. a. Law (make.)]
 { adj. Law.
 Legitimate, { Genuine.
 to—[Un-a Bastard.]
 Legumen, [Pulse.]
 Leman, [adj. Fornication (fem.)]
 Lemon. Tr. I. 8. A.
 Lend. RC. V. 4.
 Length. TM. II. 1.
 at—[After all this] Adv.
 III. 3. O.
 Lengthen, { a. Length.
 Protract. }
 Lenity, { Clemency.
 Meekness. }
 Lenitive, { Un-- adj. a. Pain (apt.)
 adj. a. Indolence
 (apt.) }
 Lent.
 { pret. } Lend.]
 { adj. p. }
 [adj. Fasting (time.)]
 Lentils. HS. II. 3. A.
 Lentisk, [Mastic-tree]
 Lemitude, [Excess of Meekness]
 Man. I. 9. E.
 Leo, [Fifth of the 12. parts of the
 Zodiac.]
 Leopard. Be. IV. 2. A.
 —s bane. HF. III. 6.
 Leper, [adj. Leprosie (person.)]
 Leprosie. S. II. 5.
 Less, [More-little.]
 Lessee, [adj. a. Hire (person.)]
 Lessen, [Diminish.]
 Lesson, [adj. p. { Read
 Teacher }
 (thing.)]
 Lessor, [adj. a. Demising (person.)]
 Let
 { Licence
 { Permit }
 —alone, [Not hinder.]
 —bloud, [a. Bleeding.]
 —down, { Cause
 Help. } to descend]
 Suffer }
 —go. TA. I. 6. O.
 —in, { Suffer to { in- } go]
 —out, { out- }
 —pass, { [Omit.]
 —slip, { [Impedient.]
 [Demise.]
 Lethargy. S. IV. 3.
 Letter.
 [Element.] D. I. 1.
 [Epistle]
 [Bond]
 s patents, [Patent.]
 Lettice. HF. III. 11.
 Lambs—
 Level.
 [Lying]
 { Plain
 { Equal
 { Smooth }

[Plain-

[Plainness-trying (instr.)
 Aim, { Towards } direct.
 { Against. }
 op. to Degrees of persons.
 RC. L.O.
Leven, vid. *Leaven*.
Leveret, [Hare (young.)]
Leviathan, [Crocodile] Be. IV. 3.
Levy, [Gather.]
Levite. RE. II. 2. A.
Levity.
 Tactil quality. Q. V. 4. D.
 Inconstancy. Ha. IV. 7. D.
 Vainness. Man. IV. 6. D.
Lewd.
 [Evil (augm.)]
 [Vicious (augm.)]
 [Unchast]
Lexicon, [Catalogue of interpreted words.]
Ly
 [v. Situation]
 —near } to, [v. Near.]
 —next }
 { v. Prostrate. } AC. VI. 7. A.
 { a. Guest. } RO. III. 6. A.
 { a. Permanent. } Sp. I. 6.
 —down. AC. VI. 7. A.
 { Be all the }
 —from home, { night }
 { a Guest }
 { (from home.) }
 —in child- { Shut up }
 bed, [Be { In bed } after
 { (parturition.) }
 —in wait, [a. Ambush]
 —together, [to- } a. Coition]
 gether- a. } a. Bed]
 —under, { Under-ly }
 { adj. p. Subject }
 —up, [Rise]
 —with, [With- { a. Coition. }
 { a. Bed. }
 —bedrid, [Be un-adj. a. Rise
 { (pot.) by sickness. }
 —hid, [adj. p. Conceal.]
 —open, [adj. p. Opening.]
 —still, [adj. Rest.]
 [a. Lying] Man. IV. 1. O.
 tell a— [a. Man. IV. 1. O.
 a—
 [a. Lying]
Ly [adj. a. Lixiviation [thing]
Lyingness. Man. IV. 1. O.
Liable, [adj. p. Object (pot.)]
Lib, [Un- a. Testicle]
Libbard, [Leopard.]
Libel, [adj. Book (dim.)
 { sp. Backbiting. }
Libella worm. Ex. III. 4.
Liberal.
 [adj. Free-man]
 —Science, [Learning] Ha.
 VI. 4.
 [adj. Liberality]
Liberality. Man. III. 1.
Liberty. RC. IV. A.
 —of converse, [Frankness]
 —of will, AS. IV. 8.
 at— { adj. Liberty }
 { Un- adj. p. } Slave.
 { Impri- }
 { onment. }

Libertin, [Not-cohibited adj.
 Vice (person)
Libidinous, [adj. a. Lust (apt.)]
Libra, [Seventh part of the Zo-
 diac]
Library, [adj. Books { (House.)
 { (Room.)
 { (aggr.) }
Libration. O. I. 2.
Lice, [pl. Lowse]
 —bane.
Licence. RC. IV. 8. A.
Licentiousness.
 [Liberty, { (exc.)
 { (corr.) }
 [Not cohibited Vice (abstr.)]
Lick. Mo. III. 7.
 —ing fire. El. I. 6. A.
Licorice. Sh. IV. 5.
 wild—HS. III. 3.
Licourous, [Intemperate in ban-
 quetting]
Lid, [adj. Covering (instr.)]
 ey—[Covering (part) of the
 Ey.]
Liege, [adj. Law]
 —lord [Proper King]
 —man, [Proper Subject]
Lieger.
 { Resident }
 { Ordinary }
 { Embassador }
Lieu, [Substitute (abstr.)]
 in—of. Prep. II. 1. A.
Lieutenant, [adj. { (person)
 { Substitute } (Off.)
 —of a ship. RN. V. 1. A.
Life.
 [Living (abstr.)]
 to the—[Living (like)]
 Tree of—Sh. IV. 6. A..
 —everlasting, [Gnaphali-
 um]
 —time. Mea. VI.
 —of Cicero, [Narration of
 &c.]
 Of—and death, [adj. Capi-
 tal]
 [Vigour]
Lift.
 Move upward. O. I. 1.
 [Exalt, { a. High. }
 { a. Higher }
 —up ones voice, [Exclaim.]
 —of a Ship. RN. IV. 4. A.
Ligament. PG. II. 2.
Light.
 Subst.
 Primary—Q. I. 1. E.
 Secondary—Q. I. 2.
 [Brightness]
 [adj. a. Light (instr.)]
 as Candle, &c.
 to—a fire, { a. Fire (inc.)
 [adj. Lightness]
 —ness.
 op. to Heaviness. Q. V.
 4. D.
 —headed, [Vertiginous]
 [Agility]
 —horse, [adj. War-
 horse.]

[Seriousness. NP. IV.
 3. O.
 Constancy. Ha. IV.
 7. D.
 Gravity. Man. IV.
 6. D.
 Chastity. Man. II.
 7. D.
 [Easiness]
 —of belief, [Credulity]
 [Frivolousness]
 [Remissness]
 make—of, [Contemn]
 to—
 as Bird { Descend }
 { Settle on feet }
 —from horse, [Descend—]
 Happen [a. Event]
 —on, [Happen to find]
Lighten.
 [a. Light]
 [Un- a. { Burden }
 { Pain }
 [a. Lightning]
Lightening. El. I. 3.
Lighter, [Boat for burden (aug.)]
Lights, [Lungs] PG. VI. 2. A.
Lightsome, [adj. Light.]
Lignum Aloes.
Lignum Nephriticum, Tr.
 VII. 4.
Lignum Rhodium.
Ligurinus. Bi. VI. 1.
Like.
 [adj. Likeness]
 —as, [As]
 —wise, [adv. Like]
 [adj. Equality]
 —for—[Compensate]
 I—it, { Approve } it.
 [I { Love } it.]
Likely, { Probable }
 { True (like) }
Likeness. TM. V. 1.
Liking.
 { Condition }
 { State }
 { Approbation }
 { Love }
Lilach. Sh. IV. 1.
Lilly. HL. IV. 2.
 day—HL. V. 3.
 water—HL. VI. 4.
 —of the valley. HL. VII. 7. A.
Limb.
 [Joint]
 [Part]
Limbeck, [Vessel for hot distil-
 ling]
Limberness. Q. V. 6. E.
Limbus, [Margin]
Lime. El. IV. 5.
 Bird—[Glue { catch }
 to { entangle }
 Birds.]
 sp. Prepared juice of Mistleto]
 —hound.
 —tree. Tr. VI. 10.
Limit.
 [Finiting { (Sign)
 { (Thing)
 { (Place)
 K k k Side]

{ Side }
 { Margin }
 to—
 [a. { Limitation }
 { Determination }
 pohibit]
 [Ap oint precisely]
Limitation. D. IV. 2.
Limn, [Paint with Water-colours.]
Limon.
Limp, [Halt]
Limpet. Ex. VIII. 1.
Linage, [Descendents (aggr.)]
 RO. I. 1. O.
Linchpin.
Linden tree.
Line.
 Dimension. Mag. I. 1.
 —of writing.
 the—[Equator] W. VI. 1.
 Measure. Mea. I. 1.
 [Thred]
 Fishing—[String of hairs for fishing]
 plumb—[String for measuring]
 [Series]
 to—Pr. IV. 9. A.
 to—one Fortification with another. RM. VI. 4. A.
 —a hedge with, [Within garrison with Series of]
 [a. Coition] sp. of Dog.]
Lineal, [adj. Line.]
Lineament, [Figure]
Ling.
 Fish. Fi. III. 3.
 [Heath]
Linger, [Protract]
 [Delay]
Linguist, [adj. Language (artist.)]
Lingwort.
Link.
 [Candle of pitch'd Tow]
 [Loop]
 to—toge { Knit }
 ther { Joyn }
 [Sausage]
Linnen. Pr. IV. 4.
 —draper, [adj. Linnen (merc.)]
Linner. Bi. IV. 8.
 Red—Bi. IV. 8. A.
Linseed, [Seed of Flax]
Linsay-woolfey.
 [Woven (thing) of Linnen and Woollen]
 [Mixture (corr.)]
Lint, [Down { Shaving } of
 (like) { Scraping } Lin-
 (nen)]
Lintel. Po. IV. 3. A.
Lion. Be. IV. 1.
 —s tooth, [Dandelion]
Lip. PG. III. 8.
Liquid, [adj. Moistness] Q. V. 2.
Liquid amber. Tr. VIII. 9.
Liquor, [adj. a. { Moistness }
 (thing { Wet }
Lisping. AC. III. 2. A.

Lift.
 [Catalogue]
 —of cloth, [Margin]
 the—s, [Combate (place)]
 as he—eth, [as he willeth]
Listen.
 [Hear (end)]
 [Observe with Ear]
Listlessness. NP. I. 4. O.
Litany, [Brief vicissitudinary Prayers]
Literal, [adj. Letter]
Literature, [Learning] Ha. VI. 4.
Litharge. Met. IV. 1.
Litheness, [Limberness] Q. V. 6. E.
Lither.
 { Lazy }
 { Idle }
 [Slow]
Litigious, [adj. Contentious]
Litter.
 Birth [Children (aggr.) of one parturition.]
 Straw [Bed for Horse]
 horse—[Sedan to be carried between Horses]
Little. TM. I. 1. D.
 by—and—[adv. Degrees (dim.)]
 —ones, [Young children]
Liturgy, [Pub- { Manner } of
 lic { Form } of
 Worship]
Live.
 Proper. AC. I. 7.
 [Be]
 —in exile [Be banisht]
 [Feed]
 —upon, [Feed upon]
 [a. Conversation]
Lively, { Sprightliness }
 [adj. { Vigour }
 —hood, [Maintenance]
Live-long.
 [Total]
 [Orpine]
Liver.
 [adj. Living (person)]
 Part. PG. VI. 5.
 —wort. HL. I. 3. A.
 Noble—[Hepatica]
Livery.
 [adj. Service (sign) garment]
 [Delivering] TA. IV. 5.
 sp. of possession.]
 —and seisin. RC. V. 8. A.
 Horse at—[H. at hired guesting]
Living.
 Vid. *Live.*
 [Maintenance]
Lixiviation. O. VI. 8.
Lizard. Be. VI. 4.
Lo, [Imp. Look.]
Loach. Fi. IX. 11. A.
Loaf, [Bread]
Loath, [adj. Nolleity]
Loathe.
 op. to Appetite. NP. II. 4. O.

 [Aversion] AS. V. 5. O.
 [Being cloy'd] AS. V. 1. O.
Loathsom, [Loathed (apt.)]
Lob, [adj. Lumpish (person)]
 sp. Great.]
Lobby, [Outer room (dim.)]
Lobe, [Protuberant (part)]
Lobster. Ex. VI. 1.
Local, [adj. Place.]
Loch.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 11. A.
 [adj. p. Lick (apt.) Medicin]
Lock.
 [adj. Shutting (jug.)]
 —on door, &c. Po. IV. 4.
 —on a River, [Water-course-narrowing (jug.)]
 [Tuft]
 —of Hair.
 —of Wool.
Locker, [Chest]
Locomotion, [Motion from place to place.]
Locust. Ex. II. 1.
 —tree. Sh. IV. 6. A.
Lode.
 [Burden]
 to—O. VI. 7.
 [Leading]
 —star, { adj. Pole } Star.]
 { Directing }
 —stone. St. II. 7.
Lodge.
 [v. Night]
 [a. Rest]
 sp. by night]
 [a. Guest]
 a—[House (dim.)]
Loft, [Upper room]
Lofty.
 [High (augm.)]
 [Proud]
Log.
 { Thick wood }
 { Part of trunk }
 sp. for Fuel.]
 —line, [Way-measuring line]
 sp. of Mariners.]
Logarithm.
Loggerhead.
 [Great (corr.) head]
 [Dull (augm.)]
Logic, [adj. a. Reason (art.)]
 —parts of Discourse. D. IV.
 chop—[Dispute (corr.)]
Logistic, [adj. a. Computation (art.)]
Logwood. Tr. VII. 5. A.
Lobach, [Medicament to be licked]
Loial. Man. V. 6.
Loin. PC. IV. 4.
Loiter.
 [a. Cunctation]
 [a. Slattering time]
Lolling, [a. Lean (corr.)]
Lome, [Mortar]
London tuft. HS. V. 4.
Lone, [Lending]
Lonesome, [Solitary]
Long.

{ a. Length }
 { a. Duration }
 —suffer- { Meekness }
 ing, { Patience }
 —time, [Permanent (aug.)]
 to— { a. Desire } (augm.)
 { a. Appetite }
 Long Oyster. Ex. VI. 1. A.
 Longevi- { Long life }
 ty, { Permanence (aug.) }
 Longitude.
 [Length]
 [Distance from first Merid.]
 Looby, [Great (corr.) person]
 Look.
 [a. Ey]
 [Face, { (State)
 { (Manner)
 to— [a. Ey]
 —about, [a. Heedfulness]
 —for, [Expect]
 —on, [a. Ey]
 —to, { a. Heedfulness }
 { a. Observing }
 Looking-glass, [Sight-reflecting
 (instr.)]
 Loom, [adj. Weaving (jug.)]
 Loop. Mag. V. 2. A.
 —hole, [Chink]
 Loose.
 Not-fixt. Q. VI. 6. D.
 { Not cohobited }
 { Irregular }
 [Remiss]
 { Negligent }
 { Careless }
 [Vicious]
 —in one's body. [Diarrhæa.] S.
 VI. 6.
 to—
 Unty. O. II. 1. O.
 [Absolve] RE. V. 5. O.
 Loose strife.
 coddled—HS. IV. 3.
 hooded—HF. VII. 14. A.
 purple—HF. VII. 15. A.
 yellow—HS. V. 12. A.
 Looverhole, [Open place in the
 roof.]
 Lop, { Off-cut branches }
 { Un-branch }
 Loquacity. Man. VI. 5. D.
 Lord.
 [Baron] RC. I. 3.
 [Master] RO. III. 7.
 Lordan, [Lazy (person)]
 Lordly.
 [adj. Lord (like)]
 { Proud }
 { Magisterial }
 Lordship.
 [Lord (abstr.)]
 Mannour. Po. I. 1. A.
 Lose.
 op. to gain. TA. V. 2. O.
 op. to hold, [Let go]
 op. to keep. TA. V. 5. O.
 as Garrison. RM. II. 4. D.
 Lost.
 [adj. p. Lose]
 [adj. p. Destruction]
 Lot, [adj. a. Mo. V. 1. (thing)]
 to cast—s Mo. V. 1.

Lothe, vid. Loathe.
 Lotion, [Washing]
 Lottery.
 Lotus. HS. III. 13.
 Lovage. HF. IV. 4. A.
 Loud, vid. Lowd.
 Love.
 Affection. AS. V. 3.
 in—[adj. Love (augm.)]
 make—[a. Suitour]
 Apple of—
 [Charity]
 Lovely, [adj. p. Love (apt.)]
 Lour. AC. IV. 2. O.
 Lout, [adj. Rusticity (person)]
 to—AC. IV. 2. O.
 Low, [a. Cow (voice)]
 Lowbell, { Extasie }
 [Bell to { Hunt }
 Birds]
 Lowd, [adj. Sound (augm.)]
 Lowe.
 [adj. TM. II. 4. O.]
 [adj. { Inferiority }
 { Meanness }
 Under-part]
 [adj. { Bottom }
 { Shallow w. }
 —water, { Down-tide }
 —sound, [Grave f.]
 Lowermost, [Most-lowe]
 Lowly, [Humble]
 Lowre. AC. IV. 2. O.
 Lowse. Ex. I. 8.
 —wort.
 Hog—[Sow]
 Sea—Ex. II. 11.
 Wall—[Punice]
 Lowt, vid. Lout.
 Lozange, [Quadrat whose op-
 posite Angles are equal, but
 not right.]
 Lozell, { Great lumpish (per-
 son }
 Lubber, { son }
 Lubricity.
 [Unctuousness]
 Lucid, [adj. Light]
 Luck, { Fortune }
 { Event }
 sp. Prosperous.]
 Good—[Prosperity]
 Ill—[Adversity]
 Lucre, [Gain]
 Lucubration, [adj. { Study }
 night { Work }
 Lug, [Ear (corr.) Sad-worm.]
 to—[Pull]
 Luggage.
 [Burden.] Pofs. V. O.
 [Impediment] T. II. 5. O.
 [Utenfils (corr.)]
 [Baggage] RM. V. O.
 Lugubrious, [adj. Grief]
 Lukewarm.
 [Neither hot nor cold]
 [Temperate]
 Lull, [Allure to rest]
 —asleep, [a. Sleep]
 Lumber, vid. Luggage.
 Luminary, [adj. a. Light (thing)]
 Lump. TM. VI. 4.
 —fish. Fi. II. 6. A.

Lumpish. NP. V. 8. O.
 Lunar, [adj. Moon]
 Lunatic, [Mad] sp. monthly]
 Lunchion, [Fragment (augm.)]
 Lungs. PG. VI. 2. A.
 Lungwort.
 Lupin. HS. III. 1. A.
 Everlasting—
 Lupus. Fi. IV. 3.
 —marinus Schonfeldii. Fi.
 III. 16.
 Lurch, [a. Theft]
 —er, [Dog hunting lesser
 beasts by swiftness.]
 Lure.
 [adj. Alluring (thing)]
 [a. Exclaiming]
 Lurk.
 [Lie concealed]
 [a. Ambush]
 Luscious, [Sweet (exc)]
 Lust.
 { Appetite }
 { Desire }
 sp. of Coition. AC. II. 5.
 Lusty, [adj. Vigor.]
 Luster, [Space of 5 years]
 Lustration, [Un-prophane]
 sp. by Sacrifice.]
 Lustre, [Brightness]
 Lute, [Music (instr.) of gut-
 strings to be struck wth fin-
 gers.]
 to— { Shut }
 { Joyn } by fodering]
 Luxation, [a. Loose] Q. VI.
 6. D.
 Luxury. Man. III. 4. E.
 Luxuriant, [adj. Excess]
 Luxuriousness, [Riotousness.]
 Man. III. 4. E.
 Lynx, [Ounce] Be. IV. 3.
 Lyræ altera Rondeletii. Fi. IV.
 5. A.
 Lyric, [Verse for song.]

M

Macarone.
 [Pudding (like) of Al-
 monds, &c.]
 [Confused Mixture]
 Mace.
 Staff, [Magistracy (sign) club.]
 Spice, [Husk of Nutmeg]
 Reed—HL. III. 15.
 Maccaph, [Hyphen] D. I. 4. A.
 Macerate.
 { Infuse }
 { Soke }
 Pine. Man. II. 2. E.
 Machin. Po. VI. 8.
 Machinate.
 [a. Machin]
 { Design }
 { Contrive }
 Macilent, [Lean]
 Mackerel. Fi. III. 5.
 K k k 2 Mad

MA

Mad.
 —ness. S. IV. 1. A.
 [Frenzy] S. IV. 1.
 [Anger (augm.)]
 —wort. HS. VI. 2. A.
Madder. HL. IX. 8.
bastard—HL. IX. 9.
Made.
 { pret. }
 { adj. p. } Make
 —by art, [Fictitious] T. III
 7. O.
Madrigal, [Song adj. Shep-
 herd.]
Manas. Fi. V. 12.
Magazine, [Ammu- } (House)
 nition } (Room)
Maggot. Ex. III. 1.
Bee—Ex. III. 2.
Wasp fly—Ex. III. 3. A.
Magic.
 [Science of obscure Natural
 (things)]
 [Witchcraft]
Magisterialness. Man. IV. 8. D.
Magistrate. RC. I. 1.
Magnanimity. Man. III. 8.
Magnet. St. II. 7.
Magnifie, { a. Greatness.]
 { a. Praise (augm.)]
Magnificence, [Generosity] Man.
 III. 4.
Magnitude. Mag.
Magpy. Bi. I. 8.
Mahometanism. RE. I. 5.
May.
 [Fifth Month.]
 —fly. Ex. IV. 7. A.
 —weed. HF. II. 8. A.
 [Have } Ability]
 } Liberty
Maid.
 [Virgin]
 [Servant (fem.)]
Fish, [Ray] Fi. II. 3.
Mer—[Man (like) Fish.]
 —en hair.
black—HL. I. 5. A.
English black—HL. I. 7.
white—HL. I. 5.
Majesty, [King (abstr.)]
Majestic, [adj. King (like)]
Mail, [Woven (like) armour]
Maim, [a. Mutilation]
Main.
 [Great]
 —land, [Continent]
 —sea, [Ocean]
 —mast. RN. III. 5.
 [Principal]
 —battel, [Middle b.]
 —chance, { Stock]
 { Chief } Concernment]
 [Intense]
 —strength, [Strength
 (augm.)]
Maintain.
 Keep RO. VI. 4.
 [Defend] RO. VI. 5.
 Justifie, [a. Advocate]
Major.
 [Greater]

MA

[Un-adj. p. Pupil (apt.)
Serjeant—[adj. Regiment
 (Off.) that gives orders]
Maioꝛ, [Chief Town (Off.)
Maiz, [Indian Bread-corn] HL.
 II. 2.
Make.
the—[Figure]
to—
 { a. Cause]
 { a. Efficient]
 { Create]
 { Change into]
 { Invent]
 { Feign]
 [Enrich]
 [Prepare]
 —a bed, [Prepare a bed]
 [Esteem]
 —account, [Esteem]
 —way, [Prepare way]
 —much.
 [Esteem much]
 { Indulge]
 { Favour (sign)
 —nothing of, [Contemn]
 [Sell for]
 —money of, [Sell for mo-
 ney.]
 —the most, [Sell to the most-
 bidder.]
 —better, { Better } (make)
 —fire, { Fire }
 —good.
 { Compensate]
 { Repair]
 { Defend]
 { Hold out]
 —his ground. RM. II. 2.
 —hast, [Dispatch]
 —a league, [League (make)]
 —out, [Plain (make)]
 —ready, { Prepare]
 { Clothe]
 —reckoning, [Expect]
 —as if, [Seem (make)]
 —sale, [sell]
 —shew, [Seem (make)]
 —shift, [Obtain difficultly]
 —a stand, [Stand]
 —a stir, [Stir]
 —a verse, [a. Verse]
 —up, [a. { Reconcile]
 { Repair]
 { Perfect]
 —use of, [Use]
Malady, [Disease]
Mal-administration. Man. VI.
 5. O.
Malapert.
 [Ill-tutor'd]
 [Irreverent]
 [Bold (corr.)]
Male.
 —sex. NP. VI. 2.
 [Riding-bag]
Coat of—[Woven (like) ar-
 mour]
Malecontent, [Not-content]
Malediction, [Cursing.] AS. I.
 3. O.
Malefactor.

MA

[adj. a. pret. Evil (person.)]
[adj. Criminal (person)]
Maleficence, [Mischievousness]
Malevolence, [Malignity] AS. V.
2. O.
Malice, { Malignity }
 { Hatred } sp. old]
Malign.
[a. Malignity]
[a. Envy]
Malignant fever. S. II. 3.
Malignity. AS. V. 2. O.
Mall, [Mallet (augm.)]
to—[Beat (augm.)]
Mallard. [Duck (male)]
Malleable, [adj. p. Knocking
(pot.)]
Mallet, [Wooden hammer]
—figure. Mag. VI. 4. A.
Mallow. HF. IX. 6.
Marsh—HF. IX. 7.
Shrub—Sh. V. 4.
Tree—HF. IX. 7. A.
Vervain—HF. IX. 8.
Malmsey, [Wine of Malvasia]
Malt, [adj. p. pret. Fermenting
Barley]
Mammock.
[Lump]
[Fragment]
Man.
Kind. W. V. 5.
Sex, [Man (male)]
[Servant (male)]
If a—[If any one]
Chefs—[adj. Chefs (Instr.)]
—of war. RN. I. 6.
Manacles, [Bonds for the
hands.]
Manage, [a. { Business }
 { Using }
 { Governing }]
Manchet, [Bread of Flour.]
Manciple, [Buying (Off.) of Vi-
tual (things.)]
Mandate, [Command]
sp. Sent.]
Mandible, [Bone of the jaw.]
Mandilion, [Loose upper vest]
Mandrake. HS. IX. 4. A.
Mane. PP. VI. 4. A.
Maner, vid. *Manner*.
Manfull, { adj. Manhood }
 { Stout }
Mange, [Itch]
Manger, [Horses provender
(vess.)]
Mangy, [adj. Itch]
Mangle.
[Mutilate]
[a. Fragment (segr.)]
Manhood.
[Valour]
Age. Mea. VI. 3.
Many, [adj. Multitude]
Manifest. TA. I. 9.
Manifesto, [Public Declarati-
on]
Manifold, [adj. Multitude (kind)]
Manly.
[Man (like)]
[Stout]

MA

MA

MA

[adj. Fortitude]
Manna. El. III. 6.
Manna sold in shops, [Concrete
 Exudation from the wild Ash.]
Manner.
 [Mode.] T. V.
 In a—{ Almost }
 { Thereabout }
 in some—[adv. some]
 of what—[What manner]
 [Quality]
 [State]
 [Custom]
Mannerly, { Civility }
 { Respect }
Manners.
 [Civility]
 [Respect]
Mannish.
 [Man (like)]
 [Familiar (apt.) with man]
Mansion.
 { Staying }
 { Dwelling } (place)
 [House]
Manlaughter, [Man-killing]
Mantel, [Beam of Chimney]
Mantle.
 [Garment to cast about one]
 [Upper loose vest]
 to—[a. Froth]
Mantis. Ex. II. 1. A.
Manual.
 [adj. Hand]
 [Book (dim.)]
Manucodiota. Py (kind)
Manuduction, [Leading]
Manufacture, [adj. p. Mechanic
 (thing)]
Manumise.
 [Un-villain]
 [Un-slave]
Manuring.
 [Agriculture] O. III.
 Soiling. O. III. 3.
Manuscript, [Written Book]
Map, [Picture of Country]
Maple. Tr. VI. 6.
Mar, vid. *Marr*.
Marble. St. II. 1.
March.
 [Third Month]
 to—[Travel] sp. as Souldi-
 er.]
 —es, [adj. Margin coun-
 try]
Marchant, vid. *Merchant*.
Marchasite. St. I. 3. A.
Marchioness, [Marquess (fem.)]
Marchpane, [adj. Pr. II. Bread]
Mare, [Horse (fem.)]
 Night—[Ephialtes] S. IV.
 2. A.
Margin. Sp. III. 4. A.
Mary, vid. *Marry*.
Marigold. HF. II. 2.
 African—HF. II. 7.
 Corn—HF. II. 6.
 marsh—HL. VI. 4. A.
Marine, [adj. Sea]
Mariner.
 Navigator. RC. II. 8.

[Seaman] RN. V.
Marjoram. HF. VII. 4. 7
Goates—HF. VI. 3. A.
wild—HF. VII. 4. A.
Marish. Po. I. 8. A.
Maritim, [adj. Sea]
Mark.
 [Sign]
 Brand, [Stigmatization
 (sign)]
 Boundary, [Margin (sign)]
 Goal, [adj. p. (place)
 Object (thing)]
 Weight, [8 Ounces]
 Money, [13 s.—4 d.]
 to—
 [a. Sign]
 [Stigmatize]
 [Observe]
Market, [a. Merchant]
 —place, [adj. Merchant
 (place)]
Marl, [Chalky clay for manu-
 ring]
Marlin.
Marmalet. [adj. Pr. II. (thing)
 of boild Quince.]
Marmoset, [Monkey (dim.)]
Marmotto. Be. III. 4. A.
Marquess.
 [adj. Limit (Off.)]
 [Next the highest Noble.
 man.]
Marring. TM. I. 9. D.
Marry. RE. IV. 6.
 —ed. RO. II. 4.
Marrow. PG. I. 8. A.
Mars. W. II. 5.
Marshal.
 Provoost—RC. I. 6. A.
 to—[a. Order]
Mart, [Convention for Merchan-
 dise]
 Letters of—[Licence of naval
 predation]
Martagon. HL. IV. 2. A.
Martern, [Fur of Marten]
Martial, [adj. War. RM.]
Martin. Be. IV. 6.
 Bi. V. 2.
 sand—Bi. V. 2. A.
Martingal, [Horse (arm.) down-
 holding head]
Martlet, [Swift] Bi. V. 1. A.
Martyr. RE. III. 4.
Martyrology, [History of Mar-
 tyrs.]
Marvel, vid. *Mervail*.
Mascardade, [Antic dance of dis-
 guised (persons)]
Masculine, [adj. Male]
Mash, [Mixture]
 sp. of moist consistence]
 sp. made by Mastication.]
Mask, [Dance of disguised (per-
 sons.)]
 —for face, [adj. Conceal vest
 for face]
Mason, { Stone }
 { adj. Wall } (mech.)
Mass.

{ Great } Body]
 { Total }
 [Lump]
 [Eucharist]
Massacre, { Promiscu-
 ous } killing]
 { General }
Massy.
 [adj. Mass]
 [Weighty] Q. V. 4.
 [adj. Massiness]
 —ness. Mag. VI. 1. D.
Mast.
 Fruit. PP. III. 4.
 —of ship. RN. III. 1.
 Fore—RN. III. 4. A.
 Main—RN. III. 5.
 Middle—RN. III. 5. A.
 Top—
Master.
 [adj. { Authority } (person)
 { Power }]
 —of servant. RO. III. 7.
 —of family. RO. III. 5.
 —of a ship. RN. V. 4.
 [Teacher] RO. III. 3.
 —of arts, [Graduate in the
 arts]
 [Chief]
 —beam, } Principal } b.]
 —piece, } p.]
 to—
 [Get the power over]
 [Conquer]
 [Cohibit]
 [Govern]
Master. { Disobedient }
 { less, } Licentious }
Masterly, [Magisterial]
Masterwort. HF. IV. 5. A.
Mastic, [Gum of the Mastic-
 tree]
 —tree. Tr. III. 8.
Mastication. Mo. III. 5.
Mastive, [Dog kept for watch]
Mat, [Woven } Rushes]
 (thing) of } Straw]
 —weed. HL. III. 4.
Match.
 [Equal]
 [Companion]
 { Contract }
 { Paction }
 [Marriage]
 [adj. p. Brimstone (instr.)
 for a fire.]
 —for Gun. RM. V. 7.
Mate.
 [Companion]
 [Married]
 [Conquest]
Material.
 [adj. Matter]
 [Pertinent]
 [Important]
Maternal, [adj. Mother]
Mathematic, [Quantity (Sci-
 ence)]
Matriculate.
 [a. Catalogue]
 [Admit into University]
Matrimony, [Marriage] RE. IV. 6.
 Matrix,

ME

ME

ME

Matrix, [Womb] PG. VI. 9.
Matron.
 { Married } (fem.)
 { Grave }
 [Householder (fem.)]
Matter.
 Material cause. T. II. 7.
 { Subject }
 { Object }
 { Thing }
 { Business }
makes no—[Is not important]
 [Blood rotted in the flesh]
Mattins, [Morning worship]
Mattock, [adj. Mallet (fig.)
 pecking (instr.)]
Mattress, [Bed stiffen'd with
 fowing (augm.)]
Maturity, { Ripeness }
 { Perfection }
Maugre.
 [In enmity of]
 [adv. Coaction]
Mavis, [Thrush] Bi. III. 3. A.
Maukin.
 [adj. Man (like) engine]
 [Oven-sweeping (instr.)]
Maul, vid. *Mall*.
Maund, [Basket]
Maunder, [Grudging (voice)]
Maw, [Stomach] PG. VI. 4.
Maxim, [Rule]
Maze.
 [Extasie]
 { Structure } full of { Wind-
 { Place } perplex { ings }
 { Turn-
 { ings }
Mazer, [Cup (augm.)]
Me, [I accusat.]
Mead.
 [Meadow]
 [Wine of honey]
Meagre, [Lean]
Meal.
 [Ground corn]
 Eating. Pr. I. 1.
 —worm. Ex. I. 5. A.
Mean.
 [adj. Mediocrity]
 [Low] adj. Ha. II. 5. O.
 Plebeian, [adj. People
 (kinde)]
 a—
 [Mediator]
 [Between—space]
 —among sounds. Q. III. 1.
 —s. T. II. 6. A.
 [Riches]
 —ing.
 Signification. D. II. A.
 [Purpose]
Measure.
 Proper. Mea.
 —of Magnitude. Mea. I.
 —of Number. Mea. II.
 —of Gravity. Mea. III.
 —of Valour. Mea. IV.
 —of Time. Mea. V.
 [Moderation]
Meash, [Hole.]

Meat.
 [Sustentation]
 [p. Eating (thing)]
 Sweet—s Pr. II.
 White—s [Meats of milk]
Meazles. S. II. 4. A.
Mechanic.
 —work. O. I.
 —profession. RC. II. 9. A.
Mechoacan.
Medal.
 [Ancient money]
 [Money (like)]
Meddle.
 [Mingle]
 { Action }
 { Business }
 [a. Diligence (corr.)]
 —with, [a. Object.]
Mediastine. PG. V. 3. A.
Mediateness. TM. IV. 2. O.
Mediator. RJ. I. 2. A.
Medicine, [adj. a. Medicating
 (thing)]
Mediocrity. TM. I. 2.
Meditate. AS. II. 1. A.
Medle, vid. *Meddle*.
Medley, [Mixture]
Medler. Tr. I. 5.
Meadow. Po. I. 4. A.
 —sweet. HF. IV. 8. A.
Mee, [I accusat.]
Meed, { Earning }
 { Reward }
Meekness. Man. I. 9.
Meer.
 [Simple]
 [Lake (augm.)]
 [Limit (sign)]
Meet.
 [Congruous]
 [Expedient]
 to—
 Come together. TA. VI. 7.
 [a. Convention]
 —with, [Compensate.]
Meeter. D. III. 5.
Megrim.
Melancholy.
 Humour. PG. I. 7. A.
 [Grief] sp. (Habit)
Melanurus. Fi. V. 5.
Meldew, [Honey-dew]
Melilot. HS. III. 10.
Mellifluous, [Sweet]
Mellow, [Ripe (augm.)]
Melody, [Harmony]
Melon. HS. VII. 1. A.
Melt, [Dissolve] O. VI. 2.
Member.
 [Limb]
 [Part]
Membrane. PG. II. 3. A.
Memorable, [adj. p. Memory
 (apt.)]
Memorandum, [adj. p. ought me-
 mory (thing)]
Memory. NP. II. 3.
Memorial, [adj. a. Memory
 (sign)]
Menace, [Threaten.]
Mend.

[Repair]
 [Better] TM. I. 9. E.
Mendacity, [Lyingness]
Mendicant, [Begging]
Menial, [Domestic]
Menstruum. PG. I. 4. A.
Ment, vid. *Mint*.
Mental, [adj. Mind]
Mention.
 [of-speaking]
 [a. Express]
Mercenary, [adj. p. Hire (per-
 son)]
Mercer, [adj. Silk Pr. IV. 3.
 (merc.)]
Merchandise, [adj. p. Merchant
 (thing)]
Merchant.
 Profession. RC. II. 5.
 —ship. RN. I. 5.
Mercy. Man. I. 5.
Mercury.
 Planet. W. II. 6.
 Metall. Met. III. 1.
 Herb. HF. I. 6.
 childing—HF. I. 6. A.
 Dogs—HF. I. 7.
 English—HF. I. 8.
Mercurial.
 [adj. Mercury]
 { Nimble }
 { Sprightly }
Meridian. W. VI. 4.
Meridional, [adj. South]
Merit.
 [Earning]
 [Worthy (thing)]
Merlin, [Hawk for Finches]
Mermaid.
Mermaid's head. Ex. VIII.
 2. A.
Merry, { Mirth }
 [adj. { Urbanity }]
Mervail, [a. Admiration]
 —of Peru. HS. VII. 8.
Merula.
 —montana. Bi. III. 7. A.
 —saxatilis. Bi. III. 4.
 —torquata. Bi. III. 7.
Mes, vid. *Mess*.
Mesentery. PG. VI. 6.
Mesh, [Hole]
Meslin, [Mingled corn]
Mess, [Proportioned part]
 sp. of Meat.
Message, [Word sent]
Messenger, { (person)
 [Sent { (Off.) }]
Messias, [Anointed (person)]
Messuage.
 [House]
 [Farm]
Metall. Met.
 Natural—Met. I.
 Fastidious—Met. II.
 Imperfect—Met. III.
Metamorphosis, [Altering] sp.
 of kinde]
Metaphor.
Metaphysic, [Science of Tran-
 scendents.]
Mete, [Measure]

Metemp-

Metempsychosis.
Meteor. El. A.
Metheglin, [Wine of honey]
Method, [Order]
Metonymy.
Metrical, [adj. Meeter.]
Metropolitan.
 [adj. Principal]
 [Primate]
Mew. Bi. IX. 9.
Mezerion. Sh. II. 10.
My.
Mich.
 [a. Absent]
 [a. Conceal]
 [a. Penuriousness]
Microcosm, [World (dim.)]
Microscope, [Glass for seeing little (things)]
Mid, [Middle]
Middle. Sp. III. 3.
Mid. if. PG. VI. 3.
Midwife, [Parturition] { (Off.) (mech.) }
 [Strength]
Might, { Power }
 (Mod. Cond.)
 —y, [adj. { Strength } (aug.)
 { Power }]
Milch, [adj. a. Milk]
Mildness.
 [Gentleness]
 [Meekness]
 [Graciousness]
 [Clemency]
 [Not-austerity]
Mile. Mea. I. 7.
 [Relation. RM.]
 [Persons] { Segregate. RM. III.
 Aggregate. RM. IV.
Military { Action. RM. I.
 Events. RM. II.
 Ammunition. RM. V.
 Places. RM. VI.
Militia. [RM. (thing)]
Milk. PG. I. 3. A.
 —wort. HS. III. 11.
Mil. Po. VI. 9.
Millefoil. HF. II. 12.
 water—HF. V. 13.
 horned—HL. IX. 7. A.
Millers-thumb. Fi. IX. 12.
Millet. HL. II. 6. A.
 Indian—HL. II. 6.
Million, [1000000]
Milt, [Spleen] PP. IV. 5. A.
 —wort, [Spleenwort] HL. I. 7. A.
 Sperme of male fishes. PP. IV. 8.
Milter, [Fish (male)]
Mimic.
 [adj. Player]
 [adj. a. imitate]
 sp. with gesture (corr.)
Mince. Pr. III. 6. A.
 —ing { Wanton } (dim.)
 gate { Conceited } gesture (mode)
Mind.

 [Soul] W. I. 6.
 Rational—NP. I.
 [Understanding]
 [Thought] sp. (freq.)
 [Opinion]
 [Observing]
 [a. Heedfulness]
 cast in one's—[Confider]
 [Will]
 [Inclination]
 [Velleity]
 [Purpose]
 fully—ed, [adj. pret. Resolution]
 high—ed, [Proud]
 ill— { Ill-purposing }
 ed, { adj. Malignity }
 well—ed, [Well affectioned]
 set one's—[a. Purpose]
 Sensitive internal.
 [Fancy]
 [Memory]
 call to—[a. Memory]
 put in—[a. Memory]
 (make)
 [Appetite]
 [Desire]
 have a—to, [a. Desire.]
Mindfull. [adj. Memory]
Mine.
 [adj. I]
 [Metal (place)]
 [Face (manner)]
 to—RM. I. 5.
Mineral. W. V. I.
Minew, vid. *Minnow.*
Mingle, [a. Mixture]
Minion.
 [Love (augm.)]
 [Ordinance (kind)]
Minister.
 [Servant]
 [Clergyman]
 [Presbyter]
 to—
 [Serve]
 [a. Adjuvant]
 [Give to]
Miniver, [Fur { Squirrels } bel-
 of { Weasels } lies.
Minks, [adj. Conceitedness (fem)]
Minnow. Fi. IX. 13.
Minority, { Pupillary }
 [Age] { Not-virile }
Minster, { College }
 [Monks] { House }
Minstrel, [adj. Music (mech.)]
Mint.
 Herb. HF. VII. 1.
 Cat—HF. VII. 1. A.
 [Place of a. Money (mech.)]
 to—
 [a. Money (make)]
 [a. Fiction]
Minute.
 [Small (dim.)]
 —of time. Mea. V. 8. A.
Miracle.
Mire, [Durt]
 Quag—[Bog]
Mirobalan. Tr. II. 5.
Mirrouer.

 [Looking-glass]
 [adj. Excelling (thing)]
Mirth. AS. V. 4.
Mis, vid. *Miss.*
Misadventure.
 [Fortune (corr.)]
 [Adversity]
Misapply, [Apply (corr.)]
Misbecome, [Indecent]
Misbegot, [Begot not in marriage]
Misbehave, [Demeanor (corr.)]
Misbelief, [Belief (corr.)]
Miscall, [Name (corr.)]
Miscarry. TA. III. 7.
 —with child, [a. Abortion]
Miscellany, [adj. Mixture]
Mischance.
 { Event (corr.)
 { adj. Adversity (thing)
 [Abortion]
Mischief.
 [a. Mischievousness]
 [Hurt]
Mischievousness. Man. I. 4. D.
Misconstrue.
 [Understand (corr.)]
 [Interpret (corr.)]
Miscreant.
 [Believer (corr.)]
 [Heretic]
 [Unholy (person)]
Misdeed, [Ill deed]
Misdemeanour, [Demeanour (corr.)]
Misdoing, [Action (corr.)]
Misdoubt.
 [Suspect]
 [Distrust]
Miser, [Penurious (person)]
Misery. Ha. I. 1. O.
Misfortune.
 [Fortune (corr.)]
 [a. Adversity]
Misgive, [Doubt (make)]
Misgovern, [Govern (corr.)]
Mishap.
 [Fortune (corr.)]
 [a. Adversity]
Misinter- { Understand } (corr.)
 pret, { Interpret }
Mislead.
 [Lead (corr.)]
 [Seduce]
Mislike, [Disapprove]
Misname, { wrong }
 [Name] (corr.)
Misplace, { wrong }
 [Place] (corr.)
Misprison, [Suspicion]
Misreckon, [Reckon (corr.)]
Miss.
 [Err]
 [Omit]
 [Want]
 [Discover want]
Missal, [Mass-book]
Mishapen.
 [Figur'd (corr.)]
 [Deformed]
Mission, [Sending]
Missive, [Sent (thing)]
Mispend,

Mispend, [Spend (corr.)]

Mist. El. III. 2. A.

Mistake.

{ Wrong

{ Errour

[Opinion (corr.)]

Mistle-thrush. Bi. III. 3.

Mistleto. Sh. III. 12. A.

Mistress.

[Master (fem.)]

[Suitor'd (fem.)]

Mistrust.

{ Doubt

{ Distrust

{ Suspicion

Misuse, [Use (corr.)]

Mite.

Insect. Ex. II. 7.

Money.

Miter, [adj. Bishop (sign) head
vest.]

Mitigate.

{ Diminish

{ a. Remills

{ Un-anger

Mittens, [Woollen hand (vest)]

Mix, [a. Mixture]

Mixen.

{ Dungkill

{ Heap of Dung

Mixture. T. III. 8. O.

Mizen-mast. RN. III. 3. A.

Mizzle. El. VI. 2.

Mobility.

{ Motion (abstr.)

{ Unconstancy

Mock.

Scoff. RJ. IV. 9. A.

{ Deceive

Mode of thing. T. VI.

Model.

{ Description by lines

{ Example (dim.)

{ Epitome

Moderation.

{ a. Mediocrity

{ in opinions. Ha. III. 4.

{ in recreations, Man. II. 5.

{ Govern

{ Cohibit

Moderator, [Judge]

Modern, [New]

Modesty.

{ about disgraces. Man. III. 7.

{ about honours. Man. III. 9.

Modicum, [Little]

Modulation, [Warbling]

Moil.

{ Operation (augm.)

{ a. Defilement

Moistness. Q. V. 3.

Moity, [Half]

Mold, vid. Mould.

Mole.

{ Bank factitious

{ Spot

Beast. Be. III. 8.

Fish. Fi. II. 6.

Molest, [Troubling] TA. V. 9. O.

Indian Molle. Tr. III.

10. A.

Mollifie, [a. Soft]

Molten { Melted

{ Cast

Moly. HL. IV. 11. A.

Moment.

{ of time, [Instant]

{ Importance

Monarch, [Sole King]

Monastery, { College

{ Monk's { House

Monastical, [adj. Monk]

Mone, { (sign)

{ Grief { (voice)

Money. Mea. IV. A.

{ wort. HL. VI. 11. A.

Moneth. Mea. V. 4.

Mongrel.

{ Of mingled extraction

{ Spurious

Monition [Warning]

Monk. RE. II. 7.

Monkey. Be. IV. 4. A.

Monoceros Clusii. Fi. IV. 10. A.

{ Privilege of

{ sole

{ Appropria- { selling

{ ted

Monosyllable, [Of one syllable]

Monster, [Beside-natural (thing)]

Month. Mea. V. 4.

Monument.

{ adj. a. Memory (sign)

{ Tomb

Mood.

{ Manner T. VI.

{ Disposition

Moon.

Planet. W. II. 8.

New—[Beginning her

monethly course]

appearing—[—(like) Mete-

or.]

{ wort. HL. I. 9.

Half—Fortification. RM.

VI. 5.

Moor.

Man, [Tawny man]

Land. Po. I. 9.

{ ben. Bi. VIII. 9.

{ to—a ship.

Moot, [Discourse on Law-

case.]

Moral, [adj. Manners]

{ Philosophy, [Ph. concerning

manners.]

a—[Signification belonging to

manners]

Moralize, [Apply to manners]

More.

{ Superiour

Adv. II. 2.

{ over, [Also]

Morfew, [Disease of Scurf on the

skin]

Morgage. RC. VI. 7.

Mormylus. Fi. V. 3. A.

Morning. Mea. V. 7.

Moroseness. Man. IV. 7. D.

Morris, [a. Moor's dance]

Morrow.

{ Next after

{ Day { following

Good—[adj. Morning saluta-

tion.]

Morse. Be. V. 3.

Morsel, [Fragment] sp. off-bit-

ten.]

Mortal.

{ adj. Dying (por.)

{ adj. a. Dying (apt.)

{ Capital

{ —ity.

{ Dying { (pot.)

{ Killing infection

Mortar.

For building. El. IV. 4. A.

{ adj. Contusion (vefs.)

Mortifie.

{ a. Death

{ a. Repentance

Mortifs, [Hole in beam.] sp. in

side of it.]

Mortmain.

Mortuary, [Payment for the

dead.]

Mosaic work.

Mosque, [Temple] sp. of Maho-

metans.]

Moss. HL. I. 3.

Most.

Adv. II. 2. A.

for the—part, [adv. Most]

{ Chiefly

Mote.

{ Ditch (augm.)

Atom, [Powder (dim.)]

Moth, { Ex. II. 8.

{ Ex. IV. 9. A.

{ —mullein. HS. VIII. 4. A.

Mother.

{ Parent (fem.)

{ —tongue, [Language of one's

own nation]

{ —of pearl. Ex. VIII. 3.

{ Womb PG. VI. 9.

{ Disease S. VI. 7.

{ —wort. HF. VII. 13.

{ Sediment

Motion.

{ Locomotion Mo.

{ —of Animals Progressive.

Mo I.

{ —of the parts of Animals.

Mo. III.

Violent—Mo. VI.

{ Inclination AS. IV. 1.

Motive.

{ adj. Move (apt.)

{ Impulsive

Motley, [Variegated]

Motto, [Appropriated sentence]

D. III. 1. A.

Move.

{ a. Motion

{ —the brows. AC. IV. 1. A.

{ the head. AC. IV. 4. A.

{ Offer TA. IV. 2.

{ a. Impulsive

{ Persuade

{ Allure

{ Angry (make)

Moveable, [adj. p. Mo- { (pot.)

{ tion { (apt.)

{ —s, [Utenfils]

Mould.

[Earth]

[Earth]
[Type] sp. convex
{ Casting (vefs. } of melted
{ Figuring (vefs. } bodies
—of the head, [Dent of the
upper part of the head]
to — { a. Knead
{ a. Type

Moulder.

[p. Powder by putrefaction]
—away, [Decay]

Mouldiness. HL. I. 1. A.

[Mustiness]

[Down (like) rottenness]

Moulter, [Un-feathered (make)]

Mound.

[Sepiment]

[Bank]

[Rampire]

Mount.

[Mountain]

[Factitious hill]

to — [Ascend]

—a horse, [Ascend upon a
horse]

ill — { [Riding] { (perf.)
well — { —ed on horse { (corr.)

—a cannon, [Lift a cannon to
his carriage]

Mountain. W. III. 1. E.

Mountebank.

{ Wandring } Physician
{ Juggling }

Mourn.

[Shew grief]

[Grief (sign) sp. with (voice)]

in — ing, [adj. p. Velt adv.
grief (sign)]

Mouse. Be. III. 7. A.

Dor — [adj. a. sleep (apt.)]

Mouse (kind)

Field — [Long snouted venom-
ous mouse (kind)]

Flutter — [Bar]

—ear. HF. III. 13. A.

—tail. HL. III. 16.

coddled — HS. IV. 12. A.

Mouth.

Proper. PG. III. 3.

—full, [adj. Mouth capacity]
foul — d.

[Speaking (apt) indecent
(things)]

[Reviling (apt.)]

mealy — d, [not-adj. reproof
(apt.)]

Orifice [Mouth (like)]

[Entry]

to — [a. Reviling]

Mouthy, [adj. Reviling (apt.)]

Mow.

[Heap] sp. of Corn.

[Mock] sp. with face (manner)

Mowe, [Reap]

Mue.

[a. Imprisonment]

—feathers, [Let go f.]

Much.

{ Great

{ Many

as — [Equal]

for so — as Conj. IV. 1.

make — of, [a. Courtesie

(augm.)

too — [Excessive]

very — [Abundant]

[Transc. { (augm.)
{ (intens.)

Mucilaginous, [Slimy]

Muck.

Mucus.

{ Dung

{ Snivel

[Excrement]

Mucketer, [adj. Wiping (thing)]

Mud, [Macerated dirt]

Muff, [Tube for warming the
hands]

Muffle, [Conceal (vest) sp. face]

Muffler, [Mouth (vest)]

Muffy, [Mahometan chief Pri-
mate]

Mug, [Pot for drink]

Mugwort. HF. II. 11. A.

Mulberry. Tr. III. 1.

Mule. Be. I. 2. A.

—fearne. HL. I. 8.

Muletier, [adj. Mule (Off.)]

Mullein. HS. VIII. 4.

moth — HS. VIII. 4. A.

Sage — Sh. VI. 4. A.

Muller. Fi. IV. 6.

English — Fi. IV. 3. A.

Lesser — Fi. IV. 6. A.

Mult. RJ. VI. 7.

Multifarious, [Many (kind)]

Multifidous beasts.

—of the biggest sort. Be. III.

—of the middle sort. Be. IV.

—of the least sort. Be. V.

Multiply.

{ a. Many

{ Increase

[a. Multiplier]

Multiplicity, [Variety]

Multiplier. TM. VI. 8.

Multitude. TM. III. 1.

Mum.

[Beer in which husks of Wal-
nuts are infused]

[st'] Interj. III. 1. O.

—ing, [Dance { Silents
of { Disguited}]

Mumble.

[Mastication (corr.)]

{ Voice }
{ Speak } confusedly

Mummy, [Gum (like) embalmed
flesh] sp. of Man

Mump, [Move (corr.) the
mouth]

Mumps, [Disease swelling of the
chaps]

Munday, [Second day of the
week]

Mundane, [adj. World]

Municipal, { City

[adj. { Corporation]

Munificence, [Liberality]

sp. in gifts

Muniment, [Deed] RJ. VI. 5.

Munition.

[Fortification]

[Ammunition]

Murana. Fi. VI. 1.

Mural, [adj. Wall]

Murder. RJ. III. 4.

Murex. Ex. VII. 2.

Murmur, { Grudging
{ Discontent } sp.
{ Indignation } (voice)

Murr, [Disease of hoarseness
through cold distillation]

Murrain, { Disease infecti-
{ Plague } (ous) } of

Murry, { Dark red } (beasts)
{ Rust colour }

Murrion, [Head (armour.)]

Murther. RJ. III. 5.

Muscle. PG. II. 6. A.

Fish. Ex. VIII. 7. A.

Musculous, [adj. Muscle]

Muse.

[a. Verse (art.)]

[Feign'd Goddess of vers (art)]

[Hole through hedge]

to — [Meditate]

Mushrom. HL. I. 1.

Music.

Sound. Mo. V. 7. A. [Harmony]

Art. Mo. V. 7. A. (art.)

Musk, [Sweet (thing) of Muscat]
—cat. Herb.

Muskadell.

Musket.

Hawk, [Sparhawk (male)]

Gun, [Footman's gun (augm.)]

Musle, vid. Muscle.

Must.

Mood of Necessity

[Determination] AS. IV. 8.

[Necessity] T. V. 7.

[Wine not yet fermented]

Mustaches, [Upper beard]

Mustard.

Common. HS. IV. 9.

[Sauce of Mustard]

Tower — HS. IV. 12.

Yellow Arabian — HS. IV. 13. A.

Mustel.

[adj. a. Number]

[Catalogue] adj. a. TM. III. 7. O.

Mustiness. Q. IV. 7.

Mutable.

[adj. Alter (apt)]

[Light] Ha. IV. 7. D.

Muteness. AC. III. 1. O.

Muting, [Dunging]

Mutinous, NP. V. 1. O.

Mutiny, [Sedition]

Mutter, [Speak { indistinctly
{ confusedly
{ grudgingly]

Mutton, [Flesh of sheep]

Mutual, [Reciprocal]

Muzzle.

[Bonds of mouth]

[a. Silence (make)]

Myriad, [10000]

Myrrh. Tr. VIII. 1.

Myrtle. Sh. III. 11.

—Symach. Sh. III. 11. A.

Mystery.

{ Obscure }
{ Concealed } (thing)

[Trade]

Mythology, [Interpretation of
feigned Narrations]

NA

NE

NI

N.

N *Adir*, [Under- adj. Horizon pole]
Nag, [Gelded horse (dim.)]
Nay, [Not]
say—[Deny]
Nail.
 —of Animal. PP. VI. 5. A.
 Iron } pin to be driven in
 Brads } by knocking
Naked, { Not- } clothed
 { Un- } covered
Name.
 Word. T. I. 4.
 —ly, Conj. IV. 3.
nick—[Name (corr.)]
 [Reputation]
Nap.
 [Tufted superficies]
 [Sleep (fit)]
Nape, [Hinder part of the neck]
Naphew. HS. IV. 4. A.
Naphtha. St. V. 5. A.
Napkin, [Linen for wiping]
Nappy.
Narciss, [Daffadil] HL. IV. 4.
Narcotic.
 [adj. a. Sleep]
 [adj. A. Stupor]
Nard.
Narration. D. V. 3.
Narrow.
 op. to Ample, [adj. Sp. II. 5. O.]
 op. to Broad, [adj. TM. II. 2. O.]
 —ly, [adv. Heedfulness]
Nastiness, [Slovenliness (augm.)]
Nation. RC. III. 1.
Native, [adj. Birth]
Nativity.
 [Birth]
 [Birth (time)]
Natural.
 [adj. T. III. 7.]
 —ly, [adv. Spontaneity]
 —power. NP.
 —fool, [adj. Idiot (person)]
Naturalist, [adj. Nature (artist)]
Naturalize, [a. Nation]
Nature.
 [Natural (abstr.)]
 Law of—RC. IV. 1.
 [Temper & Mind]
 of Body
 [Disposition]
Naval, [adj. Ship.]
Nave.
 —of a Church, [Greatest Temple (room)]
 —of cart, &c. Po. V. 7.
Navel. PG. IV. 6. A.
 —wort. HL. VIII. 6.
 Sea—HL. I. 11. A.
Navew. HS. IV. 4. A.
Naught.
 [Nothing]

come to—[Be annihilated]
 set at—[Contemn]
 [Evil]
 —for, [Hurtful to.]
Navy.
 [Ships (aggr.)]
 [Army of ships]
Navigation, [Sailing]
Naufate. [a. AS. V. 1. O.]
Naufousness, [Lothing] NP. II.
 4. O.
Nautic, [adj. Ship.]
Nautilus. Ex. VII. 1.
Neap-tide, [Shallowest tide]
Nest, vid. *Nest*.
Neat.
 Beast. Be. II. 1.
 [adj. Neatness]
 —ness.
 [Pureness]
 [Cleanliness]
 [Decentness (augm.)]
 [Ornateness]
Neb, [Tooth] Mag. IV. 2.
Nebulous, [adj. Mist.]
Necessary, [adj. Necessity]
Necessity.
 Proper. T. V. 7.
 [Want]
 [Poverty]
 [Determination]
Necessitous, [Needy]
Neck. PG. IV. 1.
 —of land, [Isthmus]
Necromancy, [Witchcraft by the dead]
Nectar, [Drink of the feigned Gods]
Nectarine. Tr. II. 1. A.
Neece, [Nephew (fem.)]
Need, [Want] sp. of necessities
 must—s, [Must (augm.)]
Needfulness.
 [Necessity]
 [Expedience]
Neediness, [Poverty]
Needle, [Sowing pin]
 —fish. Fi. III. 13. (p. Magnet)
Mariners—[adj. iron pin. adj.]
Shepherds—[Venus combe]
 HF. I. 5. A.
Needless, [Abundant]
Neer.
 { adj. }
 { adv. } neerness
 well—[Almost]
 [Beside]
 —ness.
 Nighness. Sp. II. 3.
 [Frugality]
 [Penuriolness]
Neeze, [Sneez]
Neezing-wort, [White Hellebore]
 HL. VII. 1.
Nefarious, [Vicious (augm.)]
Negation. D. VI. 2. O.
 (Negligence)
Neglect, [a. Omission]
 [Contemning]
Negligence. Ha. IV. 5. D.
Negotiate.
 [a. Business]

[a. Commerce]
Negro, [Black man]
Neigh, [a. Horse (voice)]
Neighbour. RO. IV. 3.
 [Neer] sp. dwelling
Neither.
 [None of the two]
 [Nor]
Neophyte, [New Disciple]
Neoteric, New [adj. Sp. I.
 3. O.
Nep, [Cat-mint]
Nephew. RO. I. 3. O.
Nerites. Ex. VII. 4. A.
Nerve. PG. II. 5.
Nest, [Room]
 [Bed } sp. of bird]
Nestling, [Bird (young) taken out of the nest]
Net, [Squares (plain) of the thred] sp. for hunting
Nether.
 [More-low]
 [Inferiour]
 —most, [Most low]
Nettle. HF. I. 14.
 dead—[Archangel] HF. VII. 11.
 —tree, [Lotus] Tr. III. 4.
 Sea—Ex. IX. 6. A.
Never. Sp. I. 9. O.
 —so much, [How much soever]
 —the less. Conj. II. 2. O.
Neuter, [Of no Faction]
Neutrality.
 [Slightness] Ha. III. 4. E.
 [Being of no Faction]
New. Sp. I. 3.
 —of the Moon, [Beginning of Moon's monethly course]
 —s, [New Narration]
Newt, [Lizard] Be. VI. 5.
Next.
 [Most nsar]
 [Preceding]
 [Following]
 [Immediate]
Nibble, [Gnaw (dim.)]
Niceness.
 op. to Hardiness. NP. IV.
 7. O.
 Over-cleanliness. Man. II. 6. E.
Niche, [Dent]
Nick, [Notch]
 —name, [Name (corr.) sp. adj. Contempt]
 in the—[In the instant of time (perf.)]
 to—
Nies, [Hawk]
Nigella. HS. V. 13. A.
Niggard, [Penurious (person)]
Nigh, [Near]
Night. Mea. V. 6. O.
 —crow.
 —mare, [Ephialtes]
 —shade. HS. IX. 4.
 Enchanters—HF. VIII. 3. A.
Nightingale. Bi. V. 3.
Nightly, [adj. Night (segr.)]
Nilling.
 NP.

NO

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NP. I. 4. O.
 AS. IV. O.
 Nim, [a. Theft (dim.)]
 Nimbleness, [Agility] NP. V. 8.
 Nimis, [Excess]
 Nine. Mea. II. 9.
 —ty.
 —hundred, &c.
 Ninny, [Fool]
 Nip.
 [Pinch between the tops of
 the fingers]
 [Bite (dim.)]
 [Mock (dim.)]
 Nipple, [Protuberance (dim.) of
 Dug.]
 —wort. HF. III. 14. A.
 Nit, [Egg of Louse]
 Nitre. St. V. 1. A.
 No.
 [None]
 [adj. Nothing]
 [Not any]
 —body, [No man]
 —where, [Sp. II. 8. O.]
 [Not]
 Nobility, [Lord (abstr.)]
 Noble, adj. Lord. RC. I. 3.
 Money [6 s. — 8 d.]
 { Guilty }
 Nocent, { Hurtful }
 Nock, [Notch]
 Nocturnal, [adj. Night]
 Nod, [Move the head] AC. IV.
 4. A.
 Noddy, [Fool]
 Noddle, [Hinder part of the
 head]
 Node.
 [Protuberance]
 [Tumour]
 Noggin, [Pot (augm.) for drink.]
 Noise.
 [Sound (augm.)]
 [Rumour (augm.)]
 Noisom.
 [Hurtful]
 [adj. Molesting (apt.)]
 Nolleity. AS. IV. 2. O.
 Nomenclator.
 [Teacher of Names]
 [Dictionary]
 Nominate.
 [a. Name]
 [Appoint]
 Nonage, [Pupillary age]
 Nonce, [Purpose]
 None, [adj. Nothing]
 Nones, [Days of the month
 next after the first]
 Nonplus, [Posing] D. VI. 8.
 Non-resident, [Not dwelling]
 Nonsuch, [Campion]
 Nonsuited, [adj. p. Desist plain-
 tiffing]
 Nook, [Angle]
 Noon, [Mid-day]
 Nooze, [Loop] sp. of snare]
 Nope, [Bulfinch] Bi. IV. 5.
 Nor. Conj. I. 2. O.
 North. Sp. III. 2.
 Nose. PG. III. 3. A.

Nosegay, [Flowers (aggr.)]
 Nostril, [Hole of the nose]
 Not. Adv. I. 1. O.
 —withstanding. Conj. II. 2. O.
 if—[Unless]
 to—
 —Sheep.
 Notable.
 [Extraordinary]
 [Excellent]
 Notary. R]. I. 5.
 Notation, [Derivation of word.]
 Notch. Mag. IV. 2. O.
 Note.
 [Sign]
 [Character]
 [Comment (dim.)]
 Tone. Q. III. 3.
 [Extraordinariness]
 of—[Extraordinary]
 to—[Observe]
 Nothing. T. I. 1. O.
 Notice.
 { Knowledge }
 { Warning }
 give—{ Known (make)
 { Warn }
 take—{ Observe }
 { Shew to know }
 Notifie, { Known (make)
 { Warn }
 Notion. T. I. 3.
 Notorious.
 [Extraordinary]
 [Manifest]
 [Publicly known]
 Novacula Fi. III. 15. A.
 Novel, [New]
 a—[New narration]
 Novelty, [Newness]
 November, [Eleventh month]
 Nought, vid. Naught.
 Novice.
 [New Disciple]
 [Not-expert]
 Noun.
 [Name]
 [Integral]
 Nourish.
 [Nutrition] AC. I. 6.
 [Feeding]
 Now, [At this time]
 —a days, [In these times]
 —and then, [At some times]
 Noxious, [Hurtful]
 Nuisance, [Hurtful (thing)]
 Nullity, [Frustration]
 Number. Mea. II. A.
 Numerous, [adj. Multitude]
 Numness.
 Impotence. NP. III. 5. O.
 Disease. S. IV. 6. A.
 Nun, [Monke (fem.)]
 Bird, [Titmouse]
 Nunchian, [Refection in the af-
 ternoon]
 Nuncupative, [Spoken]
 Nuptial, [adj. Marriage]
 Nurse. RO. III. 2. (fem.)
 —child. RO. III. 2. O.
 Nursery.
 [Children (aggr.)]

[Young trees (aggr.)]
 Nuisance, [Hurtful (thing)]
 Nut.
 Fruit. PP. III. 3.
 Bladder—Tr. IV. 5.
 Chest—Tr. IV. 4.
 earth—HF. V. 10.
 Fistic—[Pistach] Tr. IV. 2.
 Hazle— } Tr. IV. 3. A.
 Small— }
 Wall—Tr. IV. 1.
 —cracker, [Nut-breaking
 (jug.)]
 —of a bow, [Retaining (jug.)
 of the string.]
 —of the thigh, [Fat Glandule
 of the—]
 Nut-hatch. Bi. I. 9. A.
 Nutmeg, [Fruit of the Nutmeg-
 tree.]
 —tree. Tr. IV. 6. A.
 Nutriment, [adj. Nourishing
 (thing.)]
 Nutrition. AC. I. 6.
 Nymph, [Feign'd Woods.]
 Goddesses of } Rivers, &c.]

O

O Ar.
 —of ship. RN. III. 3.
 —of metal, [Crude m.]
 Oath. RC. VI. 4.
 Oats. HL. II. 4.
 Obdurate.
 [Hard]
 [Impenitent]
 Obedience. Man. V. 7.
 Obey, [a. Obedience]
 Obelisk, [Round Pyramid]
 Object. T. VI. 2.
 Objection. D. VI. 5.
 Obit, [Funeral solemnity]
 Oblation. RE. VI. 2.
 Obligation. RC. VI.
 Written. RC. VI. 5.
 Oblique. Ma. II. 8.
 Obliterate, [Un-write]
 Oblivion, [Forgetfulness]
 Oblong, [More long than broad]
 Obloquy, [Reproch]
 Obnoxious, [adj. p. Object (apt.)]
 Obnubilate.
 [a. Cloud]
 [Darken]
 Obscene, [Unchast]
 Obscure.
 [Dark]
 op. to Plain. D. III. 9.
 Plebeian, [adj. People (kind)]
 Obsecration, [Intreating (augm.)]
 Obsequies, [Solemnity of buri-
 al.]
 Obsequious, [adj. Obedience
 (augm.)]
 Observe.
 Mark. AS. III. 1. A.
 [Perform]
 [a. Respect]

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Observant.
 [adj. Respect]
 [adj. Obedience]
Obsolete, [Unaccustom'd]
Obstacle, [adj. Impedient (thing)]
Obstetrication, [Assisting Parturition]
Obstinate.
 Patience (exc.) Man. I.
 8. E.
 Constancy (exc.) Ha. IV.
 7. E.
Obstruction.
 [Hindering]
 [Stopping up]
 Disease. S. I. 4.
Obtain. TA. V. 1.
Obtention, [Entreating (augm.)]
Obtrude, [thrust]
 [On-] put
Obtuse, [Blunt]
 —angle. Mag. III. 3. E.
Obvious. Sp. II. 6.
Obumbration, [Shadowing]
Occasion. T. II. 4. A.
Occidental, [adj. West]
Occult, [adj. p. Conceal]
Occupation.
 [Business]
 [Profession]
Occupy.
 [a. Business]
 [a. Possession]
Occur.
 [p. Event]
 [Meet]
Ocean. W. IV. 2.
Ockam, [Tow for calking of ships.]
Oclave, [Eighth day after]
Oclavo, [Third figure of books]
Oclober, [Tenth moneth]
Ocular, [adj. Ey] PG. III. 2.
Odd ends, [Residue]
Odds, [Superiority]
 at—{ Enemies }
 a. Contention
Ode, [Song]
Odious.
 [adj. p. Hate (apt.)]
Odnefs.
 op. to Evenness. TM. III. 5. O.
 [Extraordinariness]
Odor, [Smell]
Odoriferous, [Sweet]
Ods, vid. Odds.
Oeconomic. RO.
Oecumenical.
 [adj. World]
 [Universal]
Of.
 Genitive Prep. I. 1.
 [By.] Prep. I. 2.
 [Concerning] Prep. I. 3. A.
 out—Prep. I. 3.
 South—[S- from]
Of.
 [Distant]
 Prep. III. 2. A.
 Cut—{ from- { c. }
 Drive—{ d. }

Offal, [Worst part] TM. VI.
 I. O.
 sp. adj. Residue.
Offend.
 { Displeasc }
 { Hurt }
 [Sin]
 —in fighting. RM. I. 1.
Offensive.
 [Displeasing]
 [Hurtful]
Offer.
 —to do. TA. III. 3. A.
 —to give. TA. IV. 2.
 [Bid]
 [Give to God]
 [a. Oblation]
 [a. Sacrifice]
 [a. Incense]
Offertory, [a. Oblation]
Office.
 Trust. RC. IV. 6. A.
 [Employment] TA. III.
 good—[Benefit]
 house of—[adj. { (house) }
 Dunning { (room) }
Officer, [adj. Office (person)]
 Ecclesiastical—RE. II.
Official, [Ecclesiastical Judge]
Officious. Man. IV. 2. E.
 [adj. Complaisance]
Offspring, [Descendents (aggr.)]
 RO. I. 1. O.
Often, [adv. Frequent]
Oh. Interj.
Oil Pr. I. 6.
 —box of a Bird. PP. V.
 8. A.
 —of corn, [Beard—]
Oiler, [Hole] sp. for Button
Ointment.
 [adj. Anointing (thing)]
 [Salve]
Oister. Ex. VIII. 4.
 —weed. HL. I. 13. A.
Okam, [Tow for calking of ships]
Oke. Tr. V. 1.
 bitter—Tr. V. I. A.
 holme—Tr. V. 2.
 Holy—HF. IX. 6. A.
 Scarlet—[Holm]
 —fearn. HL. I. 4. A.
 —of Cappadoeia. HF. I. 13. A.
 —of Jerusalem. HF. I. 13.
Oker.
 Yellow—St. VI. 2.
 Red—St. VI. 2. A.
Old.
 [adj. Age]
 how—[of what age]
 —age. Mea. VI. 4.
 [Decrepit] adj. Mea. VI.
 4. A.
 op. to New. Sp. I. 3. A.
 —clothes, [Decayed c.]
 —fashion, [Unaccustom'd f.]
 —souldier, [Experienc'd f.]
 —time, [T. past (augm.)]
Oleander. Sh. VI. 1.
Olibanum, [Frankincense] Tr.
 VIII. 3. f

Oligarchy, [Government by a Faction]
Olive. Tr. II. 4.
Ominous, [Before-signing]
Omitting. TA. III. 8. A.
Omnipotency, [All-mightiness]
Omnipresence, [adv. Ubiquity presence]
Omniscient. [All-knowing]
On.
 —the contrary, [adv. contrary]
 —fire, [adj. p. Fire]
 [Toward] { left }
 —the { right } hand,
 [Towards—]
 { Concerning }
 { In }
 agree—[Agree { In }
 Concern-
 ing]
 [Forward]
 come—[Proceed]
 fight—[Prosecute fighting.]
 hold—[Prosecute]
 set—{ a. Assault }
 [To] { a. Impulsive }
 happen—[H. to.]
 [Upon] Prep. VI. 1.
Once.
 [One (time)]
 [In past time]
 all at—[Together-all]
One.
Proper. Mea. II. 1.
 —by—[adv. Segregateness]
 —another, [adv. Reciprocation]
 —for another, [Compensation]
 —with ano- { Mixture }
 ther, [adv. { Confusedness }
 [Any] Pron. III. 1.
 some—Pron. II. 3. A.
 certain—Pron. II. 3.
 [Onely] RO. IV. 2. O.
 [The same]
 all—{ Equal }
 { Alike }
One blade. HL. VII. 5.
Onely. Adv. IV. 1. O.
 [Alone] RO. IV. 2. O.
Onerate, [Lode] O. VI. 7.
Onion. HL. IV. 9.
Onfer, [Assault]
Onslaught. [Storming]
Onyx. St. III. 4.
Opacity. Q. I. 4. O.
Opal-stone. St. III. 1.
Open.
 —ing.
 { Unshut. O. II. 2. O. }
 { Uncover. O. II. 3. O. }
 { Unfold, [Spread] }
 { Un-adj. p. Seal (make) }
 { Un adj. p. Impedient }
 { (make) }
 { Un-adj. p. Obstruction }
 { (make) }
 { Un-conceal { Reveal }
 { Manifest }
 { Un-adj. Publicness (make.) }
 Un-

OR

OR

OV

{ Un-obscure, [a. Plain]
 { Un-implicit, [a. Express]
 [adj. p. Opening]
 —air, [Clear air]
 —banded, [Liberal]
 —hearted.
 Frank, [adj. Man. IV. 4.]
 In excess, [adj. Man. IV. 4. E.]
 —house, [Hospitality for all comers.]
 —war, [Manifested war]
 —weather, { cloudy
 { W. not frosty
 Operation.
 Mechanic. O. I.
 in General. O. II.
 in Agriculture. O. III.
 in Fabrice. O. IV.
 in Sartorian. O. V.
 in Chymic. O. VI.
 in Pharmaceutic. O. VI. A.
 [a. Efficient]
 Ophidion Plinii. Fi. VI. 4. A.
 Opiniastre.
 [Conceited]
 [Wilful]
 [Obstinate]
 Opinion. AS. II. 6. O.
 Opium, [Soporative juice of Poppy]
 Opopanax, [Gummy juice of the root of Hercules Allheel]
 Oppilation, [Obstruction] S. I. 5.
 Opponent, [adj. Opposition (person)]
 Opportunity.
 [Time (perf.)]
 { Occasion (time)
 { adj. Congruity (time)
 Oppose, [a. Opposition]
 Opposition. T. VI. 8. O.
 —of proposition. D. VI. 4.
 in—[distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a great Circle]
 Oppression. RJ. IV. 5.
 Opprobry, [Reproch]
 Oppugn, [Oppose]
 Optic.
 [adj. Seeing]
 [Seeing (art)]
 Optimacy, [Government by the chief (persons)]
 Option.
 [Choice]
 [Wish]
 Opulent.
 [Rich]
 [Abundant]
 Or. Conj. II. 3..
 —else, [adv. Other]
 Oracle, [adj. p. Speaking revelation]
 Orage. HF. I. 9.
 Oral, [adj. Mouth]
 Orange. Tr. L. 7. A.
 Oration. D. V. 2.
 Orator, { Oration } (person)
 { adj. { Entreaty }
 Oratory.
 [Oration (art.)]

[Prayer (place)]
 Orb.
 [Sphere]
 —Imaginary. W. VI. A.
 Orbicular, [adj. Sphere]
 Orbis.
 —Echinatus. Fi. VIII. 2. A.
 —hirsutus. Fi. VIII. 1. A.
 —maricatus. Fi. VIII. 2.
 —scutatus. Fi. VIII. 1.
 Orchard. Po. I. 3. A.
 Orchis. HL. IV. 8.
 Ordain.
 [Appoint]
 [a. Ordinance]
 [a. Ordination]
 Order. TM. V. 2.
 Method. TM. V. 2.
 [Government]
 [Decree]
 —ly.
 [adj. Order (perf.)]
 [adj. Manners Homiletic]
 [adj. a. Subjection]
 Orders.
 [plur. Order]
 [adj. Ordination (thing)]
 Ordinance.
 [Decree]
 [Law]
 [Edict]
 [Institution] RE. VI.
 Cannon, &c. RM. V. 6. A.
 Ordinary.
 Usual. TM. V. 3.
 Between coarse and fine.
 Q. VI. 3.
 [Bishop]
 Ordination. RE. V. 2.
 Ordure.
 [Dung]
 [Filth]
 Ore, [Metal not yet prepared]
 O're, [Over]
 Organ, [Instrument]
 Musical—
 Organy, [Wild Marjoram] HF. VII. 4. A.
 Orient.
 [East]
 [Bright]
 Orifice, { Hole
 { Mouth (like)
 Origany. HF. VII. 4. A.
 Original.
 { Primitive
 { First
 [Beginning]
 [Rise]
 —copy, [Exemplar]
 Orizon, [Prayer]
 Ornament, [adj. a. Ornateness (thing)]
 Ornateness. TM. V. 6.
 Orphan, [Un-parented]
 Orpiment. St. VI. 4.
 Orpin. HL. VIII. 2.
 Orrage. HF. I. 9.
 Ort, [Fragment adj. Residue]
 Orthodox. RE. III. 1.
 Orthography, [a. Letter (perf.)]
 Orthopnea. S. V. 2. A.

Oscitation.
 [Yawning]
 [Carelessness]
 Osmund.
 O'srey, [Bone-breaking Eagle]
 Ostentation.
 [Over-saying]
 [Glorying]
 Ostler, [Common horse (Off.)]
 Ostrich. Bi. II. 9.
 Otes. HL. II. 4. 4.
 Othe. RC. VI. 4.
 Other.
 { adj. Diversity
 { Pron. II. 2. O.
 —wise, [adv. Other]
 —whiles, [In some (times)]
 —where, [In other (places)]
 every,—[Every second]
 the—[The rest]
 Otter. Be. IV. 8. A.
 Oval. Mag. VI. 6.
 Ouch, [Ornament of gemms]
 Oven, [adj. a. Baking (place)]
 Over.
 [adj. Superiority]
 [adj. { Power
 { Authority]
 [adj. { Abundance
 { Excess]
 —bold, [B. (Exc.)]
 —much, [Excess]
 { adv. Vantage
 { Besides]
 —and above.
 more—[Also]
 [Above] Prep. V. 1.
 —thwart. Prep. III. 3.
 [Throughout] Prep. IV. 3.
 —again, [Through it again]
 all—[Throughall]
 all is—[All is past]
 give—[Desist]
 read—
 [Beyond] Prep. VI. 2. A.
 —against. Prep. VI. 3. O.
 Overaw.
 [a. Fear (make)]
 [Coaction by fear]
 Overbear.
 [a. Submit (make)]
 [a. Magisterialness]
 Overbid, { More then.
 { Bid { (exc.)]
 Overbold, [Bold (exc.)]
 Overburden, [Burden (exc.)]
 Overbuy, [Buy dear (exc.)]
 Overcast, { Cover
 { shadow]
 Overcatch.
 Overcharge, [Burden (exc.)]
 Overcome, [a. Victory]
 Overfill, [Fill (exc.)]
 Overflow.
 [Over-flow]
 [v. Abundance]
 Overglut, [Glut (exc.)]
 Overgone, [pret. Gone (exc.)]
 Overgrow.
 [Grow { more than, &c.
 { (exc.)]
 [Cover by growing]

Over-

Overhasty, [Hasty (exc.)]
Overbear, [adv. Concealed hear]
Overheavy, [Heavy (exc.)]
Overlay,
 [Cover (exc.)]
 [Kill by covering]
Overly, { Slightness }
 [adv. { Sloth }]
Overload, [Load (exc.)]
Overlong, [Long (exc.)]
Overlook,
 { a. Ey another's doing }
 { Observe the { doing } }
 thing { done }
 [Look too high]
 [adv. Omitting]
Overmaster, [a. Victory]
Overmatch, [a. Superiour]
Overmeasure, [Excess]
Overmuch, [Excess]
Overpass,
 [Omit]
 [Excel]
Overplus,
 [Redundant (thing)]
 [Vantage]
 [Residue]
Overrate, [Tax more than proportion]
Overreach, { Overtake }
 { a. Fraud }
Overreckon, [Reckon (exc.)]
Overripe. NP. VI. 4. E.
Overrule,
 { v. Superiour } RO. III.
 [Yield (make) sp. by Authority]
 [Overcome]
Overrun,
 [Fill (exc.)]
 [Cover with multitude]
Overseeing. Man. IV. 1. E.
Oversee, [a. Oversight]
Overshadow, [Cover with shadow]
Overshoot, { shoot }
 [Beyond { go }]
 —himself, [a. Excess]
Oversight,
 [Office.] sp. of observing what others do in their offices
 [Error]
Overskip,
 { Omit }
 { Lose } sp. by neglect.
Overstep,
 [Omit]
 { Neglect }
 { Forget }
Overspread, [Over spread]
Overt, [Manifest]
Overtake. TA. VI. 6. A.
 —n with wine, [p. Drunkenness—]
 { a. Transverse }
 { (make) }
Overthrow, { a. Victory }
 to receive an—RM. II. 1. D.
 { Transverse }
Overthwart, { Prep. III. 3. }

Overtail, [Tail (exc.)]
Overture, [adj. p. Offer]
 sp. Proposition]
Overturn, [a. Transverse]
Overvalue, [Value (exc.)]
Overween, [a. Arrogance]
Overweigh, [Weigh more than]
Overweight, [More than weight]
Overwhelm, [Cover (augm.)]
Ought,
 { v. Dueness }
 { Mood of duty }
 [Any thing]
Ounce,
 Weight. Mea. III. 4.
 Beast. Be. IV. 3.
Our, [adj. plur. Pron. I. 1.]
Out,
 Material. Prep. I. 3.
 Local.
 Of Motion. Prep. IV. 2.
 get—[Obtain]
 sp. to be without]
 scrape—
 Of Rest. Prep. IV. 2. A.
 all is—
 { Past }
 { Finish }
 { Spent }
 { Extinct }
 { Discovered }
 { Public }
 the secret is—
 he is—[He erreth]
 they are—[They are enemies]
 —of date, { custom'd }
 { Un- { authorized } }
 —of doors, [Without d.]
 —of doubt, [Without d.]
 —of fashion, [Un-custom'd]
 —of frame, [Confused]
 —of hand, [adv. Sudden]
 —of heart, [Discouraged]
 —of joynt, [Un-joynted]
 —of kinde, [Degenerous]
 —of order, [Confused]
 —of patience, [Vn-patience]
 —of sight, [Not-visible]
 —of use, [Not-used]
 —of wits, [Mad]
 —upon. { 1. O. }
 Int. II. { 3. O. }
Outcast,
 [Rejected]
 [Banished]
Outcry, [Exclamation]
Outgo,
 { faster }
 [Go { beyond }]
 { v. Superiority }
Outlandish, [adj. Foreiner]
Outlaw'd,
 { Un-adj. Suit (pot.) }
 { Proscribed }
Outlet, [Out-izion (place)]
Outlive, { longer than }
 [Live { after }]
Outmost, [Most adj. outside]
Outpass, [a. Superiority]
Outrage, [Injury (augm.)]
Outragious, [adj. Excess (augm.)]

 sp. in Anger.]
Outside. Sp. III. 6. O.
Outstand, [a. Duration after]
Outstrip, [Run faster than]
Outward, [adj. Outside]
Outwork,
 [adj. Outside. RM. VI.]
 [Rampier] RM. VII. 3.
Owe,
 as Debt, [a. Debit]
 as Duty, [a. Duenns]
Owl. Horned. Bi. I. 4.
 Not Horned. Bi. I. 4. A.
Own,
 my—[adj. I, adj. II.]
 one's—man, [Rational]
 (perf.)
 —er, [adj. Propriety (person)]
 to— { Appropriate }
 { Claim }
Owze. W. III. 7. A.
Owzele, [Black bird]
Ox, Bull. Be. II. 1. [unrested]
Oxy,
 Herb. HF. II. 6. A.
 Bird. [Woodpecker (kind)]
 Bi. I. 9. A.
Ozier, [Sallow] Tr. VII. 9. A.
P.
Pace,
 [Mode of going] Mo. II.
 [Step]
 [Five foot]
 [Degree of swiftness]
 [Measure in dancing]
 —ing, [Ambling] Mo. II. 2.
 { a. Peaceable (make) }
Pacific, { Un-anger }
Pack, Aggregate. IM. III. 3.
 sp. together tied]
 —horse, [H. for carriage of pack]
 —saddle, [S. for carriage of pack]
 —thred, [Course thred for tying]
 (a. Aggregate by together tying]
 to— { Heap and bind }
 —away, [Depart with one's goods]
 —cards, [Order C. gradually]
 —fury, [Chuse partially a jury]
 to set—ing, [Depart (make)]
Packet, [Aggregate (dim.)]
 sp. together tied]
 —boat. RN. I. 8.
Paction. RC. VI. A.
Pad,
 [Saddle (dim.)]
 —nag, [adj. p. Riding (apt.) horse]
 —lock, [adj. p. Hanging (apt.) Paddle]

Paddle, [Spade (like) staff]
to—[a. Hand (freq.)
sp. in water.]
Paddock.
[Frog]
[Park (dim.)]
Pædobaptism, [Baptism of In-
fants.]
Paganellus. Fi. III. 7. A.
Paganism. RE. I. 2.
Page.
[Servant for waiting]
—of pa- { Side } of pa-
per, { Area } per]
Pageant, [Arch for fights]
Pagrus. Fi. V. 4.
Pay, [adj. a. Paying (thing)]
—master, [adj. Paying (Off.)]
put out of—
Souldiers—[S. hire]
—ing. TA. IV. 8.
[Compensating]
Paigle. HS. VIII. 1. A.
Pail, [Tub (dim) with handle]
Pain.
[a. Punishment]
op. to Ease. NP. V. 3. O.
[a. Torture] RJ. VI. 1.
[Aking, &c.] AC. II. 7.
op. to Pleasure, [a. Unpleasant-
ness.]
[Grief]
—s, { a. Operation }
{ a. Diligence }
—fulness, { Pain } (apt.)
{ a. Pains }
Painim, [adj. Paganism (per-
son.)]
Painting. O. IV. 8.
Pair.
[Equal]
[Companion]
[Two]
[Aggregate (thing)]
—of bellows, [B.]
—of cards [Suit of c.]
Palace. Po. II. 2.
Palate.
Roof. PG. III. 5.
[Tast]
Palatine, [adj. Palace]
Pale.
—ness. AC. IV. 9. A.
a—[Lamin] sp. of wood]
Pales, [Sepiment of Lamins
erect.]
Palinody, [Recanting] D. VI.
9. A.
Palisado. RM. VI. 7.
Pall.
Pallet, [Bed (dim.) to be laid on
the floor.]
Palliate, { Seem (make)
Cover (corr.) }
Palm.
—of hand, [Concave (part)]
Tree, [Date]
dwarfe—Sh. III. 2.
[Carkin] PP. II. 1. A.
Palmer.
[Pilgrim]
—worm, [Caterpillar]

Palmetto royal [Cabbidge tree]
Tr. VII. 7.
Palmistry, [Wizarding by inspe-
ction of the hand.]
Palpable.
[adj. p. Feeling (apt.)]
[Manifest (augm.)]
Palpitation. S. V. 4.
Palsy. S. IV. 6.
Palter, { Sloth }
[a. { Lightness }]
Paltry, [Sorry]
Pamper, [a. Fat (augm.)]
Pamphlet, [Sorry book (dim.)]
Pan, [Shallow wide (vess.)]
sp. earthen]
{ Brain—[Concave bone cover-
ing the brain]
Knee—[Convex bone cover-
ing the knee]
Warming—[adj. Warming
(vess.)]
Frying—[adj. Frying (vess.)]
—cake, [Fry'd Pudding (La-
min.)]
Panade, [Broth of boil'd bread]
Panage, [Feeding for hogs under
the deciduous trees.]
Panch.
{ Stomach }
{ Belly }
[Earthen Tray]
Pander, [adj. Fornication
(merc.)]
Pandiculation. Mo. III. 6. A.
Pane, [Lamin]
Panegyric, [adj. a. Praise orati-
on]
Panel.
[Lamin (dim.)]
[Catalogue of names]
[Saddle for burdens]
—of Hawk, [Belly—]
Pang, [Impetus] sp. pain (imp.)
Panic.
[Corn] HL. II. 5.
—grass. HL. III. 1. A.
—fear, [Causeless univer-
sal f.]
Panier, [Basket.] sp. for carri-
age on horse.]
Pannage, [Tax on cloth]
Pannicle, [Membrane]
Pannier, vid. *Panier*.
Pansy. HL. VI. 5. A.
Pant. S. V. 1.
Panther, [Pard] Be. IV. 2. A.
Pantler, [adj. Bread (Off.)]
Pantofle, [Loose foot (vest)]
Pantry, { Bread }
[adj. { Viſtial } (room)]
Pap.
[Water adj. p. consistence
with bread.]
—of an apple, [adj. p. confi-
stence pulp—]
[Dug]
Papal, [adj. Pope]
Paper.
Reed.
Factitious. Pr. VI. 7.
Papilionaceous fly. Ex. IV. 6. A.

Papist, [Of the Pope's faction]
Parable, [Tralatitious Narrati-
on]
Parabola. Mag. III. 8.
Parade, [a. Preparation]
Paradise, [Pleasure (place)]
Bird of—
Fools—[De- { Hope }
ceiving { Delight }]
Paradox, [Against common opi-
nion]
Paragon, [Excellent]
Paragraph, [Section]
Parallax, [Difference between
the true place and the seem-
ing.]
Parallel. Mag. II. 7.
Parallels. W. VI. 7.
Parallelogram, [Quadrangle,
whose opposite sides are paral-
lels]
Paralogism, [Syllogism (corr.)]
Paralytic, [adj. Palsy] S. IV. 6.
Paramor, { Suitor } sp. (corr.)
{ Lover }
Paramount, [adv. Chief adj.
right]
Parapet. RM. VI. 9.
Paraphrase. D. V. 5. A.
Paraqueto. Bi. I. 7. A.
Paraselene. El. V. 3. A.
Parasite, [Flatterer] sp. for
victuals]
Parathesis. D. I. 7. A.
Parboil, [Boil (dim.)]
Parbreak, [Vomit]
Part]
Parcel, { Aggregate (dim.)
to—[a. Segregate]
Parch, [Dry (exc.) with heat-
ing]
Parchment, [Paper of skin]
Parcimony, [Frugality]
Parcity, [Sparingness]
Pard. Be. IV. 2. A.
Pardon. RE. II. 9.
—fault.
[Absolution]
—debt. TA. IV. 9. A.
Pare, [From- { Superficies }
cut { Extremity }]
Parelius. El. V. 3.
Parenchyma, [Flesh] PG. II. 6.
Parent. RO. I. 2.
—age, [Parent (kind)]
Parenthesis. D. I. 7.
Parget, [Plastering]
Parish. RC. III. 4. A.
Parity.
[Equalness]
[Evenness]
Levelling. RC. I. O.
Park. Po. I. 5. A.
—leaves, [Tutun] HS. V. 8.
Parlament, [National Council]
Parly, { Confer }
{ Treat }
Parlour, [adj. Discourse (room)]
Parching. RN. VI. 1. A.
Parochial, [adj. Parish]
Parole, { Word }
{ Promise }
Paroxysm,

PA

Paroxysm, [Impetus]
Parrhesy, [Frankness]
Parricide, [Murder of near kin]
Parrot. Bi. I. 7.
Parimony, [Frugality]
Parly. HF. IV. 9.
Bastard—HF. V. 12. A.
milky—HF. V. 13. A.
Stone—HF. IV. 2.
Parship. HF. IV. 2.
Cow—HF. IV. 15.
Water—HF. IV. 15. A.
Parson, { adj. Parish-Priest
 Possessor of Priest's re-
 venue }
Part.
Portion }
Member } TM. VI. O.
Best—TM. VI. 1.
Worst—TM. VI. 1. O.
 { Person }
 { Faction }
 { Interest }
for my—[Con- } Person
 cerning my } Interest]
for the most-- { Concerning
 most persons }
 { adv. Most }
on all—s, [By } Persons
 all } Factions]
take one's—[Assist, &c.]
 { Quality }
 { Action }
 { Duty }
one of excellent—s, [—Quali-
 ties]
good }
ill } —of him { g. } acti-
 { i. } on]
to take in { good }
 { ill } [Ac-
 cept { (perf.)
 { (corr.)]
to—
 { Division }
 [a. { Partition }
 { Segregation]
 { Open }
 [a. { Separate }
 [Depart]
 —a fray, [Un-a. { Contention
 { Fight }
Partake. { Partner }
 [a. { Accessory]
Party.
 { Person }
 { Faction }
 [Aggregate]
 —of soldiers.
 a commanded—RM. IV. 6.
 —colour'd, [adv. Variety colour'd]
 —per pale, [Alternely]
 [Accessory]
Partiality, Ha. II. 6. O.
Participate, { Partner }
 [a. { Accessory]
Participle. D. II. 3. A.
Particle, [Part (dim.)]
 Word. D. II. 1. A.
Particular.
 op. to Universal, [adj. TM.
 III. 3.]

PA

op. to General. [adj. TM.
III. 4.
a—[Catalogue]
—ize, { Induction]
[a. { Example]
Partisan.
[Partaker]
[Halbert]
Partition.
—in a building. Po. III. 1. A.
—in discourse. D. IV. 4. A.
Partner. RO. IV. 5.
Partridge. Bi. II. 6.
red—Bi. II. 6. A.
Parturition. AC. I. 3.
Paru, Fi. III. 17.
Pasch, [Passover]
—flower, [Pulsatilla] HF. IX.
3. A.
Paschal, [adj. Passover]
Pasquil, [adj. Mocking writing]
Pasf.
{ Ition]
{ Coming]
[a. { Going]
{ Proceeding]
{ Travelling]
{ Beside]
sp. { Over]
{ Beyond]
-by { Omit]
{ Not-observe]
-over, { a. Omission]
{ a. Transition]
-one's { life, [Live]
{ word, [Promise]
-as bell, [a. Dying (sign)]
[a. Past]
-away.
-one's right, [Alienate]
-the time.
bring { Effect]
to— { Perform]
come to— [adj. p. Event]
let it —
I will— [I will desist]
{ Suffice]
{ Exceed]
{ Excell]
I—not for it, [I esteem it not]
a—
[way] sp. over river]
[State]
brought to that —
Venue, { Thrust (imp.)]
{ Prick (end)]
[Written Licence for travelling]
Passable, [Indifferent] TM. I. 4.
Passage.
[Going]
{ way]
{ Entry]
[Fare]
—boat.
[Transaction]
[Clause]
Passenger, [adj. Travelling (person)]
Passer solitarius. Bi. III. 6. A.
Passion.

P A

Suffering. T. I. 7. O.
Affection. AS. V. [sp. Anger]
Corp. action sign into it.
AC. IV.
Passive, [adj. Passion]
Passover. RE. VI. 5. A.
Pass-port, [Written Licence of travelling]
Past, [adj. Past time]
—time. Sp. I. 1. E.
Paste.
[Raw bread]
[Glue of ground corn]
Pasteler, [adj. a. Py (mech)]
Pastern, [Cavity of the heel]
Pasty, [Py (augm.)]
Pastime.
 { Recreation]
 { Mirth]
Pastinaca. Fi. II. 1.
Pastor.
 { Shepherd]
 { Priest]
Pastry.
[adj. Store-room for adj. py
 (things)
[a. py (art.)]
Pasture. Po. I. 5.
Pat, [Congruous]
Patch, [Fragment]
to—[Repair with frag-
 ments]
—with, [a. Fraud]
Pate. PG. III. 1. A.
Patent. RC. IV. 4.
Paternal, [adj. Father]
Paternity, [Father (abstr.)]
Path, [adj. p. pret. Walk
 (place)]
Pathetic, [adj. a. Passion (apt.)]
Patible quality. Q.
Patience.
 Vertue. Man. I. 8.
 Herb.
Patient.
 { Passion]
 { Patience]
a—[adj. p. Physician (per-
 son)]
Patin, { Wide shallow dish]
 { Cover of cup]
Patriarch.
 Before Christ. RE. II. 1.
 [Primate]
Patrician, [Noble]
Patrimony, [adj. p. Inherit
 (thing)]
Patriot, { Lover } of one's Na-
 { Benefa- } tion.]
 { & our }
 { of Dependent. RO.
 { III. 9.
Patron, { of Slave, [Master]
 { of Church-living, [adj.
 { Giving (pot.)]
Patronage, [a. Patron]
Patronize.
 [a. Patron]
 [Protect]
Patronymic, [adj. Family
 (name)]

P E

Wall—HL. VIII. 6.
 Pennon, [Flag (dim.)]
 Pension, [adj. a. Stipendiating
 (thing)]
 —er, [adj. p. Stipendiated
 (person)]
 Pensive, [adj. { Grief
 Think-
 ing } (apt.)]
 Pent, [adj. p. Sepiment]
 Pentagon, [Figure with five an-
 gles]
 Pentecost, [Festival for descen-
 sion of the Holy Ghost]
 Penthouse, [Protuberant margin
 of roof.]
 Penuriousness.
 op. to Liberality. Man. III. 3. E.
 op. to Magnificence, [Sordid-
 nefs.]
 Penury.
 Poverty
 Want.
 People.
 [Nation]
 Common—RC. I. 5.
 to— { Fill
 Furnish } with men]
 Pepper. Sh. II. 9
 —wort. HS. VI. 6.
 Ginny—HS. IV. 8. A.
 Wall—HL. VIII. 5. A.
 Peradventure, [adv. { Fortune]
 Contingence]
 Perambu- { About— } walk-
 lation, { Through- } ing]
 Perce, vid. Pierce.
 Perceive.
 { a. Sense
 See. } sp. inc.]
 { Understand }
 Perceptible, [adj. p. Perceive
 (pot.)]
 Perch.
 [Transverse stick]
 to—[Sit upon a stick]
 Measure. Mea. I. 5.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 6.
 Sea—Fi. V. 10.
 Percolation, [Straining] O. VI. 4.
 Percussion, [Striking]
 { Destruction]
 Perdition, { Loss]
 Perdue. RM. III. 7. A.
 Peregrination, [Travelling]
 sp. foreign]
 Peregrine, [adj. Foreigner]
 Peremp- { Absolute]
 tory, { Obstinate]
 Perennial, [During through the
 year]
 Perfect. T. III. 9.
 [Finished]
 [adj. Integrity]
 [adj. { Art]
 Experience]
 Perfidiousness, [Treachery]
 Perforate.
 [a. Hole (make)
 Through-bore]
 Perforce, [adj. Coaction]
 M m m Per-

PE

Perform. TA. III. 6.
 Perfume, [adj. a. Sweetness
 (thing)]
 Perfunctory.
 [Slight]
 [Heedless]
 [Negligent]
 Perhaps, [adv. { Fortune
 Contingence}]
 Adv. I. 2.
 Periacantha. Sh. IV. 5.
 Perianthium, [Cup] PP. II. 8.
 Pericardium, [Skin about the
 heart]
 Pericarpium. PP. II. 8. A.
 Pericranium, [Skin about the
 skull]
 Peril, [Danger] T. V. I. O.
 Perineum, [Under-privities
 (part)]
 Period.
 [a. Ceasing]
 [End]
 [Sentence] D. III. I. A.
 Point. D. I. 6. A.
 Interpunction. D. I. 4.
 Periodical, [Returning at certain
 times]
 Periphery, { Line about the ex-
 tremity }
 { Circle } Mag. III. 2.
 Periphrasis, [Paraphrase] D. V. 5. A
 Periploca. Sh. I. 7. A.
 Perish, { Decay
 p. Destruction }
 Peristaltic motion. Mo. III. I. A.
 Peritonæum, [Membrane of the
 belly]
 Perjury, [Swearing a Lie]
 Periwig, [Factitious hair (aggr.)]
 Periwinkle.
 Shrub. HS. VIII. 10.
 Fish. Ex. VII. 6. A.
 Perk, [Proudly lift himself]
 Perl.
 Gem. St. III. 2.
 Mother of—[Shell of the adj.
 a. Perl-oyster]
 —in the ey, [Perl (like) spot
 in the ey]
 Permanent, [adj. Sp. I. 6.]
 Permit.
 [Not-forbid]
 [Not-hinder]
 [Yielding] TA. IV. I.
 [a. Licence]
 Permutation, [Change]
 Pernicious, [adj. a. Destruction]
 Pernoctation [a. Night]
 Peroration, [Conclusion of ora-
 tion]
 Perpendicular, [Direct]
 Perpetrate.
 [Doe]
 [Perform]
 Perpetual. Sp. I. 8.
 Perpetuity
 Perplex, [Tangle]
 —ity.
 [Tangling (apt.) difficulty]
 [Anxiety]

PE

Perqui. { Necessary
 site, { Expedient }
 —s, [adj. Event profits]
 Perry, [Wine of Pears]
 Perriwig, [Factitious hair (aggr.)]
 Persecute.
 [Pursue]
 [Afflict]
 For Religion. RE. III. 4. O.
 Perseverance, [Constancy]
 Persevere, [a. Constancy]
 Persian shell. Ex. VII. 7. A.
 Persist, { Constancy }
 [a. { Duration }]
 Persly, vid. Parsly.
 Person. T. I. 4. A.
 —Judicial. RJ. I.
 —Military. RM. III.
 Degrees of—RC. I.
 Personable, [Figured (perf.)]
 Personage, { Person
 Person (manner) }
 Personal presence. Sp. II. I.
 Personate, [Imitate as Player]
 Perspective, [Seeing (art.)]
 Perspicacity, [Sagacity]
 Perspicuity, [Plainness]
 Perspiration, [Transpiration]
 Persuade. RO. V. 2.
 Persuasion. AS. III. 6. A.
 Pert.
 { Sprightly }
 { Vigorous }
 { Confident }
 Pertin, vid. Pertinence.
 Pertinacy. Ha. IV. 7. E.
 Pertinence. TM. IV. 5.
 Perturbation.
 { Molesting } sp. by affecti-
 { Confusion } on (augm.)
 Perverseness. NP. IV. I. O.
 Pervert.
 [Seduce]
 [Wrest]
 Pervicacy. [Pertinacy]
 Peruse, { Through- } consider
 { All- }
 Perwinkle, vid. Periwinkle.
 Pesant, { Rustic (person)
 Villain }
 Pest, [Plague]
 Pester, [Molest] sp. (freq.)
 Pestife- { adj. a. Plague }
 rous, { Hurtful (augm.) }
 Pestilence, [Plague] S. II. 3. A.
 Pestle, [Braying (instr.) Cylin-
 drical (fig.)]
 —of Pork, [Thigh—]
 Pet, [Anger (imp.)]
 Petard, [Ordnance (like) ma-
 chin for breaking gate]
 St. Peters fish, [Doree] Fi. IV. 12.
 St. Peter's wort. HS. V. 7. A.
 Petition.
 [Entreaty]
 Religious. RE. IV. 2. A.
 Petrifie, [a. Stone (make)]
 Perronel, [Horseman's gun]
 Petty, { Little }
 { Sorry }
 Petticoat, [Loose thigh (vest)]
 Pettifogger, [Lawyer (corr.)]

PI

Pettishness, [Moroseness]
 Petulance, [Impudent wanton-
 ness]
 Pew, [About-sepimented seat]
 Pewter. Met. II. 2.
 Phantasy, [Fancy]
 Phantasm, [Seeming (thing) to
 fancy (corr.)]
 Phantastic, { adj. a. Fancy
 (corr.) }
 { Conceited }
 Pharmaceutical operation. O. VI. A
 Phenicopter. Bi. VIII. 2.
 Phenix.
 Pheasant. Bi. II. 3.
 Phyllyrea. Sh. III. 3.
 Philologer. RC. II. 4.
 Philosopher. RC. I. I. A.
 Philtre, [adj. a. Love (make)
 medicin]
 Phlebotomy. Mo. IV. 6.
 Phlegm. PG. I. 6.
 Pholas. Ex. VIII. 8.
 Phrase, { Sentence (manner)
 Instead word }
 Phrenetic, [adj. Frenzy]
 Phylactery, [Written (lam.) to be
 worn]
 Physic, [adj. a Physician (thing)]
 Physician. RC. II. 3.
 Physiognomy.
 [Face (manner)]
 [Wizarding by inspection of
 the face.]
 Physis. Fi. V. 11.
 Py.
 Provision. Pr. I. 4. A.
 Bird.
 Mag—Bi. I. 8.
 Sea—[Sea-mew] Bi. VII. 8.
 Piacular, [That ought to be ex-
 piated by sacrifice]
 Piazza, [About-housed Area.]
 Pibble. St. I. 4.
 Pick.
 [Peck]
 [Pluck]
 [Open]
 —a lock.
 [Discover]
 —out.
 —a secret.
 [Chuse]
 —out, [a. Election]
 [Gather]
 —up.
 [Gain]
 —out of one, [Gain from
 one]
 —a quarrel, [Obtain (end)
 an occasion of q.]
 —a thank, [Obtain (end)
 thanks { sp. by accusing }
 [Pilfer]
 —Pocket, { [a. Theft { p. }
 —Purse, { out of { p. } }
 [Cleanse]
 a bone }
 one's } [Cleanse { b. }
 ear }
 one's }
 teeth, } [Cleanse { e }
 { t }
 Pickax

PI

PI

PL

Pickaxe, [adj. a. Pecking hammer]

Picked, [adj. p. Tooth] Mag. IV. 2.

Pickeer, [a. Skirmish]

Pickrel, [Pike (dim.)]

Pickeroon, [adj. a. Bootying ship.]

Pickle, [adj. a. Pickling (things) State (corr.)]

Pickling, Pr. III. 9.

Pickrel, [Pike (dim.)]

Picture, Pr. VI. 8.

Pied, [Variegated]

Pierce.

Into— { ition }
 { thrusting }

[Boring]

—a vessel, [Broach a v.]

—ing { Pricking }

pain, { Smarting }

—er, [Boring (instr.)]

Piety.

to God, [Religion (hab.)]

to Parents, [Gratitude]

Pig, [Hog (young)] Be. II. 4.

Ginny—Be. III. 6. A.

—of lead, [Cast (thing) of Lead.]

Pigeon, Bi. III. 1.

Piggin, [Tub (dim.)]

Pike.

[Spear] RM. V. 3.

Fish, Fi. IX. 1.

Pilchard, Fi. III. 10. A.

Pile.

[Post]

[Heap]

[Emroid]

—wort, HF. IX. 4. A.

Piffer, [a. Theft (dim.)]

Pilgrim, [Vow'd traveller for Religion.]

Pill.

a—

[Ball (dim.)]

[Rinde]

to—

Strip, { rinde }

[Un-a. { clothe }

[Rob]

Pillage.

[Robbery]

[Boory]

Pillar, Po. III. 5.

Pillaster, [Pillar (dim.)]

Pillion, [Woman's riding cushion]

Pillory, [Imprisoning (jug.) for head and hands]

Pillow, [Cushion for the head] —beer, [Case of Pillow]

Pilot, RN. V. 4. A.

Pimpernel, HS. V. 10. A.

Pimple, [Pustule] S. III. 1.

Pin.

Figure.

—without head, Mag. IV. 1.

—with head, Mag. VI. 2. A.

—fish, Fi. VI. 2. A.

—and web, [Suffusion in the ey.]

—fold, [Imprisoning (sep.) for beasts.]

to— { Bolt }

{ Shut }

—a house, [Under-fill the foundation]

Pincer, [adj. Pinching (jug.)]

Pinch.

[a. Compression]

as pain, [Twitch]

[a. Narrow (make)]

—penny, [Penurious (person)]

[a. Anxiety]

Pine, Tr. V. 4. A.

—apple, [Nut of the Pine-tree]

to— { Decaying }

[a. { Lean (augm.) }

Pink.

Flower, HS. V. 1. A.

[Ship (dim.)]

to—Pr. III. 5.

—eyed, [Narrow ey]

Pinna, Ex. VIII. 7.

Pinnace, [Ship (dim.)]

Pinnacle, [Turret for ornament]

Pinnion.

Figure, Mag. V. 5. A.

—of wing, [Elbow—]

to—[a. Bonds for the arms]

Pinte.

Pioneer, RM. III. 8.

Piony, HS. I. 1.

Pious, [adj. Piety]

Pip.

[Point]

[Disease]

Pipe.

[Tube]

Square, Mag. V. 9.

Round, Mag. V. 9. A.

[Barrel]

Measure.

Wind—PG. VI. 1. A.

—tree, Sh. IV. 1.

White—Sh. V. 3. A.

to— { Music with pipe }

[a. { Acuteness }

Piper, [Tub-fish] Fi. IV. 5.

Pipkin, [Earthen (dim.) adj. boiling (vefs.)]

Pippin.

Pique, { Malignity } { Hatred } { p. secret }

Pirate, [adj. Sea-robber.]

Pisces, [Last of the 12 parts of the Zodiac.]

Piscis triangularis, Fi. VIII. 3.

—*Cornutus*, Fi. VIII. 3. A.

Pish, [Int. { Contempt }

of { Aversion }

Pismire, [Ant] Ex. IV. 5.

Pissing, Mo. IV. 8.

Pistach, Tr. IV. 2.

Pistol.

[adj. Hand-gun (dim.)]

Money.

Pit, [Dent]

Arm—[Concave (part) under the arm]

—fall, [Concave (place) in the earth for catching birds]

Pitch.

[Height]

—of a hill, [Obliquity (inc.)—]

[Tar boyled to a consistence]

to—

[Smear with Pitch]

{ Camp, } Place { c. }

{ Net, } Direct { n. }

{ Tent, } Fix { t. }

—a floor, [a. Floor with stones]

Pitcher, [Earthen pot.]

Pitchfork, [Fork]

Piteous, vid. *Pittiful*.

Pith, PP. I. 5. A.

Pithy.

[adj. { Pith }

{ Importance }

Pittance, { Part }

{ Proportion } (dim.)

Pitty, AS. IV. 7. O.

Pittiful, { a. }

{ p. } Pitty (apt.)

Pittiless.

[Not-adj. a. Pitty]

[Cruel]

Pituitous, [adj. Phlegm.]

Pizzle, [Genital (male)]

Placable, [Un-adj. p. anger (apt.)]

Placard, { Patent }

{ Edict }

Place.

Proper, Sp. II.

[Situation]

—Military, RM. VI.

[House (augment.)]

[Order]

[Dignity]

[Degree] RC. I.

[Office]

[Stead]

to— { a. Place }

{ Put }

chuse in ones's—

[a. { Substitute } { Successor } (make)]

give— { Yield } Superiority

take— { Take } (sign)

Placid, [Meek]

Plagiary.

[Stealer { Men }

of { Writings }

Plague.

[Pestilence] S. II. 3. A.

[Adversity (augm.)]

to— { Afflict }

{ Punish }

Play.

op. to Work, O. A.

—fellow, [Companion in play.]

—with, [Together-play]

{ Imitate }

{ a. Action }

—fast and loose, [a. Lightness.]

M m in 2

—the

—the { Coward, } C.
 { Fool, } F.
 { Hypocrite, } H.
 { Truant, } T.
 { Wanton, } W.
 —er. RC. II. 9.
 Stage—[adj. p. Player
 (thing)]
 { a. Recreation } Mo. V.
 { a. Game } Mo. V. A.
 —at a game, [a. Game]
 —at Dice, &c. [a. Dice, &c.]
 —at single Rapier, &c. [a.
 Fence at f. &c.]
 —upon an instrument, [a. Mu-
 sic.]
 —upon a man, [a. Mock a
 man.]
 —upon with guns, [a. Gun]
 Plaice. Fi. VII. 4.
 Plain.
 { Plain. Mag. III. 4.
 { Even. } Q. VI. 2.
 { Champaign. W. III. 1.
 Carpenter's—[adj. a. Even
 (instr.)]
 { Not-obscure. D. III. 9.
 { Manifest } TA. I. 9.
 { Simple }
 { Mean }
 { Homely }
 { Sincere }
 { Frank }
 Complaint, [Complaint]
 Plaintiff. RJ. I. 4.
 Plais. Fi. VII. 4.
 Plaster, vid. Plaster.
 Plait, vid. Pleit.
 Plancher, [Room for fattening of
 Boar]
 Plane. Tr. VI. 10. A.
 [adj. a. Even (instr.)]
 Planet. W. II. 3.
 —struck.
 Planisphere, [Picture of sphere in
 plain]
 Plank, [Thick adj. wood (la-
 min)]
 to—[a. Floor with wood (la-
 min)]
 Plant. W. V. 2.
 to—O. III. 6.
 —guns, [Place guns on
 bank]
 —a Country, [a. Colony]
 —offoot, [Bottom—]
 Plaintain.
 Herb. HL. VII. 2.
 Sea—HL. VII. 4.
 Tree. Tr. I. 9.
 Plantation.
 [Planting]
 [Colony] RC. III. 1. A.
 Plash, [Spread boughs]
 —of water, [Lake (dim.)]
 —y, [adj. Lake dim.]
 Plaster.
 Medecin. Pr. VI. 4. A.
 Morter. El. IV. 5. A.
 —er, [adj. Morter (mech.)]
 Plastic, [Figuring (art.)]

sp. by { Carving]
 { Moulding]
 Plat, vid. Pleit.
 Plate.
 [Lamin] sp. Metall (lam.)
 [Vessel] sp. of Silver or
 Gold
 [Shallow dish]
 Platform.
 { Exemplar]
 { Description by lines]
 { Sconce]
 Platter, [Shallow dish (augm.)]
 Plaudite { Praise }
 { Joy } (voice)
 Plausible, [adj. p. Praise (apt.)]
 Plea. RJ. II. 3. A.
 Pleader. RJ. I. 7.
 Pleasant. T. IV. 2.
 [adj. a. Delectation (apt.)]
 [adj. Mirth]
 [adj. Urbanity]
 Pleasing.
 [Delectation]
 [Appeasing]
 Pleasure. Ha. II. 3.
 [Delectation]
 [Will]
 at one's—[According to ones
 will]
 to—one, [a. { Benefactor]
 { Complac-
 cence]
 Plebeian, [adj. People (kinde)]
 Pledge, [Pawn]
 to—one, [Answer in drink-
 ing]
 Pleit { Fold in wrinkles]
 { Weave with the fingers]
 Plenary, { Full]
 { Totall]
 { Perfect]
 Plenipotentiary, [Perfectly au-
 thorized]
 Plenty, [Abundance]
 Pleonasm, [Abounding (manner)
 of sentence]
 Plethory. S. I. 3.
 Pleurisie. S. V. 6.
 Ply, { Diligence]
 { a. { Operation]
 Pliable { Limberness]
 { a. Obedience
 (apt.)
 Pliant, } [adj. { p. Persuasion
 (apt.)
 Plight, [Oblige]
 [State]
 in good—[adj. Vigour]
 Plot.
 { Area]
 { Description by lines]
 [Design]
 Plower.
 green—Bi. VII. 2.
 grey—Bi. VII. 2. A.
 Plow, [adj. Plowing (jug.)]
 —ing. O. III. 1. A.
 Pluck, { Pull]
 { Draw]
 —a Bird, [Un- a. feather]
 Sheeps—[Sh. PG. VI.]

Plug, [Wooden adj. stopping
 (thing)]
 Plum. PP. III. 2.
 —tree. Tr. II. 2. A.
 Plumb, [Perpendicular]
 —rule, { Perpendicu- } mea-
 { larness } su-
 { Transverseness } ring
 (instr.)
 Plume, [Feather] PP. V. 1.
 [Feathers (aggr.) for orna-
 ment]
 to— { Un- a. Feather }
 { a. Order (perf.) the
 feathers }
 Plummer, [adj. Lead (mech.)]
 Plummot, [Weight (dim.)]
 Carpenter's—[Weight for
 measuring perpendicular-
 nefs.]
 Plump.
 [Fat]
 [Convex (perf.) with fat-
 nefs]
 Plunder, [Booty]
 Plunge, { Dive (make) }
 { Difficulty (imp.) }
 Plural, [adj. Plurality]
 —ity. TM. III. 2. O.
 Pluff, [Silk adj. p. superficies
 with long tuft]
 Poche.
 [Hunt (corr.)]
 —egg, [a. Consistence by
 boiling] sp. unshelled]
 Pock.
 Small—S. II. 4.
 —hole, [Concave Pox (fig)]
 French—S. II. 6.
 —wood [Guaiacum] Tr.
 VII. 2.
 Pocket, [adj. Garment (bag)]
 Pod, [Cod] PP. III. 5. A.
 Poem, [adj. p. Poet (thing)]
 Poet. RC. II. 4. A.
 Poetry, [adj. Poet (art.)]
 Poinard, [adj. Pricking (apt.)]
 sword (dim.)
 Point.
 Tittle. Mag. I. 1.
 —blank, [Transverse]
 Full—[Period]
 [Instant]
 —of death.
 [Tooth] Mag. IV. 2.
 —in the compass, [A two and
 thirtieth part of the cir-
 cle.]
 —in Tables, [A four and
 twentieth part of the
 Area.]
 —of land, [Promontory]
 [Cord (dim.)]
 [Part]
 in every—
 it is a—of
 [State]
 'tis come to that—
 [Proposition]
 [Cafe]
 [Question]
 —in controversie.

to—

[a. Point]
[Shew with finger]
[Distinguish with Period]

Poise.

[Try the gravity]
[Weigh equally]

Poisoning. R. V. 5. A.

Poke, [Bag]

Pole, vid. Poll.

[Staff (augm.)]

—ax, [Cut-Club]
ting Hammer]

—of Cart. Po. V. 5. A.

—of a ship. RN. III. 3. A.

—of a globe. Mag. II. 1. A.

Measure. Mea. I. 5.

Fish. Fi. VII. 2.

Polecat. Be. IV. 5.

Polemic { RM. }

[adj. { Disputation}]

Policy.

[Wisdom]

[Government]

Civil—[adj. RC. (art.)]

—of assurance; [Bond against
loss]

Polipus. Ex. IX. 1.

sweet—Ex. IX. 1. A.

Polish.

[a. Smooth]

[Brighten]

Polite, { Beautiful
Adorn'd }

Political Relation. RC.

Poll, vid. Pole.

[Hinder part of the neck]

by the—[adv. Persons (segr.)]

to—

[Cut (perf.) the hair]

[a. Tax]

{ Oppress }

{ Impoverish by taxes }

Pollard.

[Deer (male) adj. pret. let go
his horns]

[Lopped tree]

Pollute, [Defile]

Poltron, [Coward]

Polygamy, [Having many wives]

Polygon, [Having many angles]

Polymountain. HF. VI. 6.

Polypody. HL. I. 6.

Polysyllable, [Having many syl-
lables]Poman- { Sphear } of per-
der, { Apple (like) } fumes]Pomecitron, [Apple of the Ci-
tron-tree]

Pomegranat.

—tree. Tr. I. 6.

Pomel, [adj. Sphear (part)]

to—[Beat]

Pomp, [Solemnity]

Pompholyx. Met. IV. 2. A.

Pompion. HS. VII. 1.

Pompous, { Solemnity (augm.)
ness, { Magnificence }

Pond, [Lake. W. IV. 7. A.]

(dim.)

—weed. HL. VII. 8.

—narrow leaved—HF. VIII.
6. A.

Fish—Po. I. 6.

Ponder.

[Deliberate]

[Meditate]

[Consider]

Ponderousness, [Heaviness]

Poniard, vid. Poinard]

Pontage, [Tax for bridge]

Pontifical.

[adj. { Bishop]

{ Primate }

Pool. W. IV. 7. A.

Poop, [Hinder part of ship]

Poor.

[adj. Poverty]

Needy, [adj. wanting]

[Lean]

[Little]

[Sorry]

[adj. p. Pitty (apt.)]

—ness, [Poverty]

{ Bladder }

Pop, { Sound of breaking of
bladder }

—gun, [Gun (like) Tube]

Pope.

[Father]

[Bishop] sp. of Rome]

Popinjay, [Parrot]

Poplar

black—Tr. VI. 8.

white—Tr. VI. 8. A.

Poppet, [Statue (dim.)]

Poppy. HS. VI. 4.

bastard—HS. VI. 4. A.

horned—HS. IV. 10.

Populace, [People (kind)]

Popular.

[adj. People]

[Beloved by the people]

Populous, [adj. p. People (aug.)]

Porcellane.

Herb. HL. VIII. 3.

Vessel.

Porch, [adj. Door (room.)]

Porcupine. Be. III. 5.

Pore. Mag. VI. 1.

—blind.

to— { near }

{ Look } fixedly]

Pork, [Hog's flesh]

Parker, [Young hog]

Porphyry, [Reddish Marble]

Porpois. Fi. I. 1. A.

Porrage, vid. Potrage.

Porringer, vid. Pottinger.

Port.

[Haven]

[Gate]

—hole. RN. II. 7.

[adj. out-side Dignity]

Portable, [adj. p. { (pot.)

Carry { (apt.) }

Portage, [Payment for carri-
age]

Portal, [Door (room)]

Portcullis. RM. VI. 8. A.

Portentous, [Fore-signing some
evil (augm.)]

Porter, [adj. Door (Off.)]

[Bearer]

Porthole. RN. II. 7.

Portion.

[Part]

[adj. Proportion (part)]

Wife's—[W. part of the Inhe-
ritance]

Portmanteau, [adj. Riding-bag]

Portray, { a. Description]

{ a. Picture]

Portsale, [Public sale]

Pose.

[Try] sp. by questions]

Non-plus. D. VI. 8.

Posie, { Flowers (aggr.)]

{ Sentence upon-written]

Position.

{ Proposition]

{ Affirmation]

{ Site]

{ Posture]

Positive. T. III. 3.

Positure, [Posture]

Posnet, [Standing pot with a
handle]Possess, { Have
Hold
a. Possession]

—ion. Po.

Prescription, [Custom of
possession]

take—(Possess (inc.)]

Posset, [Broth of coagulated
milk]

Possibility. T. IV. 4.

Post.

[Wooden column]

[Swift, { Carrier]

{ Messenger]

ride—[Ride on divers horses
successively]

to—[adv. Swiftsness (ition.)]

sp. Riding]

[Publish by writing on co-
lumn]—accounts, [Write
the summes in { page
another } book]Post-date, [Date after pret.
writing]

Posteriority, [Succeeding (abstr.)]

Posterity, [Descendents (aggr.)]

RO. I. 1. O.

Postern, [adj. Hinder-part (door)]

Posthumous, [Born after Father's
death]Postil, [adj. p. Preaching
(thing)]Postilion, [Before-riding (per-
son)]

Postpone, [Less esteem]

Postscript, { After- } written
{ Under- } (thing)]

Postulation, [Demand]

Posture. AC. VI. A.

Pot. Pr. V. 5.

—companions, [adj. a. Drun-
kenness c.]—hangers, [adj. a. Hanging
(jug.) for pot.]

—herb, [H. for broth]

—lid, [adj. Covering (thing)
for pot.]

—shred,

—*sherd*, [Fragment of earthen
(vess.)]
Potable, [adj. p. Drink (apt.)]
Potato. HS. IX. 3.
Potent, [adj. Power]
Potentate, { Powerful (person)
 { Prince]
Potential, T. III. 5. O.
Potgun, [Gun (like) Tube]
Potion, [Potable (thing)
 {p. Medicinal]
Potsherd, [Fragment of earthen
(vess.)]
Pottage, [Broth]
Potter, [adj. O. IV. A. (mech.)]
Pottinger, [Dish for broth]
Pottle, [Two quarts]
Potulent, [adj. p. Drink (apt.)]
Pouch.
 { Bag (dim.)
 { Stomach]
 to—[Swallow]
Powder. TM. VI. 4. A.
gun—RM. V. 7. A.
 to—
 { a. Powder (make)
 { Sprinkle. Pr. III. 7. A.
 {p. with salt]
Poverty. Ha. II. 2. O.
Poult, [Grouse]
Poultice, [Soft plaster]
Poultry, [Cock Bi. II. 1. (kinde)]
Pounce, [Claw of bird]
 to—[Pink]
Pound.
 Weight. Mea. III. 5.
 Money. Mea. IV. 5.
Pinfold, [Imprisoning (sep.)
 for beasts.]
 to—
 { Imprison]
 { Bray with Cylinder] Mo.
 VI. 5.
Poun- { Tax } adv. Pound
dage, { Payment } (segr.)
Pourcontrol. Ex. IX. 1.
Pouring. O. II. 8.
Pourtrairre, [Picture]
Pout, [Angry mouth (manner)]
 to—AC. IV. 2. O.
Eel—Fi. VI. 6. A.
 [Heathcock] Bi. II. 5.
Power.
Natural—NP.
 { Might] Ha. II. 6.
 { Authority]
 —full, [adj. a. Power]
 in one's—[adj. p. Power]
Pox.
French—S. II. 6.
Small—S. II. 4.
Practice. RC. II. A.
 —Law } RC. II. A. { L.]
 —Physic } { P.]
 { Action]
 { Endeavour]
 { Essay]
 { Exercise]
 —ed, [Expert]
Pragmaticalness, [Diligent
(corr.)]
Pray. RE. IV. 1.

Prayer, [adj. RE. IV. 1. (thing)]
Praise. RO. V. 8.
Prance, { Go proudly]
 { Trot]
Prank.
 [Extraordinary action]
 to—
 { a. Ornate (make)
Prate, [a. Loquacity]
Pratic, [Licence to trade]
Prattle, [a. Loquacity]
Pravity, [Evil (abstr.)]
Prawn, [Shrimp] Ex. VI. 4.
Preach. RE. IV. 4.
Preamble, [Prologue]
Prebendary, [A- Cathedral }
 fessor of } Collegiate }
 Church]
Precaution, [Warning]
Precedence. Sp. I. 2. E.
Precedent.
 [Exemplar]
 [Preceding]
Precellence, [Excellence]
Precept, [Command]
Precinct, [Authority (place)]
Precious, [adj. Price (augm.)]
 —stone, [Gem]
Precipice, [Steep (place)]
Precipitate.
 Chymic. O. VI. 3. A.
 Capital punishment. RJ. V.
 3. A.
 [Hast (exc.)]
 { a. Rashness]
Precise.
 { Perfect }
 { Regular } (augm.)
 [Scrupulous]
Precocity, [Soon (exc.) Ripe-
 ness]
Precognition, [Before-know-
 ing]
Precontract, [Before-contract]
Predatory, [adj. a. Boory]
Predecessor, [adj. Preceding
(person)]
Predestinate, { determine]
 { Before } appoint]
Predicable, [adj. p. Predicate
(apt.)]
Predicament. TA.
Predicate. D. II. 5. A.
Predication, [a. Predicate]
Prediction, { Before-telling]
 { Prophecy]
Predominant, { More power-
 ful]
 { adj. a. Victory]
Pre-election. [Rather-chusing]
Pre-eminence.
 { Superiority]
 { Excellence]
 { Dignity]
 { Privilege]
Preemp- { Before- }
tion, { First- } buying.]
Preexistence, [Before-actual-
 ness]
Preface, [Prologue]
Prefect, [adj. { Autho- }
 { rity } (per-
 { Office } son]

—*ure*, { Authority]
 { Office]
Prefer.
 { More- } { esteem]
 { Before- } { chuse]
 —person, { Dignity]
 { adj. a. } { Power]
 —bill, [adj. a. Bill]
Prefigure, [Before adj. a. type]
Prefix, [Before- } Fasten]
 adj. a. } Appoint]
Pregnant, { Full]
 { Important]
Prey, [Booty]
Prejudice, [Before-opinion
(corr.)]
 —ial, { Hurtful]
 { Impedient]
Prejudicate, { a. Sentence]
 { Before- } Condemn]
Preke, [Pourcontrol] Ex. IX. 1.
Prelate, [Bishop] RE. II. 4. A.
Prelude, [adj. Preparation
play]
Premeditate, [Before-medi-
tate]
Premise, { put]
 { Before- } suppose]
Premonish, [Before-warn]
Premunire, [Forfeiture of goods
and liberty]
Prentice { (merc.)
 { Disciple } (mech.)]
Preoccupation, [Before-possess]
Preordain, [Before-ordain]
Prepare. TA. III. 2.
 —food. Pr. III.
Preponderate, [More-weigh]
Preposition. D. II. 8.
Preposterous, [Against-order'd]
Prepuce, [Skin to be cut off in
Circumcision]
Prerogative. RC. IV. 7.
Presage, [Before-sign]
Presbyter. RE. II. 5. A.
Prescience, [Before-knowing]
Prescribe.
 [Before-appoint]
 —by Law, [a. Law]
 —by Custom, [a. Right
(make) by pret. custom]
Presence.
 —in place. Sp. II. 1.
 —chamber, [Room for King's
presence]
 —in time. Sp. I. 1.
 [Sprightliness]
Present, [adj. Presence]
 to—
 [Represent]
 [Accuse]
 a—[Gift]
Prn- { Right of gi- }
tation { ving } { Priest's
 { Giving of } (place]
 { right }
Presently { adv. Present]
 { adv. Future (dim.)]
Preserv, { Keep]
 { Defend]
 { Condit]
 Action of God. AS. I. 4.
 Pre-

P R

P R

P R

- Preservative*, [adj. a. Preserve (thing)]
President.
 [Perfect]
 [Example]
Press.
 { Thrusting }
 { a. Compression }
 —to death. R. V. 3.
Printer's— [adj. a. Printing (jug.)]
Wine— [adj. Wine (jug.)]
 { Dense }
 { Fast }
 [a. { Hard } make]
 { Heavy }
 [a. { Necessity }
 { Coaction }
 —souldiers, [a. Souldier (make) by coaction]
 [a. { Persuade }
 { Intreat } (augm.)
 a—
Throng, [Dense { Multitude }
 { Aggregate }
 —for { Apparel } [Box—]
 { Books }
 { Pressing }
Pressure, { Necessity }
 { Affliction }
Preft, [Ready]
Prestigator. RC. II. 9. A.
Presume.
 [a. { Boldness }
 { Confidence }
 [a. Hope (corr.)]
Presumption.
 [Presuming]
 [Strong argument]
 sp. Conjectural
Presumptuousness.
 [Hope (corr.)]
 [Rashness]
 { Irreverence }
 { Arrogance }
Presuppose, [Before-suppose]
Pretence.
 { Seeming }
 { Feigned } cause]
Pretend.
 [Seem (make)]
 [Dissemble]
Præterition, [Omission]
Pretermitt, [Omit]
Pretext.
 { Seeming }
 { Feigned } cause]
Pretty.
 [Handsom (dim.)]
 [adj. Mediocrity]
Prevail.
 [a. { Superiour }
 { Victory }
 [Obtain]
Prevarication.
 [Betraying by pleading]
 [Deceit- { Action }
 { Speech }
Prevent. TA. III. 9.
Previous, { Preceding }
 [adj. { Preparation }
- Pry*, { See (end) }
 { a. Spy }
Priapism. Disease.
Price. RC. V. 7.
Prick.
 [Point]
 Mark, [adj. p. Object (thing)]
 { Tooth } Mag. IV. 2.
 { Prickle, [Thorn] PP. I. 3. A.
 —ing. Mo. VI. 7. A.
 —pain. AC. II. 7. A.
 —forward, { [a. Impul-
 —on, { five }
 —in, [a. Plant]
 up, [a. Direct]
 —wood. Sh. I. 4. A.
Pricket, [Buck. Be. II. 6. of the second year.]
Prickle, [Thorn] PP. I. 3. A.
Pride. Man. V. 2. D.
Priest.
Jewish—RE. II. 2.
Christian—RE. II. 5.
Primary, [Chief]
Primate. RE. II. 4.
Prime, { First }
 { Chief }
Primitive. TM. IV. 1.
Primogeniture, [First birth (abstr.)]
Primrose. HS. VIII. 1.
Prince. RC. I. 2. A.
 [King's Son]
 —'s feather. HF. I. 15. A.
 —'s wood. Tr. VII. 6. A.
Principal.
 [Chief]
 [Governour]
 [Money { demised }
 { disbursed }
 —ness. TM. IV. 4.
Principality. [Government (place)]
Principle.
 [Cause]
 [Rule]
 [Element]
Print.
 [Mark]
 [Impression]
 —ing. AC. III. 7. A.
Prior, [Abby (Off.)]
Priority, [Preceding (abstr.)]
Priest. Mag. III. 6. O.
Prison, [Imprisonment (place)]
Prisoner. Reputed Criminal. R. I. 3. O.
 [adj. p. Imprison (person)]
 { Former }
Pristin, { Old }
Privado, [Friend (augm.)]
Private.
 op, to Public, [adj. TM. V. 5. O.
 [Concealed]
 —man, [Not-magistrate]
Privateer, [Private man of war.]
Privation, [a. Privative]
Privative. T. III. 3. O.
Privet. Sh. II. 11.
Ever-green—Sh. III. 3. A.
- Mock*—Sh. III. 3.
Privy.
 [Knowing]
 [Accessory]
 [Hidden]
 [Secret]
 —parts. PG. VI. 8.
Jakes, [Dunging (room)]
Privilege. RC. IV. 7. A.
 —ed place, [p. Immunity (place)]
Privities. PG. VI. 8.
Prize.
 [Booty]
 [Reward of victory]
 { Fighting }
 { Gaming } sp. for wager]
 to—
 [a. { Price }
 { Value }
 [Esteem]
Probable, { Opinion }
 { Probation } (apt.)
 [adj. { Probation }
Probation. D. VI. 6.
 —er, [adj. p. Effaying (person)]
Probe, [Depth measure (pin)]
Problem, { Proposi-
 —tion } to be dis-
 { Question } puted]
Proboscis, [Trunk] PP. V. 4. A.
Proceed. TA. VI. 2.
 —from, [adj. p. { Cause }
 { Birth } from]
 { Being }
 —ings, [Series of actions.]
 —Judicial. R. II.
 the— { Gain }
 { Revenue }
Process.
 [a. Proceeding]
 [Series]
 —of a bone, [Protuberant (part)]
 —of time, { some } time]
 { After } much }
 —in law, [Citation]
 sp. written]
Procession.
 [Proceeding]
 [Solemn about-walking]
Proclaim, [Publish] sp. solemnly]
*Proclama-
 —tion* { Publishing }
 { Edict }
Proclivity, [Inclinableness]
*Procras-
 —tinate* { Delay } sp. till next
 { Protract } day.]
Procreate, [Generate]
Proctor.
 [Substitute]
 [Advocate]
Procurator.
 [adj. Proctor (make)]
 sp. writing]
 [Procuring]
Procure.
 [Cause]
 [Furnish]
 [Obtain]
Prodigality. Man. III. 1. E.

Pro.

Prodigy, { Preter-natural } (thing)
 { Extraordinary }
 sp. before-signing a. ad-
 versity]

Prodigious.

[adj. *Prodigy*]
 [Great (augm.)]

Produce.

[Out-take] sp. from conceal-
 ing (place.)

[a. Cause]

—fruit, [a. Fruit]

—by Multiplication, [a. Pro-
 duct]

[Known (make)]

{ Extend }

{ Long (make) }

{ Continue }

Product. TM. VI. 8. O.

Proem, [Prologue]

Profane.

Irreligious, [adj. RE. IV. D.]

[Not-consecrated]

to—RE. V. 1. O.

Profess [a. Profession]

—ion

[Acknowledgment]

Calling. RC. II.

Proffer, [Offer]

Proficient, [adj. Profit]

Profit.

[adj. Profitable (thing)]

[Gain]

[Revenue]

—able. T. IV. 1.

to—[a. Profit]

—in learning, [Increase—]

Profligate.

[Driven away]

[Vicious (augm.)]

Profound.

[Deep]

[Obscure]

Profundity.

[Depth]

[Obscureness]

{ Prodigious }

Profuse, { Squandering }

Progeny, { Descen- } (kinde)
 { dents } (aggr.)

Progenitor. RO. I. 1.

Prognosticate.

[Before- { know }
 { tell }]

Progress.

{ Proceeding }

{ Journey }

[Increase]

—ion

[Proceeding]

—of Animals. Mo. I.

{ Continuing }

{ Joyning }

Prohibit.

[Forbid]

[Hinder]

Projecting.

[Designing]

[Contriving]

Projection.

—Chymic, [a. Factitious]

Gold]

—of sphere, [Repressing it up-
 on a Plain]

Prolation, [Articulation]

Prole, [Wander seeking]

Prolifical, [Fruitful]

Prolix, [Long (augm.)]

[Ample]

Prolocutor, [adj. Speaking (Off.)]

sp. { First }
 { Chief } Speaker]

Prologue. D. V. 8.

Prolong.

[Lengthen]

[Delay]

Prominent, [Protuberant]

Promiscu- { Mixed }

ous, { Confused }

Promise. RO. V. 6.

—to God, [Vow]

—in contract. RO. VI. 3.

—for another, [Stipulate]

Espouse. RO. II. 3.

Promontory. W. III. 4.

Promooter, [adj. Accusing (Off.)]

Promote.

[a. Help]

[a. Dignity]

Prompt.

[adj. { Dispatch }

{ Alacrity }

[adj. p. Disciple (apt.)]

[adj. Sagacity]

to—[Dictate secretly]

Promptuary, [adj. Laying-up

(place)]

Promulgate, [Publish]

Prone, { Disposition }

[adj. p. { Inclination }

Prong, [adj. Pricking (apt.)]

Fork]

Pronoun. D. II. 7.

Pronounce, [v. Articulate]

Proof.

[Probation]

[Essaying]

of—[adj. p. Essaying]

in—[Fat]

Prove.

{ Probation }

{ Confirmation }

[Essay]

[Become]

Prop. Po. III. 7.

Propagate, [v. Multitude (kind)]

{ Alacrity }

Propensity, { Inclination (apt.) }

Proper.

op. to Common. [adj. TM.

IV. 6.]

op. to Figurative [adj. D.

III. 6.]

[Tall]

Property.

[Proper (thing)]

[Propriety]

Prophane.

Irreligious, [adj. RE. IV. D.]

[Not-consecrated]

to—RE. V. 1. O.

Prophecie, [a. Prophet]

Prophet. RE. II. 1. A.

Propinquity, [Nearness]

Propitiation, { Un-enemy }
 { Un-guilty }
 { Un-anger }

sp. by Sacrifice]

Propitious, [adj. Favour]

Proportion. Mea. A.

—Arithmetical, [Equality of
 differences]

well—ed, [Figured (perf.)]

Propose.

[a. Proposition]

[Offer]

Proposition. D. V. 1.

Propound, vid. *Propose*.

Proprietary, [Proper owner]

Propriety. RC. IV. 5.

Prorogue, [a. Stay till another
 time]

Proscarab. Ex. I. 6.

Proscribe, [Pub- { Command }
 lish { Permission }
 to kill]

Prose. D. III. 4.

Prosecute. AS. IV. 6.

—judicially, [Continue adj.
 a. Accuser]

Profelyte, [Convert]

Proscadia, [Measuring (art) of
 quantities of syllables]

Prospect, [adj. p. See { (Place) }
 { (pot.) } { (Area) }

—ive glass, [Glass (instr.) for
 seeing remote (things)]

Prosperity. Ha. I. 2.

Prostitute, [adj. p. object (make)
 adv. common]

sp. to a. Unchastness]

a—[Common. unchast (fem.)]

Prostrate, [Lying] AC. VI. 7. O.

Prosylogism, [Preceding Syll-
 ogism.]

Protect. Man. VI. 4.

[Conservation]

[Defending]

Protest. RC. VI. 3. A.

—against. R. II. 8.

Prototo- { First }
tary, { Chief } notary]

Proto- { First }
type, { Chief } type.]

protract. TA. III. 5. O.

Protuberance. Mag. IV. 3.

Proud, [adj. Pride]

—bitch, [adj. Coition (apt) b.]

Prove, vid. *Proove*.

Provender, [Corn for horses]

Proverb, [Adage]

Provide.

[a. Providence]

[Furnish]

—for, [a. Heedfulness against]

—ed that, { Conditionally }
 { that. }
 { If. }

Providence.

—of God. AS. I. 2.

—of Man. Man. III. 2.

Provident, [adj. a. Providence]

Province. RC. III. 3.

—Ecclesiastical, [Primate's
 (place)]

Provincial, [adj. Province]

a—[Chief (Off.) of a Province]
Provision.
 [a. Providence]
 Necessaries. Pr.
Proviso, [adv. Condition]
Provoke.
 [a. Cause]
 [a. Impulsive]
 [Angry (make)]
 Challenge. RM. I. 2.
Provoost, { Authority } (person)
 [adj. { Office }]
Prow, [Fore-part of a ship]
Prowess, [a. Fortitude]
Proxy, [Substituted (person)]
Proximity, [Nearness]
Prudence, [Wisdom.]
Prune.
 [Plum]
 to—O. III. 8.
Prunel.
Psalm. RE. IV. 3. A.
Psalter, [Book of Psalms]
Prisan, [Broth of Barley]
 sp. Medicinal.
Publican, [adj. Tax (Off.)]
Publicness. TM. V. 5.
Publish, [a. Publicness (make)]
Pucker, [Un- a. Evenness by shrinking]
Puck-fist, [Fuzball] HL. I. 2. A.
Pudding. Pr. I. 2. A.
 —grafs, [Penny-royal]
Puddle, [Stagnum] W. IV. 7. A.
 [Durry water]
 to—[a. Durry (make)]
Puer, [Lapwing] Bi. VII. 1.
Puff.
 { Wind } (imp.)
 { Breath }
 [Swell] sp. with wind] S. I. 5. A.
 —up, [a. Proud (make)]
Puffin. Bi. IX. 6.
Pug, [Monkey]
Puissance, [Power]
Puke, [Vomit]
Pulchritude, [Beauty]
Pule, [Acute grief (voice)]
Pull. O. I. 4. sp. looking toward the object. sp. without success
 —bird, [Un- a. feather b.]
 —down, { Diminish }
 { Weaken }
 —in pieces, [Tear into fragments]
Pullein, [Cock Bi. { (kinde) }
 II. I. { (aggr.) }
Pullet, [Young hen]
Pully, [adj. O. I. 3. (jug.)]
Pullulate, [Sprout (inc.)]
Pulp.
Pulpit, [Preaching (place)]
Pulse.
 Motion. Mo. III. 1.
 [Legumen]
 ooly purging—HS. VII. 10. A.
Pulverize, [a. Powder (make)]

Pumice. St. I. 7.
Pump. Po. VI. 3. A.
 Shoe, [limber-bottom'd adj. foot (vest.)]
 to—out, [Know (end) by questioning]
Pumpion.
Punaise, [Wall-louse] Ex. II. 6. A.
Punch, [Thrust (imp.)]
 [adj. p. Hole (make) by striking]
 [Drink of Brandy and Water]
Punctilio, [Point (dim.)]
Punctual, [Perfect]
Pungent, [Pricking]
Puny, { New } sp. Learner
 { Unexpert }
Punishment. Ha. I. O.
 —Capital. RJ. V.
 —not Capital. RJ. VI.
Punk, [adj. Unchast (fem.)]
Pupil. RO. III. 4. O.
Puppet, [Image (dim.) of man]
Puppy, [Dog. Be. III. 1. (young)]
Purblind, [Not-adj. a. See (pot.) remote (things)]
Purchase, [Buy]
Pure.
 [Simple]
 [Clean]
 —ness. TM. V. 7.
 [Holy]
Purgation. Mo. IV.
 vid. *Purge*.
Purgatory, [Punishment (place) for purging from sin]
Purge.
 Evacuation. Mo. IV.
 [Dunging] sp. by Physic]
 [Cleanse]
 [Pure (make)]
 Expiating [Unguilt (make)]
 [Absolving]
 —upon oath, [Swear (make) innocence]
a—[a. Dinging medecin.]
Purifie, [a. Pure (make)]
Purity, vid. *Pureness*.
Purle.
 of lace. Pr. IV. 5. A.
 [Mixture of drinks] sp. with wormwood.
Purloin, [a. Theft]
Purlue, [Margin of Forrest]
Purple.
 Fifth. Fi. Ex. VII. 2. A.
 Colour. Q. II. 4.
 —s, [adj. a. Purple fever]
Purport, [Meaning]
Purpose.
 Intention. AS. IV. 3.
 [Design]
 full—[Resolution]
 beside the—[Impertinent]
 of—{ [adv. { Design }]
 { Confidante }
 { Congruous }
 { Pertinent }
 { Perfect }
 to the—[adv.]

to no—{ Frustration }
 [adv. { Frivolous }]
 to what—[For what end]
Purpura. Ex. VII. 2. A.
Purse, [Bag for money]
 —er. RN. V. 5. A.
 —net, [Net bag (like)]
Shepherd's—
Pursevant. RJ. I. 6.
Purisy, { Asthmatical }
 { Fat (corr.) }
Purflane. HL. VII. 2.
 —tree, [Halimus] Sh. VI. 6.
Pursue, [Follow]
 —ing. RM. II. 3. E.
purvey, [Provide]
purulent, [Mattery]
pust.
 Tumor (dim. S. III. 1.
 to—[Thrust (imp.)]
Pusillanimity. Man. III. 8. D.
Pust, [Cat]
Pustule. S. III. 1.
Put.
 { Proper. TA. I. 1. }
 { a. Place }
 [a. Cause]
 —away, [Abdicate]
 —back, [Retire (make)]
 —by, [a. Frustration]
 —down, [Un-a. { Power }
 { Authority }
 { Office }]
 —forth.
 { Publish }
 { Pullulate }
 Un-a. { Authority }
 { Power }
 { Office }
 —in, [a. Inside]
 —bail, [a. Stipulation]
 —a box, [Into a box]
 —execution, [a. Execute]
 —fear, [a. Fear (make)]
 —one's head, [a. Think (make)]
 —hope, [a. Hope (make)]
 —mind, [a. Remember (make)]
 —order, [a. Order]
 —practice, [a. Practice]
 —print, [a. Print]
 —remembrance, [a. Memory (make)]
 —writing, [a. Write]
 —off, { Delay }
 { Sell }
 —ones clothes, [Un- a. clothe]
 —on, { Hasten }
 { a. Impulsive }
 —one's clothes, [a. clothe]
 —over, { Digestion }
 { a. Assign }
 { Quench }
 —out, { Annihilate }
 { Publish }
 —of doors, [a. Exile]
 —of office, [Un- a. Office]
 —of order, [a. Confusion]
 —one's { a. Blindness }
 eyes, { Un- a. Eye }
 N n n —to

QU

QU

QU

{ Adde }
 { Apply }
 —to { Arbitrator (make) }
 { Shut }
 —be done, { Appoint { d. }
 —be kept, { to be { k. }
 { a. Dy }
 —death, { a. Capital punish. }
 { ment }
 —flight, { a. Fly (make) }
 —shame, { a. Shame }
 —shift, { a. Difficulty }
 —it, { a. Difficulty }
 —sword, { a. Sword }
 —venture, { a. Essay }
 —use, { a. Usury }
 —together, { Together-put }
 —up.
 —a hare, { a. Motion h. }
 —petition, { a. Petition }
 —sword, { a. sheath f. }
 —wrong, { Not-revenge w. }
 —upon, { a. Impulsive }
 —case, { Suppose }
 —an end to, { a. End }
 —trick on, { Affront }
 { a. Mock }
 Putrefaction, { Rottenness }
 Putrefie, { a. Rotten (make) }
 Putrid, { Rotten }
 Puttock, { Kite (kinde) }
 Puzzle, { Pose }
 Pygmy, { Man (dim.) }
 Pyramid, Mag. III. 7. O.
 Pyromancy, { Wizarding by in- }
 { spection of fire }
 Pyx, { Box }

Q

Quack-salver, { Physician (corr.) }
 Quadrangle, { Four-angled }
 { Area. }
 Quadrant, { The fourth part of a }
 { Circle }
 Quadrate, { Square } Mag. V.
 I. A.
 Quadrature, { Squaring }
 Quadripartite, { Divided into four }
 { parts }
 Quadruple, { Fourfold }
 Quaff, { Drink (augm.) }
 Quagmire, { Bog }
 Quail, Bi. II. 8.
 to—{ adj. p. Discourage- }
 { ment }
 Quaint.
 { Beautiful }
 { Ornate } (augm.)
 { Perfect }
 Quake, { Tremble }
 Qualifie, { a. { Quality }
 { Moderate }
 { Quiet }
 Qualifica- { Quality }
 { tion. { Condition }
 Quality, T. I. 6. A.
 Transcendental Relation of—
 TM. V.

Sensible. Q.
 Visible—Q. I.
 Audible—Q. III.
 Belonging to Taste or Smell.
 Q. IV.
 Tactile—{ more Active. Q. V.
 { more Passive. Q. VI.
 [Disposition]
 [Habit]
 [Manners]
 [State]
 [Degree]
 Qualm.
 { Nauseousness }
 { Fainting } (imp.)
 Quandary.
 [Doubt]
 [Musing]
 Quantity, T. I. 6.
 Relation of { in General. TM. I
 { Continued. TM.
 { II.
 { Discontinued.
 { TM. III.
 Quarrel, { a. Contention }
 —of glass, { adj. Glass (lam.) }
 Quarry.
 [Stones (place)]
 [Booty]
 Quart.
 Quartan, { Ague returning every }
 { fourth day }
 Quarter.
 [Fourth part]
 —of the Moon, { The fourth }
 { part of her monthly }
 { course }
 —of corn.
 —of timber, { The fourth part }
 { of a tree cut long-wise }
 —staff.
 —of Mutton, { The fourth part }
 { of the body of sheep }
 to—{ Cut into quarters }
 { Capital punishment. R. J. V. }
 { I. A. }
 [Coast]
 [a. Guest]
 —master. RN. V. 2.
 [Immunity from killing]
 Quartile, { Distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of great }
 { Circle. }
 Quarto, { Second figure of book }
 Quash, { Shame } (make)
 { a. { Despair }
 { Herb, { Pempion } HS. VII. 1.
 Quave, { Tremble }
 { sp. as bog }
 Quaver.
 [Tremble]
 [Modulation]
 Quean, { adj. Unchast (fem.) }
 Queary, { adj. Nauseousness }
 { (apt.) }
 { King (fem.) }
 Queen, { King's Wife }
 Queest, { Ringdove } Bi. III. 1.
 Quell, { a. Conquer }
 Quench, { Un-a fire }
 —thirst, { Un-thirst }
 Querister, { adj. Singing (Off.) }
 Quern, { Grinding mill. }

Querulous, { Grudge }
 { adj. a. { Complain } (apt.)
 Quest, { Seeking }
 [Sworn adj. searching (Off.)]
 Question, D. VI. 1.
 to call { Accuse (inc.) }
 in—{ Suspected (make) }
 'tis a—{ doubted }
 [Tis a { disputed } (thing)
 Quetch, { Motion }
 { Noise } (dim.)
 Quibble, { a Urbanity in sound }
 { of words }
 Quick.
 [Alive]
 { Sprightly }
 { Vegetate }
 —of apprehension, { adj. Saga- }
 { city }
 { Nimble }
 { Swift }
 { Soon }
 { Transitory } (augm.)
 [adj. Dispatch]
 —sands. W. III. 7.
 —set, { Growing sepiment }
 —silver. Met. III. 1.
 Quicken, { a. Quick }
 Quicken-tree. Tr. III. 3.
 Quiddity, { Being (abstr.) }
 Quiet.
 op. to Motion. Mo. O.
 [adj. Silence]
 [Peaceable]
 op. to Molest. TA. V. 9.
 [Without care]
 Quill. PP. V. 1. A.
 [Pin] sp. concave
 Quiller, { a. Frivolousness (dim.) }
 Quilt.
 [Sariate]
 [Stiffen with sowing]
 Quince. Tr. I. 2. A.
 Quintal, { 100 pound }
 Quintessence, { Best part }
 { sp. extracted Chimically }
 Quintin.
 Quipp, { Se- { Scoff }
 { cret { Reproof }
 Quire.
 —of Church, { Chief Temple }
 { (part) }
 —of people, { Singers (aggr.) }
 —of paper, { Four and twenty }
 { sheets }
 Quirk, { Little frivolous (thing) }
 Quit.
 to be—with, { adj. a. pret. }
 { Compensate }
 to—{ { Acquit }
 { Absolve }
 { Forsake }
 Quitch, { Dogs grafs } HL. III.
 S. A.
 Quite, { adv. Total }
 —and clean. { adv. Total }
 Quittance, { adj. Acquitting }
 { (thing) } sp. writing
 Quiver, { Gale for arrows }
 to—{ Tremble }
 Quoil, { Confused noise }
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 Quoit,

- Quoit, [adj. p. cast (apt) stone
 (lamin.)
 Quotation. D. IV. 9.
 Quoth, [Saith]
 Quotidian, [adj. Days (segr.)
 Quotient. Number TM.
 VI. 9.
-
- R.**
R Abbet, [Cony] Be. III. 4.
 Rabbin, [Jew-Teacher]
 ish Graduate
 Rabble. RC. I. 7.
 Race.
 [a. Running]
 [adj. Running (place)]
 [Series]
 [Descendents (aggr.) RO. I.
 I. O.
 to—[Spoil] vid. Raze.
 Rack.
 [Jugament of parallel pins
 (augm.)
 —for horse, &c. [Rack for
 Hay]
 —for spit, [Spit-supporting
 (jug.)
 —for torment, [adj. R]. VI.
 3. (jug.)
 —bone. PG. IV. 3.
 to—
 [Extend violently]
 Torment. RJ. VI. 3.
 —wine, [Separate it from the
 Lees]
 Racket.
 [adj. Net (instr.) for a. balling]
 [Tumult]
 Radiation, [a. Shining adv. line
 (figure)
 Radical, [adj. Root]
 Radicate. [a. Root]
 Radish. HS. IV. 5.
 Raff, [Worst part]
 Raft, [Ship (like) of together-
 tied Timbers]
 Rafter, [Wooden column (dim.)
 Rag, [Off-torn fragment]
 —stone. St. I. 2.
 —wort. HF. III. 7.
 Rage.
 [Violence (augm.)
 sp. of anger]
 Ragged, [adj. p. Rough] sp. by
 tearing
 Raya Oxyrinchos. Fi. II. 3.
 Ray.
 Fish. Maide.
 [Half diameter]
 Beam [Line of light]
 [Leaf of metal]
 —in battel, [adj. p. Order
 for battel]
 —of a Fish. PP. IV. 6. A.
 Ray-weed, [Darnel]
 Rail.
 [Bar]
 Bird. Bi. II. 8. A.
- to—[Revile]
 Raillery, [a. Urbanity]
 Raiment, [Clothing]
 Rain.
 Water. EL. III. 3.
 —bow. EL. V. 1.
 Raise.
 { Lift
 { Rise (make)
 —Devils, [Appear (make) D.]
 —from sleep, [Waken]
 —siege, [Un- a. siege]
 —up, [Up-raise]
 [High (make)
 [a. Dignity]
 [a. Cause]
 —a bank, [a. Bank (make)
 —men, } Gather—
 —money, }
 —war, [War (make)
 [a. { Intension { sp.
 { Augmentation { more—
 —one's voice, [More-a. voice]
 Raisin, [Dried grape]
 Rake, [Staples (line)
 —of a ship. RN. II. 9. A.
 [adj. Staples (line) together
 adj. gathering (instr.)
 —bell, [Vicious (augm.) per-
 son]
 to—
 [Gather with Rake]
 —up together, [Gather as
 with Rake]
 [a. Pain adv. scratching (like)
 Rally, { a. gather
 [Again- { a. order]
 Ram.
 [Sheep. Be. II. 2. (male)
 [Stinking adv. Goat (like)
 to— { Dense
 [a. { Fast
 sp. by down-knocking]
 —Into, [Into-ram]
 —mer, { Dense } (instr.)
 [a. { Fast }
 sp. by knocking]
 Ramage.
 Ramp, [Leap]
 —ant, [Standing on the hinder
 legs]
 a—[Wanton adj. a. Rusticity
 (fem.)
 Rampier. RM. VI. 3.
 Rampion. HS. VII. 7.
 Ramson. HL. IV. 12.
 mountain—HL. IV. 12. A.
 Rana piscatrix, [Toad-fish]
 Rancour, [Hatred (augm.)
 sp. old]
 Rand.
 —of beef, [Flank—]
 —of leather, [Long (part—)
 Random, [Wandering]
 —shot, [Not-aimed]
 Range.
 [Sift]
 [a. Order]
 { Wander
 { About-v. journey
 Rank.
 [Excessive]
- [Leafed (exc.)
 [Rammish]
 [Genuine (corr.)
 a—
 [Order]
 [Series]
 [Line]
 op. to File. RM. IV. 4.
 [Degree]
 sp. of person RJ. I.
 Rankle, [Rot]
 Ransack.
 [Booty]
 [Search (augm.)
 Ransom, [Price { slaving]
 for un- { captivating]
 to—[Un- { slave } sp. with
 a. { captive } price]
 Rap, [Little striking (imp.)
 Rapacity.
 Greediness. NP. IV. 5.
 [Scraping] Man. III. 2. E.
 Rape.
 [Wild Turnip]
 [Force]
 [Forcible stupration]
 Rapid, [Swift (augm.)
 Rapier, [Sword adj. pricking
 (apt.)
 Rapine, [a. Scrapingness]
 sp. by { violence]
 sp. by { extortion]
 Rapture, [Extasie]
 Rare, [adj. Rarity]
 [Thin]
 [Seldom]
 [Excellent]
 Rarefie, [a. Q. V. 3. D.]
 Rarity.
 [Seldomness] Sp. II. 6. O.
 [Excellence]
 Tactil quality. Q. V. 3. D.
 Rasbury. Sh. I. 1.
 Rascal.
 [Lean]
 [Sorry]
 Rasher, [Broil'd (lamin)]
 Rashness.
 op. to Fortitude. Man. I. 7. E.
 op. to Considerate. Ha. IV.
 I. D.
 Rash, [adj. Filing (instr.) adj.
 teeth (plain)
 Rashis. Sh. I. 1.
 Rat. Be. III. 7.
 —'s bane, [Arsenic]
 Rate.
 [Proportion]
 [Price]
 [Tax]
 [Chide]
 Rathe.
 [Soon]
 [Early]
 Rather, [More]
 sp. More-willingly]
 I had- { more } { will]
 [I { before } { chuse]
 Ratifie.
 [a. Authority]
 [Confirm]
 Ratiocination.

R A

R E

R E

[a. Rational]
 [Discourse]
Rational. [adj. NP. I.]
 —Power. NP. I.
 —Soul. W. I. 6.
Rattle. [adj. Rattling (instr.)]
Rattling.
 [Noise by mutual striking of
 solids (dim.)]
 [Reproving (augm.)]
 —of ship. RN. IV. 2.
Ravage. [a. Booty]
Rave. S. IV. I. A.
Ravel. [Tangle]
 [a. Confusion]
Ravelin.
Raven.
 Eird. Bi. I. 5
 to —
 [a. Rapacity]
 [a. { Scrapingness }
 { Extortion }
 [a. Booty]
Raving. S. IV. I. A.
Ravish.
 { Take } violently
 { Stuprate }
 [a. Extasie]
Raw.
 [Un-skin'd]
 Not-cook'd. adj. Pr. III. O.
 [Not-digested]
 [Unexpert]
Raze.
 [a. Ruine]
 [a. { Destruction }
 { Spoiling }
 sp. by shaving]
Razor.
 [Shaving (instr.)]
 [Knife for shaving]
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 8. A.
 Bird
 —bill. Bi. IX. 7.
Re. Ad. III. 3. A.
Reach.
 [Extend] AC. VI. 2.
 —out.
 [Extend one's arm]
 [Deliver with extended
 arm]
 { a. Pandiculation }
 { Vomit (end) }
 [v. Continuance until]
 { Take }
 { Obtain }
 —after, [Take (end)]
 [Understand]
 a —
 —of a river, (curve (part)
 of stream]
 { End }
 { Design }
Reachless.
 [Careless]
 [Idle]
Read. AC. III. 4.
 —ing, [Learning] Ha.
 VI. 4.
 —to, [a. Teacher]
Ready.
 [Present]

{ Soon }
 { Near }
 [Easie]
 { Willing }
 { Inclined }
 [adj. Alacrity]
 { Prepared }
 { Furnish'd }
 { Clothed }
 [Dispatch'd]
 —to dy, [Almost adj. fut.
 dying]
Readmit. [Again-admit]
Reality.
 [Thing (abstr.)]
 [Sincerity]
Realm. [King's (place)]
Ream. [Twenty quires]
Reap. O. III. 4. A.
Rear.
 [Raise]
 [a. Direct (make)]
Reason.
 [Cause] sp. { Impulsive }
 { Final }
 [Argument]
 Faculty. NP. I.
 { Moderation }
 { Equity }
 by—of. Prep. I. 2. O.
 in—[adv. Equity]
 out of—[Excessively]
 to—
 —in one's mind.
 { Discourse }
 { Dispute }
 —for, [a. Probation
 (end)]
 —against, [Confute
 (end)]
Reasonable. [adj. { Reason }
 { Mediocri-
 ty }
 —government. Man. VI. 6.
Reassemble. [Again-assemble]
Reave. [Un-knit]
Rebaptize. [Again-baptize]
Rebate. [Diminish adv. propor-
 tion]
Rebeck.
Rebellion.
 Vice. Man. V. 5. D.
 Crime. RJ. III. 3.
Rebound. [Leap reflexly]
Rebuff. [Back-striking]
Rebuild. [Again-build]
Rebuke. [Reprove]
Rebus. [Expressi- { Name }
 on (manner) of { Sentence }
 by picture]
Recall. { Back-call }
 { Recant }
Recantation. D. VI. 9. A.
Recapitulate. [Repeat the sum]
Recede.
 [Back-go]
 [Retire]
Receit.
 [Receiving]
 [Direction of Physic]
 [adj. Acquitting (thing)]
Receive.

Proper. TA. IV. 3. O.
 [Accept]
 [Entertain]
 —er.
 [adj. Receiving (person)]
 [adj. Gathering (Off.)]
 —ed, { adj. p. Receive }
 { Customary }
Receptacle.
 { Receiving } { (thing) }
 { Containing } { (vess.) }
Reception. [Receiving]
Recess.
 [Receding]
 [adj. Concealing (place)]
Rech. vid. *Reach.*
Recidivation. [Relapse]
Reciprocation. T. VI. 7. O.
Recite.
 [Repeat]
 [Again-lay]
 [a. Narration]
Reckon.
 [Esteem]
 [a. Number]
 [Account.] TA. IV. 6.
 —up, [a. Number]
 { Number (exc.) }
 over—{ Account too-
 much }
 the—ing, [adj. p. ought pay
 (thing)]
Reclaim.
 [a. Gentle (make)]
 [Turn]
 —from error, [Convert]
 —from vice, [Repent (make)]
Recline. [Down-oblique the su-
 perficies]
Recluse.
 [Shut up]
 [Solitary]
Recognize.
 [Consider again]
 [Acknowledge]
Recognizance. [Bond acknow-
 ledged before Magistrate]
Recoil.
 [Reflect]
 [Retire]
Recommend.
 [Offer]
 [Entrust]
 sp. adv. Commending]
Recompence.
 [Compensate]
 [Reward]
Reconcile.
 { Enemy }
 [Un-a. { Contention }
 { a. Peace (make) }
Reconquer. [Back-conquer]
Record.
 [a. Memory]
 [a. Notary]
 take to—[a. Notary (make)]
 —er.
 { Notary } RJ. I. 5.
 { Judge assistant to the City }
 { (Off.) }
 [adj. Music pipe]
Recover.

R E

R E

R E

[Back-come]
 [Again-^{obtain} Gain]
 [Possess again]
 [Repair]
 [Again- v. Healthy]
 Recount.
 [a. Narration]
 [Confider]
 Recourse, [To-coming]
 sp. often
 Recreant, [Perfidious]
 sp. through Cowardise
 Recreation. Mo. V.
 Moderateness in it. Man. II. 5.
 Immoderateness in it. Man. II.
 5. D.
 Recrement, [Worst part]
 —of Metals. Met. IV.
 Recriminate, [Retort accusa-
 tion]
 Recruit, ^{strengthen}
 [Again-^{fill} fill]
 Rect.
 op. to Curve.]
 —angle, [Square having four
 right angles.]
 Rectifying, [a. Right (make)]
 Chymical—O. VI. 6. A.
 Rectior, [Governour]
 Recum-^{Leaning}
 bency, ^{Trust}
 Recusant.
 [adj. Refusing (person)]
 [Schismatic]
 Red. Q. II. 2.
 —breast. Bi. V. 5.
 —lead, [Cinnabar]
 —start. Bi. V. 5. A.
 Redargution, [Reproof]
 Redbreast. Bi. V. 5.
 Redeem.
 Action of God. AS. I. 7.
 [Back-buy]
 [Buy liberty]
 [Un-captivate]
 [Un- a. slave]
 Redeliver, [Back-deliver]
 Redemand, [Back-demand]
 Redemption, [Redeeming] AS.
 I. 7.
 Redolent, [Sweet]
 Redouble, ^{a. Double}
^{Repeat}
 Redoubt. RM. VI. 6.
 —ed, [Excellent]
 sp. in Reputation]
 sp. for Fortitude]
 Redound, [a. Event]
 Redress, ^{Remedy}
^{Amendment}
 Redshank. Bi. VII. 4.
 Redstart. Bi. V. 5. A.
 Redwing. Bi. III. 5. A.
 Reduce.
 [Cause]
 [Make]
 [Again-make]
 [Bring back]
 Redundant.
 [adj. Excess]
 [Superfluous]

Reduplicate.
 [a. Double]
 [Repeat]
 Reed. HL. III. 7.
 Burr—HL. III. 15. A.
 flowering—HL. V. 4.
 sweet smelling—HL. III. 11.
 —mace. HL. III. 15.
 Re-edifie, [Again-build]
 Reek.
 [Heap]
 [Vapour]
 Reel.
 [Stagger] Mo. II. 4. O.
 [a. Skein]
 a—[adj. a. ^(instr.)
^(jug.) Skein]
 Re-entry, ^{Again—}
^{Back—} entry]
 Re-esta-^{Again—}
 blish, ^{back—} estab-
 lish]
 Refection.
 [Refreshment]
 Feeding. Pr. I. 1. A.
 Refectory, [adj. meal (place)]
 Refell, [Confute]
 Refer.
 [a. Relation]
 [a. Arbitrator (make)]
 Reference, [a. Arbitrator (make)]
 Refine.
 [a. Pure (make)]
 [Un- a. sediment]
 Reflect, [a. Mag. II. 9.]
 [Look back]
 [Again-consider]
 Reflecti-^{Reflecting}
 on, ^{a. Reputation (corr.)}
 Reflux, [Ebbing]
 Reform. RO. VI. 7.
 Reformado, [adj. pret. Military
 (Off.)]
 Refracted. Mag. II. 9. A.
 Refractoriness.
 [Perverseness]
 [Contumacy]
 Refrain, [Abstain]
 Refrane, [Proverb]
 Refresh.
 op. to weariness. TA. V. 8.
 [Mend]
 [Renew]
 Refrigerate, [Cool]
 Refuge, [To-flying] sp. for
 safety]
 Place, [adj. ^{Safe}
^{Prote-} (place)
^{ction}
 Refulgent, [Shining]
 Refund. TA. IV. 5. A.
 Refuse.
 [Denying]
 [Rejecting]
 [Abdicating]
 [Power of first buying]
 the—[Worst part]
 Refute, [Confute]
 Regal, [adj. King]
 Regard.
 [a. Relation]
 in that—[Therefore] Conj.
 III. 3. A.

in—of. Pron. I. 2.
 [Esteem]
 [Respect]
 [Observe]
 —less, [Careless]
 Regene-^{Again beget}
 rate, ^{a. Ha. V.}
 Regent, [Instead-King]
 Regiment.
 [Government]
 [Militia]
 as a—of souldiers. RM. IV.
 2. A.
 Region, [Country] W. III. A.
 —of the air, [Part]
 Register, [Notary]
 Regrate, [Buy to sell (corr.)]
 Regress, [Again-come]
 Regret.
 [Grudging]
 [Nolleity]
 [Aversion]
 Regular. RE. II. 6.
 Regularity. TM. V. 4.
 Regulate, [a. Rule]
 Regulus Cristatus. Bi. VI. 4.
 —non cristatus. Bi. VI. 4. A.
 Rehearse.
 [Repeat]
 [Again-say]
 [a. Narration]
 Rejett. AS. IV. 5. O.
 [Abdicate]
 Reign.
 [a. King]
 [King's (time)]
 Reimbark, [Into a. ship again]
 Reimburse, [Pay]
 Rein.
 Horse—[adj. Cohibiting
 (arm)]
 [Cord of Bridle]
 [Kidney] PG. VI. 7.
 Running of the—[Flux]
 Reindeer. Be. II. 4. A.
 Reinforce, [Again-strengthen]
 Reinvest, [Again-invest]
 Rejoyce, [v. Joy]
 Rejoynder, [Again-answer]
 Reister, [Horseman]
 Reiterate, [Repeat]
 Relapse, ^{Again—}
^{Back—} fall]
 [Again-sicken]
 [a. Apostasie]
 Relate.
 [a. Relation]
 [Tell]
 [Pertain to]
 Relation. T. I. 8.
 —Oeconomic. RO.
 —of Consanguinity. RO. I.
 —of Affinity. RO. II.
 —of Superiority and Inferiority.
 RO. III.
 —of Equality. RO. IV.
 —Civil. RC.
 —Judicial. RJ.
 —Military. RM.
 —Naval. RN.
 —Ecclesiastic. RE.
 [Narration]

[Re-

[Report]
Relative, [adj. Relation]
Relaxation.
 [Loosning]
 [Ease]
 [Refreshing]
Release.
 [adj. a. Liberty]
 [Un-ty]
 [Un-imprison]
 [Un-captivate]
 [Acquit]
Releef, [Relieving]
 High- } [Protube- } (augm.)
 Low- } rance } (dim.)
Relegation. RJ. VI. 5. A.
Relent.
 [Soften]
 { a. Pity } (inc.)
 { a. Repent }
Rely, [v. Confidence]
Relick, [Residue (thing)]
Relict.
 [Residue]
 [Widow]
Relief, vid. *Releef*.
Relieve.
 [a. Adjuvant]
 [Refresh]
 [a. Alms]
 —guard, [Renew g.]
 —town. RM. I. 4. O.
Religion. RE. II.
 Natural—RE. II. 1.
 Gentil—RE. II. 2.
 Jewish—RE. II. 3.
 Christian—RE. II. 4.
 Mahometan—RE. II. 5.
Religious, [adj. Religion (hab.)]
 a—person. Regular. RE.
 II. 6.
Relinquish.
 { Leave }
 { Let go }
 { Abandon }
 [a. } Desertion]
 [a. } Dereliction]
Relish, [Tast]
Reluctancy.
 [Nolleity]
 [Aversion]
Remain.
 [a. } Permanent]
 [a. } Residue]
 [Stay]
Remainder, [Residue]
Remark, [Observe]
 —able, { Observable }
 { Excellent }
Remedy. TA. III. 9. A.
Remember.
 [a. Memory]
 [a. Express]
Remission.
 —of fault. RJ. II. 9. O.
 —of debt. TA. IV. 9. O.
Remisseness.
 op. to Intensity. TM. I.
 8. D.
 [Slightness] Ha. III. 4. E.
 [Sloth] Ha. IV. 5. D.

Defect of justice. Man. I.
 I. D.
Remit, [Send] sp. back]
 [v. } Remission]
 { Remisseness]
Remnant, [Residue]
Remonstrance, [adj. a. Publicness]
 (make) writing]
Remora. Hi. VI. 8. A.
 [adj. } Impedient } (thing)
 a. } Staying }
Remorse. AS. VI. 4.
Remoteness. Sp. II. 3. O.
Remove, { motion }
 [From- } ition]
Remunerate, [Reward]
Rencounter, [Meeting]
 sp. sudden]
Rend, [Tear]
Render.
 [a. Efficient]
 [Yield]
 —as taken. RM. II. 6. D.
 [Give]
 [Back-give]
 [Repeat]
 —lesson, [Repeat I.]
 [Compensate]
 —like for like, [Compensate]
 [Translate]
 —account, [a. Account]
 —a reason, [Shew reason]
 —thanks, [a. Gratitude]
Rendezvous.
 [Convention] sp. Military]
 [Convention (place)]
Renegado.
 [Revolver]
 [Apostate]
Renegue, [Abdicate]
Renew.
 [a. New]
 [Repair]
 [Repeat]
Rennet, [adj. a. Fermenting]
 (thing) of Calf's stomach]
Renovation, [Renewing]
Renown.
 { Reputation } (augm.)
 { Fame }
Renounce.
 [Abdication]
 [Rejection]
Rens, [Wash (dim.)]
Rent.
 [Tear]
 [Revenue]
 [Hire]
Renverse, [Reverse]
 { Un-disburse }
Repay, { Back-pay }
Repair.
 [Restore]
 { Mend } TA. II. 9.
 { Compensate }
 [Go]
 in good—[In g. state]
Reparation, [Repairing]
 to give—[Compensate]
 [Eating]
Repast, { Refection }

Repeal, [Un-law]
Repeat. TA. II. 6. A.
 —lesson, [Say I.]
Repel, [Back-drive]
Repentance. AS. VI. 4. A.
Repeople, [Again-inhabited]
 (make)
Repercus- { Back-strike }
sion, { a. Reflex }
Repete, vid. *Repeat*.
Repetition, [Repeat]
Repine, { op. to Alacrity }
 { Aversion (augm.) }
Replenish, [Fill]
Repletion, [Filling]
Replevy, [Un-arrest]
Reply, [Again-answer]
Report.
 [Rumour]
 [Narration]
 [Reputation]
 —of a gun, [Sound of gun]
Repose.
 [Put]
 [Lay down]
 [Rest]
 [v. Confidence]
Repository, [adj. Laying-up]
 (place)
Reprehension. RO. V. 7. O.
Represent. TA. II. 8.
Repress.
 [Restrain]
 [Subdue]
Reprieve, [Procrastinate Execu-]
 tion]
Reprize, [Diminution of pay-]
 ment]
 Letters of—[Commission for]
 Compensation for losses by]
 bootying]
Reprobate, [Rejected]
Reproch. R. IV. 8.
Reproving, [Reprehension]
Reptile, [adj. Creeping (thing)]
Republic, [adj. RC (thing)]
Repudiate.
 [Reject]
 [Abdicate]
 [Un-marry]
Repug- { Opposite }
nant, { Contrary }
Repullulate.
Repulse.
 [Back-driving]
 [Denial]
Reputation. Ha. II. 4.
Repute.
 [a. Opinion]
 [Esteem]
Request, [Petition]
 Master of—s, [Receiving]
 (Off.) of Petitions]
Requiem, [Rest]
Require.
 [Demand]
 [Command]
Requi- { Necessary }
site, { Expedient }
Requite, [Compensate]
Rere, [Hinder-part]
Rere-boil'd, [Boil'd (dim.)]
 Rere-

RE

Reremouse, [Bar]
Rereward, [Hinder part of army]
Rescind, [Spoil]
Rescript, [Edict]
Rescue.
 [Deliver]
 [Un- { captive } prisoner]
Resemble.
 [Like]
 [Compare]
Resent, [a. Apprehension]
Reserch, [Inquisition]
Reserve.
 [Keep, { part } till another time]
 [Except]
 a—
 —of souldiers. RM. IV. 5. A.
 —edness. Man. IV. 4. D.
Reside.
 [Inhabit]
 [v. Present]
Residue. TM. VI. 7. O.
Resign.
 [Let go]
 [Assign]
 [Yield]
 [Deliver]
 —to God, [a. Self-denial]
Refin. PP. I. 6. A.
Resisting. RM. I. 3. O.
Resolve.
 [Un- a. doubt (make)]
 [a. { Solution } Answer]
 [Purpose] AS. IV. 4.
 [a. Result]
Resolute, [adj. { pret. Resolve } Constancy } Fortitude]
Resolution.
 [Resolving]
 [Resoluteness]
Resort, [Come (freq.)]
Resound, [Sound (augm.)]
Resource, [Again-rising]
Respect.
 [Relation]
 Deference. Man. V. 4.
 in—of, [For] Prep. I. 2. A.
Respiration. Mo. III. 2.
Respite, { Time of Intermision }
 { At times } Sp. I. 8. O.
 { Interval } sp. of ease]
 to—[Protract]
Resplendent, [Shining]
Responsal, [Answer]
Responsible, [adj. Paying (pot.)]
 I will be—for, [I stipulate for]
Rest.
 op. to Motion. M. O.
 { Stay }
 { Desist }
 { a. Period }
 —in Mu- { Silence (sign) }
 sic, { Period (dim.) }
 —of gun, [Stick for supporting gun.]

RE

 to { be } at—[{ p. } Quiet-
 { set } at—[{ a. } ing]
 —upon, { Lean }
 { a. Confidence }
 { Trust }
 the—[The residue]
Restauration.
 [Restoring]
 [Mending]
Restharow.
 [Cammock] HS. III. 14.
Resty.
 vid. *Restive*.
Restitution.
 [Restoring] TA. II. 7.
 [Compenating] TA. II. 7. A.
Restiveness.
 [Disingenuity]
 [Disobedience]
 [Contumacy]
Restorative, [adj. a. Restoring
 (apt.) Medecine]
Restore. TA. II. 7.
 to { Estate } [re- { Estate }
 { Favor } adj. { Favor }
 { Health } p. { Health }
 { Liberty } { Liberty }
 { Life } { Life }
 (make)
Restrein.
 [Diminish]
 sp. Liberty] Ha. II. 1. O.
 [a. { Cohibit }
 [a. { Impedient }
 [a. { Shortness }
 { Narrowness }
 { holding }
 { exempting }
 { limiting }
 { excepting }
 a. { restraining }
Restreint, p. { restraining }
 [Imprisonment (dim.)]
Restriction, [Limitation]
Restricting, [Binding] Mo. IV. O.
Result.
 [Event]
 [Summe]
 [Illation]
Resume.
 [Again— { take }
 [Back — }
 [Again— { begin }
 [Re— }
 [Repete]
Resurrecli- { Again- } life]
 on, { Re— }
Retail, [Sell parts (segr.)]
Retaliation, [Compensation]
Retard, { Late } (make)
 { a. { Slow } }
Retching, [Stretching]
 [Pandiculation]
 [Vomiting (end)]
Retchlesness.
 [Improvvidence] Man. III. 2. O.
 [Carelessness]
 [Sloth]
Retain.
 [Hold]

RE

 [Keep] TA. V. 5.
 as his Lawyer, [Bespeak]
 sp. with earnest]
 —to { Pertinence }
 adj. { Dependent }
Retainer, [Dependent]
Retenti- { Holding }
 on, { Keeping }
Retentive Holding { (pot.)
 faculty, { Keeping }
Retinue, { Waiters } (agg.)
 { Dependants }
Retire.
 [Back-go]
 [Go] TA. VI. 1. O.
 —for safety] RM. II. 2. D.
 —for { Concealment }
 { Privacy }
 { Solitariness }
Retired, [adj. pret. retire]
 [Solitary]
Retirement.
 [a. Retire]
 [adj. Retire (place)]
Retort.
 to—D. VI. 7. A.
 a—[Crooked (vefs.) adj Bot-
 tle (fig.)]
Retract.
 [Back-draw]
 [Recant] D. VI. 9. O.
 sp. part]
Retreat.
 [a. Retire]
 [adj. Retire (place)]
Retrench.
 [From-cut]
 sp. part.]
 [a. { Ablatum }
 { Diminution }
Retribution [Compensate]
Retrive, { again- } finde]
 { re— }
Retrograde, [back-going]
Retrospection, [Considering past
 (thing)]
Return.
 { be }
 [re- { come }
 { go }
 [Repent]
 { be }
 [again- { come }
 { go }
 Turn] T. VI. 8.
 [a. { Reciprocation } T. VI. 8. A.
 { Answer }
 { Retort }
 { Repeat }
 { Restore }
 { Compensate }
 { Refund }
 { Pay }
 —Money, [Lend m. to be paid
 in another (place)]
 —to life, [re-live]
 { cause }
 [re- { doe }
 { give }
Reveal.
 [Revelation] AS. I. 6.
 [Shew.]

RE

[Shewing] TA. I. 8.
Reveils, { Sound } (fig) for waking
 { Music } (make)
Revelation. AS. I. 6.
Revel, { a. Man. II. 5. O. }
 { a. Riotousness }
 sp. Late in the night
 —*rout*, [Sound (augm.) of a riot]
 —*s*, [adj. Night recreations]
 sp. of dancing
Revenge. AS. V. 9. A.
Revenue. Po. A.
Reverberate.
 [Re-strike]
 [Reflect (make)]
Reverence. Man. V. 3.
Sir—[Dung]
Reverend, [adj. p. Reverence (apt.)]
Reverse.
 to—
 Annul, [Un- { law }
 { decree }
 { sentence }]
 [Turn] AC. VI. 8. A.
 the—[Hinder part]
Reversion.
 { Right of fut. possession }
 { Potentialness }
 [Residue]
Revert.
 [Return]
 [Be right of fut. possession]
Revy, [More-bet]
Review, [again { See }
 { Consider }
 { Examin }]
Reville. RJ. IV. 9.
Revise, [Again { See }
 { Consider }
 { Examin }]
Revive, { Life }
 { re-a. { Vigor }
Reunion, [re-a. One]
Reunite, { One }
 { re-a. { Wholeness }
Revoke.
 [Recall]
 [Recant]
 [a. Nothing]
 — { law } [Un- { law }
 { sentence } a. { sentence }]
Revolt.
 [a. Apostate]
 [a. Rebellion]
Revolve, { (freq.) }
 { Consider } { (augm.) }
Revolution.
 [Vertiginatation]
 sp. till the same situation
 [Altering]
Revulsion { pulling }
 { From- { motion }
Reward. Ha. I.
Rhapsody [Confused mixture]
Rhetoric, [Speaking (art.) adv Ornate]
Rhetorician, [Teaching (artift) of speaking ornately]
Rheubarb, vid. *Rubarb*.

RI

Rheum, [Catarrh]
Rheumatic, [adj. Catarrh]
Rheumatism. S. IV. 4. A.
Rhinocerot. Be. II. 6.
 —*FlyEx*. V. I.
Rhomb.
Line, [Line of Vergency]
Figure, [Square having all its sides equal, but no right Angles]
Rhomboid, [Square having its 2 opposite Angles equal, but not all its sides equal]
Ry. HL. II. 1. A.
Rial.
Rib.
 —of *Animal*. PG. IV. 4. A.
 —of *Ship*, [Direct beam of Ship.]
Ribaldry, [Unchastity]
Riband. Pr. IV. 6.
Rives, [Red Goolberries]
Rice.
 Plant. HL. II. 3. A.
 Jugament, [adj. a. Skein (jugament)]
 [Branch smear'd with Bird-lime]
Rich.
 [adj. Riches]
 [adj. Price (augm.)]
Riches. Ha. II. 2.
Rick, [Heap]
Rickets. S. IV. 8.
Rid.
 [adj. pret. riding]
 to—
 [Empty] O. II. 7. O.
 [Un- { burden }
 { tangle }]
 [a. Liberty] Ha. II. 1.
 [Deliver] AS. I. 5.
 get- { Escape }
 { Obtain liberty }
 [Dispatch] TA. IV. 5.
 —way, [Dispatch his journey]
Riddance, { a. }
 { p. } rid]
Ridden, [adj. p. ride]
Riddle [Speech obscured with figure]
Ride.
 —on horse, &c. Mo. II. 7.
 —at anchor. RN. VI. 5.
Rider.
 [adj. riding (person)]
 [Lowest adj. horse (Off.)]
 Money (kinde)
Ridge.
 Bank. Mag. V. 7.
 —bone, [Back bone]
 [Upper { Margin }
 { Side }]
Ridiculous, [adj. p. Laugh (apt.)]
Ridgeling, [Having only one testicle]
Riding, vid. *Ride*.
 [Shire (part)]
Rife, { Frequent }
 { Obvious }
Riffraff.

RI

[Worst part. TM. VI. 1. O.
 [Sorry (augm.) discourse]
Rifle.
 [Spoil] RM. II. 5. E.
 Dice.
Rift, [Chink through cleaving]
Rig.
 [a. Rigging]
 [Wanton (fem.)]
Rigging. RN. IV.
Right.
 Subst. RC. IV.
 Adj.
 [Streight] Mag. III. 1.
 adj. { Justice }
 { Equity }
 { True }
 { Good }
 { Genuine }
 { Natural }
 { Simple }
 { Perfect }
 { Due }
 { Worthy }
 { Lawful }
 { Congruous }
 { Regular }
 { Pure }
 —angle. Mag. III. 3.
 —band, [adj. right side h.]
 —side. Sp. II. 9.
 make—[Repair]
 Set (to—S.) [Repair]
 adv. Right.
 —in the nick, [adv. perfect in the nick] &c.
Righteousness.
 [Holiness] Ha. V. 3.
 [Vertue moral] Man. I.
 { Justice }
 { Equity }
Rightful, { Justice }
 { adj. { Equity }
Rigid, [adj. Rigor]
Rigor.
 Stiffness. AC. IV. 5. D.
 op. to { Justice. Man. I. 1. E.
 { Equity. Man. I. 2. O.
 { Gratioufness Man. VI.
 1. O.
 op. to { Clemency. Man. VI.
 8. O.
Rill, [Stream (dim)]
Rimm, [Margin]
 —of the belly, [Membrane of the b.]
Rime.
 Verse D. III. 5. A.
 [Mist that freezes in falling]
 El. III. 5. A.
Rince, [Wash (dim.)]
Rind. PP. I. 5.
Ring.
 to—
 Neuter. Q. III. 2.
 Active, [a. Ring.]
 —all in, [a. Ring the last (time)]
 —in peal, [a. Ring adv. [Harmony]
 —out, [a. Ring (augm.)]

- a*—of bells, [Suit of bells]
a—figure. Mag. V. 2.
 —bone, [Bone in Horses foot]
 —dove. Bi. III. 1. A.
 —finger, [Fourth finger]
 —leader, [Principal]
 —tail, [Buzzard having white streak on his train]
 —worm, [Tetter]
all in a—[adj. Circle (fig.)]
hog—[Pin adj. p. Circle (fig.)]
ride the—[Ride adv. Circle (fig.)]
Rinse. [Wash (dim.)]
Riot.
 [a. Riotousness]
 [Sedition]
Riotousness. Man. III. 4. E.
Rip.
 [Unfow]
 [Open by cutting]
Ripeness. NP. VI. 4.
Ripier, [Carrier of fish]
Rise.
the—Source. Sp. II. 4. A.
to—[v. Rising]
 { Upward-go
 { More-adj. p. High
 arise. AC. VI. 1.
 { Birth
 { Beginning
 [adj. p. { Being
 { Increase
 [Grow] (lique)
 as Hill, [Upward-adj. ob-
 as Fountain, [Spring]
 { appear (inc.) a-
 { above Horizon
 as Sun, { above-adj. Hori-
 { zon (inc.)
Rising, [v. Rise]
 { Protuberance] Mag. IV. 3.
 { Top] Sp. III. 7.
 —of a hill, [Oblique (part)
 of h.]
 Hill, [Mountain (dim.)]
 { Tumor] S. III.
 { Inflation] S. I. 5. A.
 Barm, [adj. a. Fermenting
 (thing)
 Insurrection, [Rebellion
 (inc.)
 Resurrection, [Re-life]
 { Effaying]
 Risk, { Danger]
 Rite, [Circumstance]
 sp. { Customary]
 { Solemn]
 Ritual, [Book of Ceremonies]
 Rival. RO. II. 2. A.
 Rive, [Cleave]
 { Wrinkle]
 Rivel, { Furrow]
 River, W. IV. 7.
 Rivet, [Fasten pin by flattening
 the point of it]
 Rivulet, [Stream (dim.)]
Ro.
 Of Fish.
 Soft—[Milt]
 hard—[Spawn]
 Beaf. Be. II. 5.
- Roan horse*.
Rob. R. III. 7.
Robe, [Loose upper (vest)
 sp. Solemn]
Robin red breast. Bi. V. 5.
Robins. RN. IV. 5.
Robusti- Strong]
ous, { Hardy]
- Rock*.
a—
 Stone. W. III. 3.
 [Staff of adj. Spinning (ma-
 to—[a. Volutation] (chin)
Roch. Fi. IX. 9. A.
 —Allum, [Allum of the
 rock]
- Rochet*.
 Fish, [Red Gournet]
 Vest, [Bishops upper adj. Li-
 nen (vest)
Rocket. HS. IV. 7.
base—HF. I. 11. A.
double—[Dames Violet] HS.
 IV. 2.
- Rod*.
 [Wand] PP. I. 4. A.
 Measure, [16 foot & $\frac{1}{2}$]
 [adj. Whipping (instr.) of
 branches (aggr.)
- Rode*.
 [Public way]
 —for Ships, [adj. Resting
 (place) for ships]
Rodomon- { Overlaying]
tade, { Glorifying]
Rogation, [Week of walking a-
 bout the bounds]
- Rogue*.
 [Begger]
 [adj. { Wandring
 { Vice
 { Fraud } (person)
 [adj. Scurril (person)]
Royal, [adj. King]
the—s of a Stag.
Royalty, [Prerogative]
 sp. of King
 { Riotousness]
Roister, [a. { Insolence]
 { Magisterialness]
- Roll*.
to—
 [a. Vertiginatation]
 —land. O. III. 2. A.
 —a Swathe about one,
 [Clothe adv. Helical]
 [a. Volutation]
 as Ship—RN. VI. 7. A.
a—
 { adj. a. Rolling (instr.)
 { adj. p. Roll (thing)
 [Cylinder]
 —of paper, &c. [Paper, &c.
 adj. p. Cylinder (fig.) by
 Vertiginatation]
 [Catalogue]
 [adj. Ring (fig.) ornament]
 sp. adj. p. Twist.]
Roller, [Cylinder]
 sp. adj. p. Vertiginatation (apt.)
 sp. for rolling] O. III. 2. A.
 [Sub. { role]
 Rolling [Adj. {
- eye { [adj. mo- eye]
 —tongue { tion (apt. } tong.]
 —Press, [adj. rolling (machin)
 for Printing]
- Rolls*.
 [Catalogue of judicial causes
 and proceedings]
 [adj. No- { (things)
 rary { (place)
 Master of the—
Romb, vid. Rhomb.
Romance, [Feigned Narration]
Rome, [Wander]
Rood.
 [Stick]
 Measure, [16 foot & $\frac{1}{2}$]
 [Wooden pillar]
 [Wooden Image of Christ
 crucified]
- Roof*.
 —of house. PO. III. 8.
 —trees, [Rafters that support
 the roof]
 —of mouth, [Palat] PG. III. 5.
- Rook*.
to—[a. Fraud]
a—[Crow that feeds on corn]
Chefs.
- Room*.
 { Space]
 { Place] sp. Sufficient]
 to make—[Prepare place]
 in a house. Po. III. 2.
 of Predecessor. TG. VI. 6.
Roost, [Birds adj. sleeping (place)]
Root.
 Proper. PP. I. 1.
 to { take— } [v. Root]
 —out { [out-pluck the
 —up { Roots]
 —of a { the Number which
 number { multiplied by it self
 { produces that other
 { number.
 { the side] Mag. II. 3. A.
 Extraction of—
 —of the tongue, [bottom of t.]
 Hebrew—[Primitive H. word]
- Rope*.
a—[Cord (augm.)]
 —of onions, [Onions (aggr.)]
to—[v. Sliminess]
Ropy, [adj. Sliminess]
 { Sound. } (augm.)
 { Exclamation }
Rore, {
Ros Solis, [Sun-dew]
Rosary.
Rose. Sh. I. 2.
 —Cake, [Caput mort. of distil-
 led roses.]
 —water, [distilled w. of roses]
Guelder—Sh. II. 12.
holy—Sh. VI. 1.
our Ladies—Sh. VI. 8.
Sweet mountain—Sh. VI. 5. A.
 —Bay, [Oleander] Sh. VI. 1. A.
 —Campion. Sh. III. 2.
 —of Fericho. Sh. VI. 8.
Rosemary. Sh. VI. 4.
Rose noble, Money (kind)
 O o o Rose-

RO

RO

RU

Rosewood. Tr. VII. 4. A.
Rosewort. HL. VIII. 2. A.
Rosy, [adj. Rose]
Rofin. PP. I. 6. A.
Roft.
 —ing. Pr. III. 3.
rule the—{ Power
 [a. { Authority]
Rot.
to—[v. Rottenness]
the—among sheep
Rot a.
Rotation, { Vertigation
 { Wheeling
Rote.
by—[With- { Rules
 out- { a. Reason]
Rottenness.
Putrefaction. NP. V. 2. O.
Tast or Smell. Q. IV. 7. O.
Rotundation, [From cutting the
 less parts]
 sp. the parts not-aliquot
Rotundity, [Roundness]
Rove, [Wander]
Rover,
 [Wanderer]
at—s [Not adj. a. Object]
 [adj. Sea. adj. Robbing (person)]
Rough.
 Proper.
 —to feeling, { Having unequal
 { Surface
 { Q. VI. 2. D.
 —cast, [Rough p. plaster]
 —draught, { Picturing
 { First { Writing
 —hew, [First cutting]
 —mason.
 —Sea, [adj. p. wave (aug.)
 Sea.]
 —way.
 [Hairy]
 —footed.
 —to tast. Q. IV. 3.
 Moral.
 [Fierce]
 { Rigorous
 { Churlish
 { Morose
 { Magisterial
 { Rustic
 { Insolent
 { Supercilious
 { Harsh
 { Austere
 [Angry]
 Transc.
 { Unpleasant
 { Violent] T. V. 5. O.
 { Not-wrought
 { Homely
 to—up [Reprehend adv. An-
 ger (like)
Rouncival, [Great (augm.)]
Round Proper, [not-adj. p. angle]
 More perfect.
 [adj. { Sphere
 { Oval } (fig.)
 { Bowl
 —bill, [Hill { Sphere
 whose top { Oval } (fig.)
 is adj. { Bowl }

[adj. { Cylinder } (fig.)
 [adj. { Tube } (fig.)
 [adj. Cone (fig.)
 [adj. { Circle
 { Ring } (fig.)
 { Wheel
 [adj. { Spiral
 { Helix } (fig.)
 Less perfect.
 [Crooked]
 [adj. Bow (fig.)
 [adj. { Parabola
 { Hyperbole } (fig.)
 { Ellipsis
 adv.
 —about, [On every side]
 —Vertiginate
 turn— { Turn adv. Vertigina-
 Wende (tion)
 to—
 —hair, [adj. equal (make) by
 clipping]
 —a place, [about-go]
 Round improper.
 [Perfect]
 —blow, [b. (augm.)
 —number.
 —Sum, [Sum (augm.)
 adv.
 tell him—ly, [Tell h. plainly]
 go—ly on, [Pro- { Let
 ceed without { Hesitation]
 to—one in the ear, [Whisper]
 a—in music, [Continued cir-
 cling (like) Song]
 a—of a ladder, [Step of l.]
 Roundelay.
 Roundhouse. RN. II. 4. A.
 Roundish, [Round (dim.)]
 Rounds.
 Rouse.
 [Rise (make)
 [a. Impulsive]
 Rout.
 [Confused multitude]
 [Overthrow]
 to—
 { Fly (make)
 { Unorder Army]
 [Snore]
 —as hog, [Un-root plants]
 Rowze, vid. Rouse.
 Row.
 of Fish.
 hard—[Spawn]
 soft—[Milt]
 of bodies, [Series]
 [Rank]
 [File]
 to—[a. Motion { Oars
 (make) with { Pole]
 a—Barge.
 Rowel.
 a—[adj. Wheel (fig.) adj.
 pricking (jug.)
 to—a horse.
 Rowen hay, [Second mowen hay]
 Rowle, vid. Roll.
 Ru.
 Herb, vid. Rue.
 to— { a. Repentance
 { Wish un-done

Rub.
 a—
 [adj. Impedient (thing)
 [adj. Protuberance (thing)
 to—
Scrub. O. V. 8.
 —along, [Go] sp. adv. dif-
 ficulty
 —off, [From-rub]
 —at Cards.
Rubarb. HF. I. 1.
Monk's—[Patience]
Rubbers, [Two Games]
Rubbish
Rubble
 [Confused ruine]
 [Worst part]
Rubellio. Fi. V. 4. A.
Ruby. St. IV. 2.
Rubrick, [Rules for direction in
 red Letters]
Rudder. RN. II. 3. A.
Ruddy, [Red (dim.)]
Ruddle { Red Oker
 { Cinnabar
Ruddock, [Red breast] Bi. V. 54
Rude.
 [Homely]
 { Not-taught
 { Unlearned
 { Ignorant
 { Unskilful
 { Morose
 { Rustic
 { Element. D. I.
Rudiment, { adv. First adj. p.
 { Learner (thing)
Rue. HS. V. 13.
Goates—HS. III. 8.
Meadow—HF. I. 12.
Ruff.
 Vest.
Bird. Bi. VII. 4. A.
Fish. Fi. IX. 6. A.
 at cards.
 to—
Ruffian.
 { Bawd
 { Ribald
 [Swagger]
Ruffle.
 [a. { Roughness } (make)
 { Confusion }
 [a. Sound of Silk (vest)
Ruful, [adj. { Grief } (make)
 { a. { Pity }
Rug, [Tufted bed (vest)
Rugged, vid. Rough.
Ruine, [a. { Ruines
 { Destruction
 { Poverty]
 —s. Po. II. O.
Ruinous, [adj. Ruine]
Rule.
 Sentence. D. IV. 5.
 { Law
 { Edict
 —a case, [Condition adj. p.
 rule (ought) according to ex-
 emplar.]
 according to—[Regular]
 { Power
 { Authority]

to—{ Direct }
 { Govern }
 instrument, [adj. a. Measuring (instr.)]
 to—[a. Line with adj. a. measuring (instr.)]
 Ruler.
 [Magistrate]
 [adj. a. Measuring (instr.)]
 Rumb, vid. Rhomb.
 Rumble, [Confused noise]
 sp. as of rolling
 Ruminare. Mo. III. 5. A.
 [Confider]
 Rummage, [Move things for seeking]
 Rumor. D. V. 3. A.
 Rump, [Bone at the end of the Vertebra]
 —of bird. PP. V. 8.
 —of beef.
 Rurple, { Unsmooth }
 { a. Furrow }
 Run [ition swift]
 sp. of Animal
 Proper. Mo. II. 1. A.
 [Fly] RM. II. 3. D.
 Ition)
 —the { adven- } to-ition }
 { ture } essay }
 { risk } submit to }
 [Become] the danger }
 —a ground.
 —ashore.
 —mad.
 [Continue]
 —his course.
 [Proceed]
 [Increase] as weeds—
 [a. Contagion]
 [Abound]
 [Exceed] as tong—s
 [Spread] O. II. 6. O.
 { Stream } as—ing water
 { Weep } as—ing eye
 { Drop } as—ing nose
 { Let go }
 [Spend]
 [Finish]
 bath—his course.
 v. Swiftnefs.
 —a division { Sing } a divi-
 { Swiftly } Play } sion }
 [Thrust (imp.)]
 [Dispatch]
 —about { Spread, sp. by adj.
 —all— { p. dissolving }
 { after-ition }
 —after { follow (augm.) }
 { Pursue }
 —against { run }
 { thrust (imp.) } against }
 —at { thrust (imp. at }
 { assault }
 { large, [Abound] (cy }
 { random, [v. Exorbitan- }
 { tilt, [Fence with }
 —away, [Fly] (spears }
 —before { Become before }
 { Prevent }
 —down, [a. Falling by thrust- }
 { ing (imp.) }

—in discourse, [Posing]
 —with blood, [Streaming with b.]
 —forth, { Let-go }
 { Spill }
 —in, [Prick]
 —debt { Become } being
 { Increase } debtor }
 —upon { Thrust (imp.) }
 { Storm }
 —off, { From-ition }
 { Digression }
 —on { Proceed }
 { Increase } (ly)
 —over { Through-ition swift- }
 { Let-go } sp. through }
 { fulness (exc.) }
 —out.
 —as Prodigal [Spend (exc.)]
 —as Vessel, [Let-go]
 —in discourse, [Abound]
 —{ his course [Finish]
 { his length, }
 —through, [a. hole by thrust- }
 { ing (imp.) }
 —to ruine, [Become ruinous]
 —up, [Increase] sp. adv. Soon }
 —upon, { Begin hastily }
 { Storm }
 Runagate, [Apostate]
 Runaway, [Fugitive]
 Rundle, [Round thing]
 sp. { Circle }
 { Ring }
 Rundlet, [Barrel (dim.)]
 Rung. RN. II. 1. A.
 Runner.
 Bird.
 [Upper stone of Mill]
 Runt, [Bull (dim.)]
 Rupture, [Breaking]
 a—S. VI. 8.
 —wort. HF. I. 17.
 Rural, [adj. Country]
 Rush. HL. III. 12. A.
 Flowering.—HL. V. 6.
 to—{ Running } (imp.)
 { Thrusting }
 [a.]
 Russet, [Gray]
 sp. adv. Natural }
 Rust. Mea. IV. 4.
 —of bacon [Rottenness (inc.)]
 Rustic, { Country }
 { adj. } Rusticity }
 Rusticity. Man. IV. 9. D.
 Rustle, [Sound of confused mo- }
 { Ruthful, { Pity } (ap) } (tion)
 { adj. a. } Grief }
 Ruthless, [Pitiless]
 Rut of Carr, [Sign of Wheel ha- }
 { ving gone }
 Rutting, [Coition] sp. of Deer }

S.

Sabbath, { Day of rest }
 { Festivity }
 sp. Weekly }
 Jewish—[The 7th. day of the }
 { week }

Christian—[The first day of the week]
 Sabbatical year, [7th year]
 Sable.
 [Black Martin]
 [Skin of Black Martin]
 [Black]
 Sacerdotal, [adj. Priest]
 Sack, [Bag (augm.)]
 [Course hairy-cloth]
 —cloth.
 [Spanish Wine]
 to—[Spoile] RM. II. 5. E.
 Sackbut.
 Sachel, [bag (dim.)]
 Sachettus. Fi. V. 10. A.
 Sacrament. RE. VI. 4.
 the—[Eucharist]
 { Holy }
 Sacred, { Consecrated }
 Sacrifice. RE. VI. 3.
 Sacreledge, { Theft } of con-
 { Robbery } secrated }
 { things }
 Sad.
 —Disposition }
 [adj. Melancholy }
 [adj. Seriousness }
 [adj. { Dulness }
 { Lumpishness }
 [adj. Grief }
 —color { Dark } (dim.)
 { Black }
 —bread, [Dense (exc.)]
 Saddle. Po. V. 8.
 —back, [Hollow backed]
 —tree, [adj. wood (part)
 of S.]
 Pack—[Saddle for burdens }
 { (augm.) }
 Saddler, [adj. Saddle (mech.)]
 Safe.
 [adj. Safety]
 —and sound, { Healthy }
 { Whole }
 (Compact of safe }
 —Conduct { return (pot.) }
 { Licence for safe }
 { passing }
 —guard, [Safety]
 Womens—[Uppermost adj. }
 { riding (vest) of woman }
 a—[Box]
 Safety. T. V. 3.
 Saffron, [Crocus] HL. IV. 7. A.
 bastard—HF. III. 5.
 meadow—HL. IV. 7.
 Sag, [Move (dim.)]
 sp. backward }
 Sagacity. Ha. III. 1.
 Sagapenum, [Concrete juice of }
 { Giant Fennel }
 Sage.
 Herb. HF. VI. 1.
 —of Jerusalem. HL. IX. 3.
 Wood—HF. VII. A.
 [adj. { Wise }
 { Sober }
 Sagittarius, [Ninth of the 12 }
 { parts of the Zodiac }
 Say.
 to—
 [Speak] AC. III. 1.
 O o o 2 —by

S A

S A

S A

- by heart, [Say adv. memo-ry.]
 —less than true, [Underfay]
 —more than true, [Overfay]
 —nay, [a. Negation]
 —nothing, [a. Silence]
 that is to— Conj. IV. 3.
 [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
 Subst.
 [Adage]
 Part. TM. VI. 3.
 Stuff.
 Saying, { adj. Spoken (thing)
 { Sentence]
 Sail.
 a—
 of Ship, &c. RN. II. 6.
 —yard. RN. III. 2.
 main—[Principal S. of
 Ship.]
 mizzen—[S. of hinder (part)
 of Ship]
 Sprit—[S. of forepart of
 ship]
 top, —[Highest S.]
 hoise—[Up-lift S.]
 strike—[a. fall the S.]
 [Ship]
 to—Mo. II. 7. A.
 Sailer. RN. V. 8.
 Saim, [Soft fat of hog]
 Sainfoin. HS. III. 5. A.
 Saint. RE. III. 5.
 —s bell.
 Sake [end] T. II. 6.
 for the—of. Prep. I. 2. A.
 Saker.
 Hawk.
 Ordinance.
 Sal, vide Salt.
 —armoniac. St. V. 6.
 —Gemma. St. V. 2. A.
 Salable, [adj. p. Sell (apt.)]
 Salacity, [Lust (Pron.)]
 Salad.
 [Sawce of herbs]
 [adj. head (armor)]
 Salamander.
 Land—Be. VI. 5.
 Water—Be. VI. 5. A.
 Salary, [Wages]
 Sale, [Sell.]
 Saleable, (Fit to) adj. p. Sell
 (apt.)
 Saligot. [Water-Nut]
 Saline, { Salt]
 { adj. { Saltiness]
 Salivate, { Spit } (make)
 { Drivel }
 Saller, vid. Salad.
 Sally. RM. I. 6. A.
 Sallow.
 Tree. Tr. VI. 9. A.
 Color, [yellow (dim.) ad].
 Sallow (like)
 Salmon. Fi. IX. 2.
 Salomons Seal. HL. VII. 7.
 Salpa. Fi. V. 2. A.
 Salt, vid. Sal.
 Subst. St. V. 1. A.
 —Armoniac. St. V. 6.
 —Peeter, [Nitre] St. V. 1.
- wort, [Glasswort]
 Bay—[Courtest S. (kind)]
 Drinous—St. V. 5.
 Vessel.
 —Sellar, [adj. Table, adj.
 Salt vessel]
 Trencher—[adj. Trencher. adj.
 Salt (vessel)]
 adj.
 —taste, [adj. Q. IV. 5.
 —Marshes, [Marshes]
 Saltive.
 Salve. Pr. VI. 4.
 to—[a. sound (make)]
 Salvation.
 [Deliverance]
 [Safety]
 Everlasting blifs. Ha. I. 4.
 Salvedition. AC. V. 8.
 Salvo, { Exempting]
 { Exception]
 Salute. AC. V. 3.
 —at meeting. AC. V. 8.
 —at parting. AC. V. 8. A.
 Samarre, [Upper most loose adj.
 Woman (vest)]
 Same. Pron. II. 2.
 —ness, [Identity]
 of the—time, [Simultaneous]
 Samphier. HF. V. 2. A.
 Golden flowered—HF. III. 10. A.
 Sample { Exemplar. T. II. 3.
 Sampler }
 Sanamunda. Sh. VI. 2.
 Sanctifie.
 [adj. Holiness (make)]
 [Consecrate]
 Sanction, { Law]
 { Edict]
 Sanctity, [Holiness]
 Sanctuary.
 [Temple]
 sp. Inner (part) of it]
 [adj. a. Safety (place) for of-
 fenders]
 Sand. St. I. 8.
 —eeles. Fi. VI. 4. A.
 the—s, Strand. W. III. 6.
 Quick—s. W. III. 7.
 —blind.
 Sandal, [Lamin for the bottom
 of foot]
 Sandarach. St. VI. 5.
 Sanders.
 Red—Tr. VII. 3.
 Yellow—Tr. VII. 3. A.
 Sandover, [Scum of glass]
 Sanguin.
 [adj. Blood] PG. I. 6.
 [Merry]
 Sanguinary, [adj. a. R]. III.]
 Sanhedrin, [Council]
 Sanicle. HL. VI. 9.
 bears ear—HS. VIII. 3.
 Spotted—HL. VIII. 4.
 Yorkshire—[Butterwort] HL.
 VI. 7.
 Sanity.
 [Health]
 [Soundness]
 Sap.
 Subst.
- [Juice] PP. I. 7.
 —of tree, [adj. juice (part)
 of tree]
 to—[Undermine]
 Saphena vein, [Vein at the An-
 kle]
 Sapphire. St. IV. 5.
 White—St. IV. 1. A.
 Sapience, [Wisdom]
 Saphic.
 Saracens Confound [Comfrey]
 HL. IX. 4.
 Sarcasm [Mock]
 Sarcocolla. Tr. VIII. 2. A.
 Sarda, [Chalcis] Fi. III. 12. A.
 Sardius. St. III. 3.
 Sardonix.
 Sargus. Fi. V. 3.
 Sarplier, [adj. packing cloth]
 Sarsaparilla, [Root of herb like
 pricking Bindweed]
 Sartorian Operation. O. V.
 Sassafras. Tr. III. 10.
 Satan, [Devil] W. I. 2. O.
 Sate. AC. VI. 5. A.
 Sated, [adj. { augm.]
 { p. fill } (exc.)
 Satelles. W. II. 8. A.
 Saterdag, [Seventh day]
 Satiare, [a. Sufficiency]
 Satiety, [a. Sufficiency]
 Satisfaction.
 [Sufficiency]
 Mind-quieting. AS. III. 5.
 [Conviction]
 [Payment]
 [Restitution]
 Satisfy, [a. Satisfaction]
 Sattin.
 [Smooth shining Silk]
 Herb [Bulbonach] HS. VI. 2.
 Saturn. W. II. 4.
 Satyr.
 [adj. { Mocking } Verse
 { Reproving } (aggr.)
 [Baboon] Be. III. 1.
 Satyrion, [Orchis] HL. IV. 8.
 Savage, { Fierce]
 { Cruel]
 Sauce. Pr. II. 2.
 Sauce alone HS. IV. 8.
 Saucer, [Shallow dish]
 sp. for Sauce]
 Saucy, { Impudent]
 { Revereant]
 Saucidge, vid. Sausage.
 Save.
 General.
 —from danger, [a. Safety] T.
 V. 3.
 —from { loss } Preserve] AS.
 { hurt } I. 4.
 —one's oath, [pr. himself
 from perjury]
 incumbent, [Deliver] AS.
 I. 5.
 imminent.
 as to it, [prevent] TA.
 III. 9.
 as to { Defend] RO. VI. 5.
 him { Protect] a. Man. VI. 4
 Special,

Special, as to
 Estate, { Lay up] TA. V. 4.
 { Keep] TA. V. 5.
 from spoiling. RM. II. 5.
 from spending. Ta. V. 3.
 Liberty. RM. II. 6.
 Event of War. RM. II. 7.
 Soul.
 from Sin, [Redemption] AS.
 I. 7.
 from Hell, [Salvation] Ha.
 I. 4.
 Compare.
 [Exempt] TA. II. 7. O.
 [Except] D. IV. 5. O.
 Conj. [Unless]
 Prep. [Besides]
 Savin. Sh. III. 10. A.
 Saving, vid. Save.
 Savingness, [Frugality]
 Savior, [adj. a Save (person)]
 Savor.
 [Tast] Q. IV.
 [Smell] Q. IV. A.
 Savory.
 [adj. Savor (perf.)]
 Winter—HF. VI. 7. A.
 Saurus. Fi. IV. 7. A.
 Sausage, [Pudding of minced
 Hogg's flesh]
 Saw.
 to—O. IV. 3. A.
 —dust, [Powder made by
 sawing]
 a—
 [adj. Sawing (instr.)]
 —wort. HF. III. 3.
 Fish. Fi. I. 2.
 an old—[Adage]
 I—[I am adj. pret. See]
 Sawyer, [adj. Sawing (mech.)]
 Saxifrage.
 Burnet—HF. IV. 12.
 Golden—HL. VI. 10. A.
 White—HL. VI. 10.
 Scab. S. III. 1. A.
 Scabbard, [Case for Sword]
 Scabious. HF. II. 13.
 Scaffold. Po. II. 6. A.
 Scalado, [Storming with Lad-
 ders]
 Scalde.
 [a. Heat (excels)] sp. with Li-
 quor
 { skin }
 [Un-a. { feather } with hot
 { hair } liquor.]
 —head, [Un-haired head]
 sp. with scurf]
 Scale.
 —of fish. PP. IV. 1.
 —of bone, [Scale & Fragment]
 (like) { Chip }
 of bone]
 —of metal. Met. IV. 3.
 to—[Un-adj. a. Scale]
 [Dish of the librating (jug.)]
 Pair of—s, [Librating (jug.)]
 [Ladder]
 —as of miles, &c. [Line adj. p.
 part for measuring di-
 stances]

to—{ Climb }
 { Storm }
 sp. with Ladder.]
 Scallion, [Onion (dim.)]
 Scalp, [Pate] PG. III. 1. A.
 —ing iron, [adj. Iron. adj.]
 Scratching (instr.)
 Scamble.
 [Catch (end) adv. Confu-
 sion]
 [a. Confusion by cutting
 (corr.)]
 Scamony. HS. VII. 6. A.
 Scan.
 { Consider }
 { Examine }
 —verse [a. Measure v.]
 Scandal, { Tempting }
 { Occasioning } to sin]
 Scandalous. RE. III. 5. O.
 Scant, [adj. { Scarcity }
 { Deficiency }
 { Narrowness }
 adv. [Scarce] adv. V. 2.
 Scanling.
 [Little]
 [Say] TM. VI. 2.
 [Measure] Mea. II.
 [Proportion]
 Scape, [Escape]
 a—[Fart]
 Scapula, [Shoulder] PG. IV. 1.
 Scar, [pret. p. Wound (sign)]
 Scarab { Ex. V.
 Scarabee }
 great water—Ex. V. 8.
 little water—Ex. V. 8. A.
 Scarce.
 { Scarcity }
 [adj. { Seldomness }
 { Rareness }
 { Adv. V. 2. }
 { adv. Difficulty }
 Scarcity. TM. I. 2. D.
 Scare, [a. Fear]
 —crow, [adj. Vanity (thing)
 for a fear]
 Scarf. Pr. IV. 6. A.
 Scarlet, [Bright red]
 —Oke, [Holm]
 Scarrific. Mo. IV. 6. A.
 Scatches, [Leg-lengthning sticks]
 Scate. Fi. II. 5.
 Scath, [Hurt]
 Scatter. O. II. 5. O.
 Come in—ing, [Come (segr.)]
 Scavel, [adj. hungry (exc.)]
 Scavenger, [adj. a. Cleanliness
 (Off.) of streets]
 Skeleton, [Frame of dead bones]
 Scene.
 [a. Player (room)]
 [The place represented]
 [The home of any action]
 [Chapter of adj. p. Player
 (thing)]
 Scepter, [adj. King (sign)
 Stick]
 Sceptic, { Incredulity }
 { Doubting (apt.) }
 Schedule, [Paper (lam.)]
 Scheme, [Figure]

sp. { Lined }
 { Pictured }
 Schism, [Schismatic (thing)]
 Schismatic. RE. III. 2. O.
 Scholar.
 [Learner]
 [adj. Learning (person)]
 —of a Colledge, [Stipendiated
 Learner]
 —ship, [Learning]
 Scholastic, [Learned (like)]
 Scholast, [adj. a. Commentary
 (dim.)]
 School.
 Greater place, [University]
 —man, [adj. University Di-
 vine]
 Lesser place, [RC. III. 6. A.]
 —boy, [Learner at School]
 —master, [Teacher of
 School]
 [Set]
 Schreight, [Mistle bird] Bi.
 III. 3.
 Sciatica, [Gout in the Hip]
 Science, [Ha. VI. 1. A.]
 Liberal—[adj. Learning Sci-
 ence]
 Scimiter, [Crooked Sword]
 Scink, [Small-headed Lizard
 (kind)]
 Scintilla volantes. El. 1. 5. A.
 Sciolist, [adj. Science (dim.)]
 Scion, [Branch] PP. I. 3.
 Schirrus. S. III. 4. A.
 Scissors, [adj. Clipping instr.]
 Scocheon, vid. Scutcheon.
 Scoff, { Reproach }
 { Mock }
 Scold, { a. Contention (voice) }
 { Reprove (exc.) }
 Scold, [Filth (aggr.)]
 Scolop. Ex. VIII. 5.
 Scolopendra. Ex. II. 10.
 Sconse.
 [Mult]
 Military place. RM. VI. 2.
 [adj. Hanging. adj. supporting
 (instr.) for Candle]
 { Pate }
 { adj. Head (vest) }
 Scoop. Pr. V. 7. A.
 Scope.
 { End } T. II. 6.
 { Object } T. VI. 2.
 { Liberty }
 { Space } Sufficient }
 { Place }
 Scorbatica [Scurvy]
 Scorch, { Fire } the out-
 [adj. a. { Heat (exc.) } side]
 Scordium. HF. VII. 8.
 Score.
 [adj. Reckoning (thing)]
 [Stick notched (freq.) for
 reckoning]
 { in— } [Debtor]
 { upon— }
 —up.
 quit—s, [Ballancing]
 [Twenty]
 Scoria. Met. IV. 3.
 Scorn.

{ Contemn] AS. IV. 2.
S corn, { a. Indignation
Scornfulness, [Superciliousness]
Scorpena. Fi. IV. 11. A.
Scorpioides. Fi. III. 14. A.
Scorpion. Ex. II. 5. A.
 — *grafs*. HS. III. 12.
 water—Ex. I. 9.
Fish.
 greater—Fi. V. 6.
 lesser—Fi. V. 6. A.
 Constellation [8th. (part) of
 the Zodiac.]
Scot.
 [Shot]
 [Tax]
Scot free.
 [adj. p. Immunity from pay-
 ment]
 [not-adj. { Hurt
 p. { Punishment]
Scotomy, [Vertigo] S. IV. 5.
Scout, [Lowring]
Scoundrel, [adj. Sorry (person)]
Scour.
 a—[Shallow (part) of swift
 river]
 to—
 { Wash } (augm.)
 { Rub }
 [adj. { Purity
 a. { Brightness]
 sp. by { Washing } (augm.)
 { Rubbing }
 [Dung (exc.)]
Scourge, [Whip]
 a—[adj. Whipping (instr.)]
Scourse, [Exchange]
Scout. RM. III. 5.
Scrag, { Tooth
 { Rough protuberance]
Scraggy, [Lean (augm.)]
Scray, [Sea Swallow] Bi. IX.
 9. A.
Scrall, [Write (corr.)]
Scramble, [Climbe (corr.)]
 { Residue]
Scrap, { Fragment
 { Rub]
Scrape, { Scratch
 { Shave (corr.)]
 —for favour, [Fawning]
 —out, { Spoil } by
 { as Nothing } (scrat-
 ching]
 —together, { adv. Scraping-
 nefs]
 [Gather { Rapacious-
 ly.]
 a—[Trap]
Scrapingness. Man. III. 2. E.
Scrat, [Of both sexes]
Scratch. AC. II. 6. A.
 the—es [Disease in horse's
 heels]
Scrawl, [Writing (corr.)]
Scream, { Acute voice (augm.)
 { Exclamation]
Screech, [v. acute exclamation
 (augm.)]
 —Owl, [Owl]
Screeking, [acute sound of Solids
 rubbing together]

Screen, [adj. a. shadow (jug.)]
Screw, vid. *Scru*. (ly)
Scribble, [Write (corr.)] sp. swift-
Scribe, { Notary]
 { adj. writing (Off.)]
Scrip, [Bag]
Scripture. RE. VI. i.
Scrivener, [adj. Writing (mech.)]
Scrole, [Paper (lam.)]
 [Catalogue]
Scrophula, [King's Evil]
Scrophularia, [Pilewort]
Scru. O. I. 6.
 —into, [Into-wriggle]
 —out, [Obtain by— a. Craft]
Scrub, [Rub (augm.)]
 a—[Sorry (person)]
Scruple.
 Weight. Mea. III. 2.
 [Doubt (dim.)]
 practical. AS. III. 5. O. (Fron.)
 { Doubting }
Scrupulousness, { Scruple }
 { Incredulity]
Scrutiny, { Inquisition]
 { Examining]
Scud, [v. Ition swiftly]
Scuffle, { Mutiny]
 [Confused fighting (dim.)]
Scull.
 [Bone { Head
 of { Pate]
 [adj. { Head } (armor)
 { Pate }
 —of fish, [Fishes (aggr.)]
Sculk, [v. Concealing]
Sculler, [Boat adj. p. Oar by one
 man]
Scullory, [adj. Washing (room)
 of adj. Cookery vessel]
Scullion, [Cook's Servant]
Sculpture, [Carving]
Scum. TM. VI. 3.
 a—[Sorry (person)]
Scummer, [Spoon for taking away
 the Scum]
 to—[Dung]
Scooper. RN. II. 7. A.
Scurf. S. II. 6. A.
Scurrility. Man. IV. 9. F.
Scurvy.
 Disease. S. VI. 4.
 — *grafs*. HL. VI. 13.
 adj. { Sorry
 { Evil]
Scut, [Tail] PP. VI. 6. A.
Scutcheon.
 [Picture of shield]
 [Area of painted degree]
 —in building. (sign)
Scuttle.
 [Basket]
 —of Ship. RN. II. 6. A.
 to—water, [Un-defile w. by
 motion]
Sea. W. IV. A.
 —bat, [Flying fish]
 —bells
 —bindweed } HL. VI. 13. A.
 —calf. Be. V. 3. A.
 —card.
 —coast, [adj. Shore Coun-
 trey.]

—Cob. Bi. IX. 9.
 —Cole.
 Herb. HL. VI. 13. A.
 Stone. St. VI. 3. A.
 —Coot.
 —Cormorant.
 —Devil. Fi. II. 4. A.
 —dragon. Fi. IV. 8.
 —drake, [Cormorant]
 —ear.
 Animal. Ex. VII. 8.
 Plant. HL. I. 13.
 —fan. HL. I. 15.
 —faring man. RN. V.
 —frog. Fi. II. 4. A.
 —grafs. HL. I. 14.
 —green, [Green adj. Sea
 (like)]
 —gull. Bi. IX. 9.
 —hog, [Porpois]
 —lettice. HL. I. 12.
 —man. RN. V.
 —mew. Bi. IX. 9.
 —moss. HL. I. 12.
 —navelwort. HL. I. 11. A.
 —nettle. Ex. IX. 6. A.
 —onion. HL. IV. 13.
 —raven, [Cormorant]
 —sick, [Sick through motion
 upon the sea.]
 —swallow. Bi. IX. 9. A.
 —toad. Fi. II. 4. A.
 —weed, [S. moss]
 —withyrinde. HL. VI. 13. A.
 arm of the—
 [Bay] W. IV. 4.
 [Fretum] W. IV. 5.
 calm—W. IV. 1.
 narrow—[Fretum] W. IV. 5.
Seal, [adj. RC. VI. 5. (instr.)]
 Fish, [Sea-calf] Be. V. 3. A.
Sealing. RC. VI. 5. A.
Seam.
 [adj. p. sowing (thing)]
 —of the head.
 —of Ship. RN. II. 8.
 [Hog's fat]
Seamster, [adj. Sowing (mech.)]
Sear, [Dry (exc.)]
 to—[Harden with a fire]
 —ed Conscience, [Unconsci-
 onableness.]
Searce, [Sift] O. VI. 1. A.
 [adj. Sift (instr.)]
Search.
 [Seek]
 [a. Inquisition]
 [Try] { Transc. TA. II. 5. A.
 { Judic. RJ. II. 4. A.
 —ing, [Sagacity]
Season.
 [Time]
 { adj. Congruity (time)
 { Time (perf.)]
 in— { [adv. { Perfect]
 out of— { [adv. { Corrupt]
 —of the year, [Year (part)]
 sp. adj. Congruity]
 to— { a. Salt] Q. IV. 5.
 { a. Condite] Pr. III. 9. A.
Seasonable, [adj. Season]
Seai.
 [adj.]

[adj. p. Sitting (jug.)
 { Stool } Po. VI. 5.
 { Chair } P. VI. 6.
 [Situation] sp. III.
 Sebesten. Tr. II. 5. A.
 Secant. Mag. II. 4.
 Seceſſion, [Separation]
 { Out-shut }
 Seclude, { Exempt }
 { Except }
 Second.
 [adj. Two]
 Every—[Every adv. turn adj.
 two]
 Subst.
 —of a degree.
 in Magn. [3600th (part) of a
 Degree]
 in Time, [60th part of a Mi-
 nute]
 [adj. Acces- { Fighter }
 ſorineſs, { Speaker }
 { Doer of any }
 thing]
 to—[Do any { Accessorineſs }
 thing adv. { Im mediate af-
 ter }
 Secondary, [adj. Two (kind)]
 Secondine. PP. VI. 7. A.
 Secre- { Concealing }
 cy, { Taciturnity }
 Secret.
 { Concealed }
 { adj. p. Taciturnity }
 Secreta- { Notary }
 ry, { adj. Writing (Off.) }
 { Faction }
 Seſt, { Schiſm }
 Seſtary, [Schiſmatic]
 Seſſion, [adj. p. Cut (part)]
 Part of Book. D. III. 2. A.
 Seſſor.
 Secular.
 [Temporal] RE. O.
 [Laic] RE. II. O.
 [Not-regular. RO. IV. 6.]
 Secundine. PP. VI. 7. A.
 Secure.
 [Safe]
 { Confident }
 { Affured }
 { Fearleſs }
 { Heedleſs }
 { Careleſs }
 to— { Security }
 [a. { Imprisonment }
 { Safety }
 Security, { Confidence }
 &c.
 { Sponſion }
 { Mortgage }
 Sedan. Po. V. 3.
 Sedate, [adj. p. { Quiet }
 { Content }
 { Satisfaction }
 Sedentary, [adj. Sitting]
 { Flagg }
 Sedge, { Reed }
 Sediment. TM. VI. 3. A.
 Sedition. RJ. III. 3. A.
 Seduce. RO. VI. 1. O.
 Sedulity, [Diligence]

See.
 { v. Sight }
 { a. Heedfulneſs }
 —to, [a. Heedfulneſs]
 —you do it, [a. Heedfulneſs
 that you do it]
 fair to—to, [Beautiful]
 go to—[Viſit]
 a—[Biſhops City]
 Seed.
 —of Plants. PP. III. 6.
 —plot, [adj. p. Sowing
 (place)]
 —time, [adj. Sowing (time)]
 run to, [a. Seed]
 —of Animal. PG. I. 4.
 Seeing.
 Sight. NP. III. 1.
 [adj. a. Sight]
 —that, [Whereas]
 Seek. TA. I. 7.
 —to do { Inquiſition }
 { Deſign } to do]
 { Endeavour }
 —to him, [Intreat him]
 Seeling.
 of Room. Po. III. 8. A.
 of Ship, [Heeling] RN. VI. 7.
 —birds eye, [Sow together the
 Eyelids]
 Seem. TA. I. 9. A.
 Seem- { Beautiful }
 ly, { Decent }
 Seen, [adj. p. Sight]
 to be— { Shew }
 by { Maniſt }
 well—in, [Skilled (perf.)]
 Seer, [Prophet]
 Seeth, [Boyl]
 —over, [Spill by Seething]
 Segment, [From-adj. p. Cut
 (part)]
 Segregate. TM. III. 6.
 —ing, [Separate] TA. II.
 I. O.
 Seignory, [Magiſtrate (place)]
 Seife, { Take to poſſeſs }
 { Arreſt }
 Seizin. RC. V. 8. A.
 Seldom. Sp. I. 7. O.
 [Rare] Sp. II. 6. O.
 Select, [Elect]
 Selenite. St. II. 5.
 Sell. RC. V. 3.
 Self.
 him—[Him him]
 (Dorage)
 beſide—[adj. { Frenzy }
 { Madneſs }
 my—[Me me]
 thy—[Thee thee]
 by it—[Solitary]
 he is him— { adj. Underſtand-
 ing (perf.) }
 [He is] { In State }
 (perf.)
 Selfconceit, { Pride }
 { Eſteem (exc.) of }
 ſelf]
 Selfdenial. Ha. V. 3.
 Selfends, [Selfiſhneſs]
 Selfheal. HF. VII. 16.

Selfiſhneſs. Ha. V. 3. O.
 Selflove, [Love of Self]
 { Diſobedience }
 Selfwill, { Contumacy }
 { Pertinacy }
 Selwage, [Margin of cloth]
 Semblable, [Like]
 { So }
 Semblably, { Allo }
 { Accordingly }
 Semblance, { Seeming }
 { Likeneſs }
 Sembreef.
 Semicircle, [Half Circle]
 Semicolon. D. I. 5. A.
 Seminary.
 [Seed (place)]
 [Education (place)]
 Semination, [Sowing]
 Sena. Sh. IV. 4.
 baſtard—Sh. IV. 4. A.
 Senary, [Six]
 Senate, [Council]
 Send. TA. VI. 4.
 —for one, [Call by one ſent]
 Senembi. Be. VI. 3. A.
 Senefchal, [Steward]
 Sengreen, [House-leek] HL. VIII. 1.
 Indented—HL. VIII. 4. A.
 Senior.
 [More old]
 [Superior]
 ſp. through more age]
 Sennight, [Week]
 Senſe.
 —of a word, [Meaning]
 Faculty.
 —internal. NP. II.
 common—NP. II. 1.
 —external. NP. III.
 Sp. [Feeling]
 Senſible.
 [adj. a. { Common ſenſe }
 { Underſtanding } (apt.
 [adj. p. { Common ſenſe }
 { Underſtanding } (pot.)
 —Quality. Q.
 Senſitive.
 —Soul. W. I. 5.
 —faculty.
 Internal. NP. II.
 External. NP. III.
 —plant. HS. III. 8. A.
 —action. AC. II.
 Senſleſs.
 [adj. Stupor]
 [Not adj. p. Underſtanding
 (pot.)]
 Senſual, [adj. Senſuality]
 Senſuality. Man. II. 1. O.
 Sent.
 { prer. }
 { adj. p. } Send]
 [Smell]
 Sentence.
 [Opinion]
 Clause. D. III. 1. A.
 —in Court. RJ. II. 5. A.
 Sententious, [Abounding in ſhort
 ſentences.]
 Senti-

S E

Sentiment.

{ Understanding }
 { Common sense }
 { Apprehension }
 { Opinion }

{ Sentinel } RM. III. 7.
 { Sentry }

Servi, [Mustard seed]

Separate. TA. II. 1. O.

{ Segregate }

{ Abstract }

{ a. Schismatic }

{ Excommunicate }

Separatists, [Schismatic]

Sepiment. RM. VI. 4.

Seps Serpt.

September, [9th month]

Septenary, [Seven]

Septuagint, [Seventy Transla-
tors]

Septuple, [Sevenfold]

Sepulchre, [adj. { (thing)

Intombing { (place)

Sepulture, [Burying]

{ Following }

Sequel, { Event }

{ Illation }

Sequence, [Following adv. Se-
ries]

Sequestration, [Depositing with
not-party]

Seraglio, [Palace of the Maho-
metan King]

Seraphin, [Angel]

Serenade, [a. Music near ones
adj. sleeping (place)]

Serene.

{ Clear }

{ Bright }

[Gracious] adj. Man. VI. 1.

Serjant.

[pursevant] RJ. III. 6.

—at arms, [Most adj-Superi-
ority. RJ. III. 6.]

—of Law, [Most adj-Supe-
riority Graduate of com-
mon Lawyers]

[Chief pleader (kind)]

[Highest degree of Plead-
ers (kind)]

—of foot. RM. III. 4.

Series. TM. III. 7.

Serinus. Bi. VI. 1. A.

Seriousness.

The Disposition. NP. IV. 3.

{ Sobriety }

The Vertue { Gravity }

Sermon, [adj.-p. Preaching
(thing)]

Sermountain. HF. IV. 7.

Serous, [adj. Serum]

Serpent. Be. VI. 6.

Sea—Fi. VI. 2.

Serpentine, [adj. Serpent]

{ Spiral } Mag. III. 9.
 —Line, { Helix } Mag. III. 9. A.

Serve.

{ Slave }

[v. { Servant }

{ Souldier }

—as to wages.

[adj. p. Hiring]

S E

as to work, [a. { Slave }
 { Servant }
 { Souldier }

[a. { Subjection }

{ Obedience }

—God, { Obedience }

[a. { Worship } God]

[wait]

{ Carry }

{ Deliver }

—Process.

—up to Table.

—wine.

{ Furnish }

{ Sell }

—one with ware, [Sell w.
to one]

as to use, Transc.

[Action]

—one, { a trick
 in his kind }

[v. adj. { Adjuvant }

{ Profitable }

v. adj. { Congruous }

{ Convenient }

—when time—s.

[v. adj. Stead]

— { for }

{ instead of }

[v. adj. { Sufficiency }

{ Pertinence }

—for such a use.

Servant. RO. III. 7. O.

[Suitor] RO. III. 2.

[Beneficiary] RO. III. 8. O.

Service.

[v. { Servant }

[a. { Souldier }

[a. Obedience]

divine—[d. worship]

Waiting.

{ first } —[meats (aggr.

{ second } carried adv.

{ first }

{ second }

[v. adj. { Adjuvant }

{ Profitable }

[a. Benefactor]

—doing one a

[p. Use]

[Berry of Service-tree]

—Tree. Tr. I. 4.

Common—Tr. I. 4. A.

Serviceable, [adj. { (pot.)

Service { (pron.) }

{ Servant }

Servile, [adj. { Slave }

{ Villain }

Servingman, [Servant for wait-
ing]

Servitor, [Servant]

Servitude, [p. Slave (thing)]

Serum. PG. I. 2.

Seseli, [Hartwort]

Sessions, [Convention] RC. III.

sp. for RJ.

Set.

[Cause, sp. by motion]

to be { Place } sp. of

in a { Situation } Rest]

[Cause to be so]

S E

—a copy, [a. Exemplar
(make)]

—a song, [a. Tune (make)
for a f.]

—fast, [Fast (make)]

—free, [a. Liberty (make)]

—open, [Open (make)]

—packing, [From-go (make)]

—Right, { Put (perf.)

adj. Right

—upright, [Upright (make)]

{ Design } (make)

{ Appoint }

sp. according to Con-
tract.]

—an allowance, [appoint an
all.]

—a fine on, [Appoint, &c.]

—a form, [appoint a form]

[Offer]

sp. for p. { Hire }

{ Sell }

[Esteem] AS. II. 8.

—Light by, [Contemn] AS.

II. 8. A.

{ a. Place }

{ Put }

—himself, { a. place h. }

{ Purpose }

(augm.)

—ones { Put ones, &c }

{ a. Adjuvant }

hand to { Write under }

—Birds { observe the }

—Travellers, &c. { place of }

{ B. }

{ Tr. }

{ Scituation }

[a. { Figure }

{ Place }

—a bone { Situate } (perf.)

—a bowle.

—a Ruff, { Situation }

{ a. { Figure } } (perf)

[Motion] Mo.

as Current, [v. Motion]

as Boatman { Thrust }

as Horse { (imp) with }

{ hands }

{ feet }

[a. ition (make)]

[Rest] Mo. O.

Plant.

the Root. O. III. 6.

the Grain. O. III. 6. A.

[Sit (make)]

{ Steadiness } Q. VI. 6.

{ Fastness } Q. VI. 6. E.

—fast, { a. Fast (make)

{ Imprison }

—about { a. { Begin }

{ a. Endeavor (inc.) }

against, { v. { opposite }

{ a. { Segregate }

—apart { Reserve }

{ Appropriate }

—aside, a. Segregate

{ Exempt }

{ Except }

{ Reject }

{ Forlake }

—at

—at [a. Impulsive]
 —at liberty, [adj. a. Liberty (make)]
 —nought, [Contemn]
 —ods, [Un-a. peaceable (make)]
 —peace, [Un- { War Fight Contention } (make)]
 —by [Esteem]
 —the ears, [a. contention (make)]
 —down- { Down-ition (make) Write }
 —farther off, [More-distant (make)]
 —forth, vid. out.
 [v. { Go } (inc.)]
 [a. { Travel } (inc.)]
 { Manifest }
 { a. Publick (make) }
 { a. Ornate (make) }
 [Praise]
 —for- [v. { Travel } (inc.)]
 ward [a. { Proceed } (inc.)]
 —in [Begin]
 —order, [a. Order]
 —off, vid. forth.
 —farther off, [More-distant (make)]
 —on, vid. upon { Impulsive }
 { Incourage }
 —edge, { adj. a. edge (make) }
 { a. Stupor }
 —fire, [a. fire (make)]
 —foot, { Begin }
 { Cause (inc.) }
 —over the fire, [Place above the fire]
 —a fine on, [a. Mult]
 —out, vid. forth.
 [Out-ition (make)]
 — { Ship } [furnish Sh.]
 — { Souldier } & send { So. }
 —to { To-put }
 { Operate (end) }
 — { Hire }
 — { Sale }
 —work, { a. Operate (make) }
 { Operate (inc.) }
 —ones hand.
 —together, { Joyn }
 { a. One (make) }
 —by the ears, [a. Contention (make)]
 —up, [Begun]
 —again, { Repeat }
 { Restore }
 —a building, [Build]
 —a fashion.
 —a trade.
 —one instead of another, [a. Room]
 —upon his { Lift }
 { a. Upright }
 —upon, vid. on.
 —a person, { Assault }
 { &c. } Offend (end)
 { Resolve }
 —a thing { Undertake }
 { Attempt }

Sub st

{ Aggregate }
 { Series }
 { Suit }
 [Game]
 { Cards. }
 —at { Dice. }
 Sun—[Under-a. Horizon]
 Adj. { Purposed }
 { Designed }
 { Appointed }
 sp. by consent]
 —allowance.
 —Battle.
 —Company.
 —Fight.
 —Form.
 —Place.
 —Price.
 —Purpose.
 —Resolution.
 —Speech
 —Time.
 He is—[Has lost the game]
 Sun is—[S. is under the Horizon]
 Well—[adj. p. figure (perf.)]
 Setter.
 [adj. Setting (person)]
 Thefts—spy]
 [Dog. adj. Observing (apt.) the place of Birds]
 Settle. { v. }
 { a. }
 { Cause }
 { Confirm }
 [adj. Permanence]
 —ones estate, [Assign the fut. right of it]
 sp. by sealed adj. Obligation (thing)
 —to a busi- { Prepare for per- }
 ness, { manence in a b }
 { Permanent (inc) }
 { in it. }
 { Staying }
 { Dwelling }
 as Bird, { Rest }
 { Stand }
 [adj. { Staidness }
 { Fastness }
 as grounds { Precipitate }
 { Sediment }
 [Habit]
 { Sobriety }
 { Gravity }
 Subst. [Long Chair]
 —bedstead, [Bedstead adj. p. folding (apt.)]
 Setting, vid. Settle.
 [Sediment]
 Seven. Mea. I. 7.
 Sevenfold, [Seven (kind)]
 Sevensnight, [Week]
 Seventeen. 17.
 Seventh, [adj. Seven]
 Seventy. 70.
 Sever.
 { Separate }
 { Segregate }
 [adj. Solitary (make)]
 [a. { Difference }
 { Diversity }

Several.
 [adj. { Difference }
 { Diversity }
 [adj. p. Sever]
 Severity. Man. VI. 7.
 [Rigor]
 Sewee.
 [adj. { Order } (Off.) of
 a. { -Suit } meats]
 [Sink] Po. II. 9. A.
 Sewer, { Hard } Fat]
 { Dried }
 Sex. NP. VI. 1.
 Sextant, [Sixth part of Circle]
 Sextary, [Roman measure] about a pint]
 Sextile, [Distance of a great Circle]
 Sexton, [adj. Sweeping (Off.) of Temple]
 Sextuple, [Sixfold]
 Shackles, [Bonds]
 Shad. Fi. III. 11.
 Shade
 Shadow { Q. I. 2. }
 —in painting, [Shadow (like)]
 Shaft.
 [Cylinder]
 [Arrow]
 { Cone }
 { Pyramid }
 [Steeple]
 of Coach, &c. Po. V. 5.
 Shagg, [Rough hair]
 Bird. Bi. IX. 5. A.
 Shake.
 Proper. Mo. VI. 3. A.
 —Hands. AC. V. 5. A.
 —down, [Down-ation (make) with shaking]
 —off, [Abandon]
 —in pieces, [Break with shaking]
 —to { shaking }
 —up, [Reprehend severely]
 [Tremble]
 Shake- { Clothed (freq.) with }
 { torn (vest) }
 rag, { Beggar }
 Shall. fut.
 Shale.
 a—[Pod] PP. III. 5. A.
 to—[Un-a. pod]
 Shallop, [Ship (dim.)]
 Shalot. HL. IV. 10.
 Shallow.
 Not deep. TM. II. 3. A.
 a- { Shallow (place in the sea) }
 { Bank } W. III. 5. A.
 Not wise, [adj. Folly] (inst.)
 Shalm, [adj. Tube adj. Music]
 Shamle, [adj. Butchering (place)]
 Shame.
 Affection. AS. VI. 2. A.
 Cause, [Infamy]
 { Shame (apt.) }
 Shamefaced, [adj. { Modesty }
 { Sheepishness }
 Shameful, [adj. Shame]
 Shameless, [adj. Impudence]
 Shamois, [Goat (kind) having small horns hooked at the end]
 P p p Shank.

Shank,
of Animal. PG. V. 5.
of Plant, [Stalk]
Shape, [Figure]
Share,
[Part] sp. adj. Proportioned
to—{ Divide
Distribute
Partner (make)
Pubes. PG. IV. 7. A.
—bone, [Bone of the sh.]
Plow—[adj. Cutting (part) of
the adj. plowing (jug.)]
Sharer, [Partner]
Shark.
Fish. Fi. I. 3.
[adj. a. Fraud (person)
sp. impudently spending ano-
thers]
Sharp.
[adj. Acute Angle]
[adj. { Point
Edge
Cutting
Pricking (apt.)
of Animal, [adj. Vigor]
—sighted.
—of hearing
—voice, [Shrill]
—in music. Q. III. 5. E.
of taste. Q. IV. 4.
[Hungry]
of mind [Sprightly]
[Sagacious]
{ Severe
Austere
Cruel
Sharpen, [a. Sharp (make)]
Sharpling, [Stickleback]
Shat- { Shake into parts (dim.)
ter, { Bruise (freq.)
Shave. O. IV. 1.
—grafs, [Horse tail]
Shaver, [adj. Shaving (person)
a notable—[Extraordinary
(corr.)]
Sheaf, [Aggregated (thing)
sp. by together-p. bind]
Shear, [Clip]
Shears, [adj. Clipping (instr.)]
Sheard, { Fragment of earth-
Piece en vessel]
Sheat.
Rope. RN. IV. 5. A.
—Anchor, [Last anch.]
—fish. Fi. VI. 6.
[Young hog]
Sheath.
a—[Case]
—fish. Ex. VIII. 8. A.
—flies wing, [Crust of fly w.]
to—[into-a-case]
—a ship. RN. VI. 3.
Shed.
{ Lose.
Let go.
Spill.
Lose.
—tears { Drop tears
Weep
—water, [Spill w.]
a—[House (dim.) sp. not wal-
led]

Shee, { He (fem.)
Female]
Sheep. Be. II. 2.
—Cote, [House for sheep]
—Fold, [About-sepimented
(place) for sheep]
—Hook, [Shepherds Hook]
Sheepishness. Man. III. 7. E.
Sheere, [Clip]
—water, [Simple water]
—wind, [adj. Cutting (like)
wind]
Sheet, [Lamin]
—of Linnen, [adj. l. Bed (vest)]
Shell.
of Animal.
of Oyster, &c. PP. IV. 2.
of Lobster, [Crust] PP. IV.
2. A.
Egg—[Crust of Egg]
of Vegetable.
—of Nut, [Stone] PP. II.
2. A.
—of Bean, &c. [Cod] PP. III.
5. A.
—of Grain, [Husk] PP.
III. 3.
Shellaple. Bi. IV. 5. A.
Sheldrake. Bi. IX. 2.
Shelf.
Boord. Po. VI. 4. A.
Flat in the Sea, [Bank] W.
III. 5.
Shelter.
[adj. a. Safety (place)
[adj. { Protection
a. Defence
sp. (place)
Shelving, [Oblique]
Shent, [adj. p. Reprehend]
Shepherd, [Herdsmen of sheep]
—s bodkin, [Cranes bill]
—s fly. Ex. IV. 8.
—s needle, [Venus comb] HS.
I. 5. A.
—s purse. HS. VI. 3. A.
—s rod. HF. VIII. 2. A.
Sheriff, [adj. Shire (Off.)]
Shew.
Gene- { a. Know (make)
ral, { Un-a. Conceal }
TA. I. 8.
Perfect, [Manifest] TA. I. 9.
Publick, [a. Public (make)
—what is not, [a. Appear-
ance]
—Otherwise { a. Seeming
than it is { a. Hypocritic }
TA. I. 9. A.
to sense.
by signes, [a. sign]
[a. Finger (sign)
by like, [Represent]
to the ear.
[Narration]
[Interpretation]
[Probation]
to the { Offer to be seen
eye { a. See (make)
—sights, [a. Sights]
—tricks, [a. Prestigiator]
to the mind, [Revelation]

Impro- { Do
per, { Give
—mercy, [a. Mercy]
Shy, [adj. Reservedness]
Shide of wood, [Thick piece of w.]
Shield, [Buckler]
to—{ Defend
Protect
—of Brawn.
Shift.
a—
[Means] sp. (corr.)
[a. { Craft
Fraud
make—to [Obtain to]
Put to his—s, [Necessitated
to difficult (things)
to—{ Change
Alter
—place, [Go]
—per { Escape
ion, { Deliver
—thing, { Prevent } (alter-
Remedy } ing]
—for, [Provide for]
—off { Delay
Avoid
Frustrate
sp. adv. Craft
Shifter, [Crafty person]
sp. Living by craft]
Shilling. Mea. IV. 3.
Shin, [Forepart of Leg]
Shine, [a. Brightness]
Shingle, [adj. wood (lamin) for
—s [Tetter] (roof)
Ship. RN. I. 1. A.
—wrack { Destruction of
Ruine } ship]
—wright, [adj. Ship (mech.)]
Shire. RC. III. 4.
Shirt, [Inmost Linnen (vest)]
Shuttle, [Inconstant]
vid. Shuttle.
Shive, [Chip]
Shiver.
to—[Tremble]
—in { Shake } into
pieces { Break } chips]
a—[Chip]
Shock.
—of Corn, [Heap of c.]
—of battel, [Battel (imp.)]
Shod, { adj. pret. } Shoo]
{ adj. p. }
Shog, [Move (imp.)]
Shole.
[Shallow (place)
[Fishes (aggr.)]
Shoo.
[adj. Leather adj. Foot (vest)
—ing horn, [On-drawing
(instr.) for shoo.]
horse—[Under-foot (armam.)
for horse]
Shook, [adj. p. pret. Shake]
Shoot.
{ Move }
Fly } swiftly
Out—{ Cast
Powle

as { Bow { b. }
 { Gun { a. } g. }
 { Ordinance { o. }
 —one. R]. V. 2. A.
 as Star { Suddenly }
 [fall { Swiftly }
 as Plant, { a. Sprout }
 { Defist }
 —off, { a. Gunner }
 —up, { Grow swiftly }
 { Sprout } PP. II. 5.
 { Branch } PP. I. 3.
 a— { Sucker } PP. I. 2. A.
 { Hog (young) }
 Shop, { adj. { Mechanic } (room)
 { a. { Merchant }
 —keeper, [Merchant]
 Shore.
 of land. W. III. 6.
 of water. W. IV. 6.
 bird. Bi. V. 2.
 to—up, { a. Prop }
 Shorn, [adj. Clip]
 Short.
 { op. to long, [adj. TM. II. 1. O]
 { Low }
 { Little }
 { Less }
 [adj. Epitome]
 { Soon }
 { Transitory }
 —ly, { Soon }
 [adv. { Future (dim.) }
 —breathing } S. V. 1.
 —windedness }
 be— { a. Fewness }
 with { a. Harshness }
 words]
 come— }
 fall— }
 { v. long (def.) }
 { v. short (exc.) }
 [adj. Defect]
 [be more short]
 sp. than it was expect-
 ed]
 keep— [a. Cohibiting]
 Shorten, [a. Short (make)]
 Shot.
 { adj. p. pret. } Shoot]
 { adj. p. }
 [Bullet]
 [adj. a. pay (thing)]
 —free, [adj. p. Immunity from
 paying]
 Shotten, [Having spawned]
 Showe, [Thrust]
 —net, [Net for catching fish]
 sp. by thrusting and lift-
 ing it.]
 Shovel, { Up-take- } Fluid }
 { ing (vas) } Granulous }
 { things }
 —er. Bi. VIII. 6.
 Should, [Mood { Duty }
 { of { Necessity }
 Shoulder.
 of trunk. PG. IV. 1. A.
 —blade, [Broad bone of—]
 Joynt. PG. V. 1. A.
 to— [Thrust up with shoul-
 der]

—up, { Prop }
 [a. { Support (end.) }
 Showr. El. VI. 2. O.
 Shout.
 [Voice (augm.)]
 [Exclamation (imp.)]
 sp. for joy]
 Show, vid. Shew.
 Shread, [Mince] Po. III.
 6. A.
 a— [Chip (dim.)]
 Shreek, [Acute exclamation
 (imp.)]
 Shreeve, { a. Confess (make) }
 { Examin for a. confess }
 { (make) }
 sp. adv. Solitary to
 Priest]
 Shrew, { Moroseness } (fem.)
 [adj. { Contention }
 —mouse, [Long-snouted vene-
 mous mouse (kind)]
 Shrewd.
 [Crafty]
 [Hurtful]
 —turn, [a. Hurtfulness]
 Shrift, [a. Shreeve]
 Shri11, [adv. { Sound (augm.) }
 acute adj. { Exclamation }
 Shrimp.
 [Little]
 Fish. Ex. VI. 4.
 River—Ex. II. 11. A.
 Shrine, [Cafe]
 sp. of Image]
 Shrink.
 { Gesture. AC. VI. 3. }
 { Posture. AC. VI. 3. A. }
 [adj. Density]
 [adj. Diminish]
 [Back-draw]
 [Retire]
 Shrivell, [Wrinkle]
 Shroud.
 —of a Ship. RN. IV. 1.
 [adj. Shrouding (thing)]
 [Outmost adj. Linnen (vest)
 of the dead]
 to— [Cover]
 sp. for protection]
 Shrovetide.
 [adj. Shreeving (time)]
 [adj. Feast (time) next before
 Lent]
 Shrub. Sh.
 to— [a. Cudgel]
 Shrugging. AC. IV. 7. A.
 Shuddering, [Trembling]
 Shuffle, [Mingle confusedly]
 sp. by motion (freq.)
 Shun, [Avoid (end.)]
 Shut, vid. Close.
 —ing. O. II. 4.
 —in of the day, [Evening]
 { Shutting (augm.) }
 —up, { a. Conclusion }
 Shuttle.
 [adj. p. Cast (apt.) adj. Wea-
 ving (instr.)]
 [adj. p. Motion (apt.)]
 —Cock.
 —headed, [Inconstant]

Sybil, [adj. Paganism Prophet
 (fem.)]
 Sick, [adj. Sicknefs]
 Sickle, [adj. Reaping (instr.)]
 Sickly, [adj. { (apt.) }
 Sicknefs { (freq.) }
 Sicknefs.
 in body. S.
 the— [Plague]
 in mind. TA. V. 7. O.
 Side.
 Part. Sp. III. 4.
 —of a Figure. Ma. II.
 3. A.
 —of ones body. PG. IV. 5.
 Page, [Surface]
 [Margin]
 —blow adj. oblique striking]
 —long, [adj. Side]
 —ways, { Aside }
 [adj. { Obliquity }
 —of the Country, [Part of the
 Country]
 —of the hill, [Oblique (part)
 of the h.]
 —of { River } [Shore]
 { Sea }
 kin by the Mothers— [Kin by
 the Mother]
 on this— { Citerior }
 { Prep. VI. 2. }
 on that— { Ulterior }
 { Prep. VI. 2. O. }
 on the { Opposite }
 other— { Prep. VI. 3. O. }
 on eve- { Environing }
 ry— { Prep. III. 3. O. }
 on my— [For (Prep. II. 3.)
 inc.]
 to— [a. { Faction }
 { League }
 { Accessory }
 Sider, [Wine of Apples]
 Sidesmen, [Churchwardens adj.
 adjuvant (Off.)]
 Siege.
 Leaguer. RM. I. 4.
 [a. Dinging]
 Sift.
 Scarce. O. VI. 1. A.
 [Examin]
 —out, [Find by examin-
 ing]
 Sigh. AC. IV. 6. E.
 Sight.
 { Sence. NP. III. 1. }
 { a. Seeing }
 —of the eye, [adj. Seeing
 (part) of eye]
 —of a gun, [Through-adj. p.
 See (apt.) gun (part)]
 Seeing—s. Mo. V. 7.
 Sigil, [adj. Wizarding seal]
 Signature, [a. Sign]
 Signe.
 Mark. T. VI. 5.
 —of an affection, AC. IV.
 [Constellation]
 —in the Zodiac, $\frac{1}{12}$ of the
 Zodiac]
 to—RC. VI. 5.
 Signet, [Seal (dim.)]
 P p p 2 Signi-

Signifie.

[a. Sign]
[a. Meaning]
[Narrate]

Silence.

op. to Sound. Q. III. O.
Virtue, [Taciturnity]

Silk. Pr. IV. 3.

—man, [adj. Silk (merc.)]
—worm. Ex. III. 6. A.
—Grass, [Upright Dogs-bane]
HS. IV. 3. A.

Sill, [adj. Foundation Beam]*Sillabub,* [Drink of milk & wine
coagulated with &c.]*Silly,* [adj. Folly]*Silver.* Met. I. 2.

quick—Met. III. 1.
—weed, [Wild Tansey]

Silurus. Fi. VI. 6.*Similar,* [All of one kind]*Simile,* [adj. Translative
(thing)]*Similitude,* [Likeness]*Simnel.**Simony,* [Buying (corr.) of re-
ligious (thing)]*Simper,* [Smile]*Simple.*

[adj. Simpleness]
—figure. Mag. III.
[Simple medicinal (thing)
sp. Herb]
to—[Know (end.) the growing
herbs]

*Simpleness**Simplicity*

{ Singleness
{ Primitiveness
op. to mixture. T. III. 8.
{ Purity
{ Homeliness
{ Sorrowfulness
op. to figurateness. D. III.
7. O.

[Sincerity]
{ Folly
{ Unskillfulness
{ Unlearnedness
{ Unexpertness

Simulation, [a. Hypocrisy]*Simultaneous.* Sp. I. 2.*Sin*

{ v.
{ a.
{ Ungraciousness
{ Unholiness
[Vice]
[Evil action]

Since.

{ Before } this time
{ After }
—that, [Whereas]

Sincerity. Ha. IV. 4.*Sine.* Mag. II. 6.*Sinew.* PG. II. 5.

{ Ungracious
{ Unholy
{ Vicious

Sing. AC. III. 5.

as the ears—[Ring (like)]

{ (incept.)
{ Outside
Sing [Burn] { Hair

Single.

{ One (kind)
{ Simple
[Singular]
{ Solitary
{ Onely
—combat, [Duelling]
—life, [Celibate] RO. II
2. A.

a—[Tail of Deer]

Singular.

{ Excellent
{ Unlike all others
—number. TM. III. 2.
Singularity, { Affectation of being
{ unlike others
{ Conceitedness

Sinister.

{ Left side
{ Malign
{ Censoriousness
{ adj. Adversity

Sink, [Down-ition under wa-
ter.]

Proper. Mo. I. 4. O.

[Soke]
—into ones mind, [Be fixed
in ones m.]
—ing paper, [Porous (augm.)
[Drown]

Improper, [Fall] sp. (inc.)
—under the burden.

[adj. p. Dent]
[Diminution]
[Ruining (inc.)]

a—Po. II. 9. A.

Sinner, [Cord (augm.) of three
Cords together twisted]*Sinople.*

Subst. [Cinnabar]
adj. [Green]

Sip.

[Drink (dim.)]
[Suck (dim.)]

Sippet, [Bread (lam.) adj. p.
Soke (apt.)]*Siquis,* [adj. Paper (lam.) pub-
lish'd for finding lost (things)]*Sir,* [Voc. adj. Dignity (per-
son)]*Sire,* [Parent (male)]*Sirname,* [adj. Parent name]*Sirra,* [Voc. Mean (person)]*Sise,* [Six]*Siskin,* [Finch green]*Sister,* [Brother (fem.)]*Sisterhood,* [Corporation (fem.)]*Sitting.*

{ Gesture. AC. VI. 5.
{ Posture. AC. VI. 5. A.
—as Commissioners, [Toge-
ther sitting]
—as a hen, [a. Fotion by up-
on sitting.]
—down. [Sitting]
—out, [Not-playing]
—up, { Rising
{ adj. Permanence out
of bed.]

as Bird, { Rest
{ Stand
[Permanence]

—hard at it, [adj. a. Dili-
gence. adv. permanence]

Site

Situation } Sp. III.

Sith that, [Whereas]

Sithe, [adj. Reaping (instr.)]

Sive, [adj. Sifting (instr.)]

Sivet, [Sweat of the Civet Cat]
—cat. Be. IV. 4. A.

Six. Mea. I. 6.

Sixfold, [Six (kind)]

Sixt. [adj. Six]

Sixteen, 16.

Sixty, 60.

Size.

{ Proportion
{ Measure
Gummy liquor, [adj. a. varnish
(thing)
sp. of boil'd Leather]

to—

{ a. Size
{ Sear the Seams
affize, [Convention of shire for
adj. R] (things)

Sizers, [adj. Clipping (instr.)]

Skein. Mag. VI. 7. A.

Skeleton, [Frame of bones]

Skew, [Oblique]

Sky.

[Æther] El. II. 1.
[Heaven]

Skill.

[Science]
[Art]
[Learning]
it—eth not, [It is not adj. im-
portance]

Skillet. Pr. V. 6. A.

Skim, [Unskum]

Skin.

Hide. PG. II. 3.
—and bone, [Lean (exc.)]
to— { Un-a. skin
{ Cover with skin
[Membrane] PG. II. 3. A.
[Husk] PP. II. 3.

Skink, [Scink]

to—[Powre for p. drinking]
Skinker, [adj. Waiting (Off.)
that skinketh]

Skinner, [adj. Skin (merc.)]

Skip.

[Leap]
—Jack, [Sorry man (dim.)]
[Omit]

Skipper, { Sailer } RN. V. 8.

{ Master } RN. V. 4.

Skirmish. RM. I. 8.

Skirret. HF. IV. 11. A.

Skirt, [Margent]

—of doublet, [Lower Margent
of d.]

Skittish.

{ Leap }
[adj. { Kick } (pron.)
{ Disingenious
{ Wanton]

Screen.

—for corn, [adj. Seperating
(jug.)
—between Rooms, [adj. Sepa-
rating (sep.)]

Sku,

Sku, [Oblique]
Slab, { Moor } (place)
 [adj. { Bog }]
Slabber.
 [Let-go Spittle]
 [Wet (corr.)]
 [Defile]
Slack.
 { Loose }
 { Limber }
 [adj. { Remission }]
 [adj. { Diminution }]
 [adj. { Slight }]
 [adj. { Neglect }]
 [adj. a. { Slow }]
 [adj. a. { Protract }]
 [adj. a. { Cunctation }]
Slay, [a. Die (make)]
 —of weavers loom.
Slake, [a. Remission]
 —fire { Un- } fire { (dim.) }
 —thirst { a. } thirst { }
Slander, [Calumny]
Slank.
 [Thin]
 Herb, [Wrack]
Slant, [Oblique]
 { Strike }
Slap, { Cudgel }
 —up { Eat } greedily
 { Lick } (corr.)
Slash.
 Cut in many places. Pr. III.
 s. A.
 [Cut deep]
 [Whip]
Slate. St. I. s.
Slattering.
 [a. Slightness]
 { Carelessness }
 { Improvidence } Man. III.
 2. D.
Slave. RC. I. 9. O.
Slaver, vid. *Slabber*.
Slaughter, [a. Die (make)]
 —house, [adj. Butchering]
 (room)
Slaunder, [Calumny]
Slave.
 —silk, [Not-spun S.]
 —fish. Ex. IX. 3.
 red—Ex. IX. 3. A.
Sleazy, [Loose]
Sled. Po. V. 4.
Sledge, [Hammer (augm.)]
Sleek, [Smooth (augm.)]
 —stone, [adj. stone adj. a.]
 smoothing (instr.)
Sleep. AC. II. 3. A.
 [Numness]
Sleepy, { Sleep (apt.) }
 [adj. { Sluggardliness }]
Sleering, [Crafty oblique a. eye
 manner]
Sleet. El. VI. 4. A.
Sleeve, [adj. arm (vest)]
Sleeve- { Impertinent }
 { Vain }
Sleight, vid. *Slight*.
 [a. { Craft }]
 [a. { Art }]
Slender.

[Thin] TM. II. 5. O.
 { Remiss }
 { Not sufficient }
Sleve.
 —silk, [Not-spun S.]
 —fish. Ex. IX. 3.
 red—Ex. IX. 3. A.
Sly, { Crafty }
 { Reserved }
Sliceing.
 Cut. Pr. III. 6.
 a— { From-sliced (part) }
 { Chip }
 sp. Thin
 iron—
 to— [Dung]
Sliding, [Motion swift whose
 parts are not seen]
 Proper. Mo. II. 5.
 —knot, [k. un-adj. p. ty (apt.)]
 by pulling }
 —as water, [a. Stream adv. fi-
 lence]
 —away { from } -ition { filence }
 —back { back } adv. { concea-
 (ling)
 —by [beside } -ition { filence }
 —over [over } adv. { concea-
 (ling)
Slight, vid. *Sleight*.
 [Thin (augm.)]
 { Little }
 { Deficient }
 [Loose]
 { Sorry }
 { Remiss }
 [adj. Vanity]
 [Homely]
 Moral, [adj. Ha. III. 4. E.]
 [Careless]
 to—
 [Contemn]
 [a. Disrespect]
 —works, [Spoil w.]
Slim, [Long thin]
Slime, [adj. a. Sliminess (thing)]
Sliminess. Q. VI. 4.
Sling, [adj. Casting (instr.)]
 pair of —s. [adj. Lifting (instr.)]
 for Carriage
 sp. of Barrels
Slink, [Abortive Bull (young)]
 —away [from } -ition adv.
 —back [back } Concealing]
Slip.
 Proper, [Slide (dim.)]
 [Stumble through sliding
 (dim.)]
 [Err]
 [Omit]
 —away, [From } -ition adv.
 —back, [Back } Concealing]
 —by, [Beside } -ition, &c.]
 —off, [From- }
 —on, [Upon- }
 — { Clothes } cloth }
 { un-cloth }
 (swiftly)
 give one the— [From ition adv.
 Concealing]
 { Omit }
 let— { Let go }
 { Lose }

sp. through Carelessness]
 a— [v. Slip]
 —of plant, [Branch]
 to— { Cut }
 [From } Pull]
 [Cord with Loop in the end]
 —knot, [Tied (part) for a.]
 Loop (make)
Slipper, [adj. Foot (vest) not
 adj. p. ty (pot.)]
Slipperiness.
 { Smoothness }
 { Unctuousness }
 [adj. Let go (pron.)]
 [Lightness.] Ha. IV. 7. D.
Slit { Cleft }
 { Chink }
 to— { Cleave }
 { a. Chink }
Slive, [Chip]
Slo, [Plum of Slow tree]
 —tree. Sh. I. 4.
Slop, [Loose adj. Thigh (vest)]
Slopeing, [Oblique]
Slot, [adj. Foot (sign) of stag]
Sloth.
 [Laziness] NP. IV. 6. O.
 Negligence. Ha. IV. 1. D.
 [Sluggardliness] Man. II. 4. O.
 Beast. Be. III. 2. A.
Sloven, [adj. Slovenliness
 (male)]
 —liness. Man. II. 6. O.
Slouch { Great (corr.) }
 { adj. Rusticity (person) }
Slough.
 [Bog]
 [Abandoned skin]
Slow.
 op. to swift. NP. V. 9. O.
 op. to soon, [Late]
 [adj. Protracting]
Slowworm. Be. VI. 8.
Slubber, [a. { Negligence }
 { Unskilfulness }
 { Slovenliness }
 —over, [Per- { Negligently }
 { Unskilfully }
 form { Slovenly }]
Sluce, [Stream stopping (jug.)]
 (Sluggishness)
Slug, [adj. { Sluggardliness }
 { Slowness }]
 —abed, [adj. Man. II. 4. D.]
 (person)
Sluggard, [adj. Sluggardliness
 (person)]
Sluggardliness.
 Proper. Man. II. 4. O.
 [Negligence]
 [Slowness]
 { Sluggardliness }
 { Laziness }
 { Lumpishness }
 (dim.)
Slumber, { (dim.) }
 { Sleep, { (inc.) }
Slung, { adj. a. pret. } fling }
 { adj. p. }
Slunk, { adj. a. pret. } flink }
 { adj. p. }
 Slur,

- Slur*, { Fraud }
 { Affront }
Slurry, { Disgrace }
 { Defile }
Slut.
 [Woman (corr.)]
 [adj. Sluttishness (fem.)]
Sluttishness. Man. II. 6. D.
Smack.
 [Sound of separating the lips]
 [Kiss]
 [Tast. Q. IV. (dim.)]
a—of it, [p. adjunct (dim.)]
Small.
 [Little]
—nut. Tr. III. I.
 [Fine]
cut— { Cut into pieces }
 { Mince } (dim)
—as—beer, [Weak]
—number, [Few]
—wares, { Wares (dim.) }
 { Little (things) of }
 value (dim)
Smallage. HF. IV. 9. A.
Smaragd, [Emerald]
Smart. AC. II. 8. A.
—in discourse, [adj. Vigor]
—of tast, { Vigor }
 { Freshness }
Smatch, [Tast (dim.)]
Smatter, [Skill (dim.)]
Smear. O. V. 6. A.
 [a. Defiled (make)]
Smell.
 Sense. NP. III. 3.
—out, [Find by sm.]
a—feast, [Flatterer for p. feast]
 Object. Q. IV.
 [a. Unfavoriness]
Smelt.
 { pret. }
 { adj. p. } Smell]
 Fish. Fi. IX. 2. A.
Smile. AC. XIV. 2.
Smirking, [Smiling adv. mirth]
Smite, [Strike]
Smith, [adj. a. Fabril (person)]
Smock, [Inmost linnen (vest)]
 sp. of man (fem.)
Smoke. El. II. 3. A.
 [Fume]
 { Exhalation }
 { Vapor }
Smooth.
 Proper, [adj. Q. VI. 2. E.]
 of behaviour, { Courtesie }
 [adj. { Complaisance }]
Smother, [Stifle]
Smug, { Cleanly }
 { Ornate } (augm.)
Smut, { Defile with black }
 { (dim.) }
Smutch, { (dim.) }
Smutty, [Defiled with black]
 (dim.)
Snacker, [Hasp of Casement]
Snaffle, [Bridle]
Snail. Ex. I. 2. A.
—Trefoil. HS. III. 15.
water—Ex. VII. 1. A.
Sea—Ex. VII. 4.
Snake. Be. VI. 7.
—weed. HL. VII. 3.
—wood. Tr. VII. 2. A.
Snap.
 [Bite (imp.)]
 [Sound of bite (imp.)]
—dragon. HS. VIII. 6.
Snaphans, [Gun with Fire-lock]
Snap. { adj. Biting (apt.) }
 { pish, { Morose }
 [adj. Rash anger]
Snare, [Loop for entangling]
 [Trap]
Snarle.
 [adj. Anger (voice) of Dog]
 [adv. a. Con- { Knit }
 fusion, { Entangle }
Snatch, [Catch (imp.)]
by—es, [Sp. I. 8. O. (imp.)]
Sneak, { Look } adv. Conceal-
 { Go } ing (end.)
into corners, [adj. p. Conceal
 (end.)]
Sneaking— { Sheepishness }
 { nefs. { Abjection }
Sneer— { Dissembling }
 { ing, { Crafty } Smiling }
Sneezing. Mo. IV. 1.
 [White Hellebore]
—wort. HL. VII. 1.
 HF. II. 10.
Austrian—HF. III. 2. A.
Snib, { Secret }
 { Short } reprehend]
Sniff, [Suck-up breath (imp.)]
 with nose]
Snip, [Chip]
to— { From-cut chip }
 { a. Tuft margent by cut- }
 ting]
Snipe }
Snite } Bi. VII. 7. A.
Snivel, [Fluid excrement of the
 nose]
Snore }
Snort } Mo. III. 2. A.
Snot, [Consistent excrement of
 the nose]
Snow. El. III. 4. A.
—drop, [Bulbous violet] HL.
 IV. 5. A.
Snout.
 [Nose] PG. III. 3. A.
 [Trunk] PP. V. 4. A.
Snudge.
 [Crumpled]
Snuff,
 [Suck up the breath with
 nose]
 [Huff] AC. IV. 6.
take in— { Displeased }
 { Be } Angry }
 (with)
—of Candle, [Burning end of
 the Wick of Candle]
to— [From- { adj. Ashes }
 cut the { Shadowing }
 (end of. &c.)]
Snuffers, [adj. Bright (instr.)]
Snuffle, [a. Voice through the
 nose]
So.
 op. to as, Adv. I. 3. O.
—that { If }
 { Conditionally that }
 op. to how, Adv. II. 1. O.
—Long.
—Many.
—Much.
—Oft.
And—forth. Conj. IV. 2. O.
So so, [Indifferently]
Soake, vid. *Soke*.
Soar, [Fly high]
Sob. Mo. III. 4.
Sober, [adj. Sobriety]
Sobriety.
 in temper, [Seriousness]
 In Judgment. Ha. III. 3.
 In drink. Man. II. 3.
 In conversation, [Gravity]
Soccage.
Sociable.
 [adj. Homiletical vertue]
 [adj. { Companion }
 { Society } (apt.)
Society.
 [Companion (abst.)]
 Community. RC. III. A.
 [Corporation]
Sock, [Inner adj. foot (vest)]
Socket, [Hollow (part) for con-
 taining]
Sod, [adj. p. Boil]
a— [Lump covered with grass]
Sodain, vid. *Sudden*.
Sodering. O. IV. 4.
Sodomy. R]. III. 6. A.
Soft.
 Proper, [adj. Q. VI. 1. E.]
 [Gentle]
 { Merciful }
 { Meek }
 { Courteous }
 { Complaisant }
 { Gracious }
 { Clement }
 { Dull }
 { Lazy }
 { Nice }
 { Weak }
 { Slow }
 { Foolish }
 { Cowardly }
 { Impatient }
 { Sheepish }
 { Pusillanimous }
Soho. Int. III. 1.
Soil.
 { Land }
 { Land (kind) }
 [adj. a. Manuring (thing)]
to— [Manure]
 [adj. a. Defiling (thing)]
to— [adj. { Defiled }
 { a. { Spotted }
 (make)]
—of Boar, [adj. Foot (sign)
 of Boar adj. pret. going]
take—as Deer, [Go into wa-
 ter]
Sojourn, [a. Guest]
Soke.
 Steep.

- Steep. O. V. 7.
 [Drink (augm.)
 [a. Drunkenness]
 Solace.
 [Comfort]
 [Mirth]
 Soland Goose. Bi. IX. 4.
 Solar, [adj. Sun] W. II. 2. A.
 Sold, { adj. a. pret. } Sell
 { adj. p. }
 Soldier. RM. III.
 Sole.
 alone, [Solitary]
 —of foot } [Bottom (part)]
 —of shoe }
 Fish. Fi. VIII. 1.
 Spotted—Fi. VII. 1. A.
 to—
 —a bowl, [a. b. (place) for
 volutation (inc.)]
 —ones ear, [Pull (augm.)—]
 —a shoe, [to—sow bottom
 (part)]
 Solecism, [a. Grammar (corr.)]
 Solemn, [adj. T. VI. 3. A.]
 —look, [adj. Gravity, face
 (manner)]
 Solemnity. T. VI. 3. A.
 Solemnize. a. T. VI. 3. A.
 Solicite.
 [Instead- { Action
 a. { Business
 { augm.]
 [Intreat, { freq.]
 Solicitous, [adj. Carking]
 Solicitude, [Carking]
 Solid.
 Body. Ma. I. 4.
 [Massie]
 [Sufficient]
 [Judicious]
 [Grave]
 Soliloquy, [Alone-speaking]
 Solitary. RO. IV. 2. O.
 Solitude.
 [Solitary (abstr.)]
 [Not-inhabited Countrey]
 Solstice, [Motion (time) of Sun
 in Tropic]
 Solve, [a. Solution]
 Soluble.
 [adj. Dinging (apt.)]
 [adj. p. Solution (pot.)]
 Solution. D. VI. 5. O.
 Solutive, [adj. a. Dinging (apt.)]
 Some.
 —one. Pron. II. 3. O.
 —certain. Pron. II. 3.
 —body, [—(perfor)]
 —time.
 [in some (time)]
 [adv. at times] Sp. I. 8. O.
 —what
 [—(thing)]
 { Little (part)
 { (dim.)
 —while
 [Through some (time)]
 [adv. Permanence (dim.)]
 Son.
 [Child] sp. (male)
 —in Law, [adv. Affinity
 Son]
 God the. — G. II.
 Song, [adj. p. Sing (thing)]
 sp. verses (aggr.)
 Sonorous, [adj. Sound (augm.)]
 Sontic.
 [Hurtful (augm.)]
 [adj. a. Impotent]
 Soon. Sp. I. 4.
 —at night, [in the evening]
 Soop, [Drink by sucking (imp.)]
 Soot. El. IV. 3. A.
 Sooth, [Truth]
 Soothing, [Assentation]
 Soothsayer, [adj. Wizarding
 (person)]
 sp. by signes
 Sop, [Soked bread (lam.)]
 to—[Soke]
 Sope, Pr. VI. 5.
 —wort. HL. VII. 3. A.
 Sophism, [a. Argumentation
 (corr.)]
 Sophisticate.
 { a. Spurious
 { Forge
 [Make worse by mixture]
 Sophistry, [adj. Se- (Art)
 duce (apt.) a. ar-
 gumentation (Manner]
 Sorb, [Service]
 Sorce- { Witchcraft } sp. by a.
 ry, { Wizarding } Lots]
 Sordidness.
 [Slovenliness, Man. II. 6. D.
 Baseness. Man. III. 4. D.
 [Puffillanimity] Man. III.
 8. D.
 Sore.
 [adj. Pain]
 [Fierce]
 (augm.)
 —afraid, [afr. (augm.)]
 to—[Fly high]
 a—
 [Uleer]
 [Deer (male) of the fourth
 year]
 Sorel, [Deer (male) of the third
 year]
 Sorites, [Syllogism (aggr.)]
 Sorrel. HF. I. 2.
 —colour.
 French—HF. I. 2. A.
 Sorry.
 [adj. Grief]
 Contemprible. TM. I. 4. D.
 Sorrow, [Grief]
 Sort.
 { Kind
 { Species
 to— { Kinds
 { a. { Species } (segr.)
 [Manner]
 after a— { Manner
 [in some { Relation]
 Sortition, [a. Lots]
 Sot.
 [Fool (augm.)]
 [Dull (augm.)]
 [adj. Potage (person)]
 [Drunkard]
 Souce, [Pickle]
 Soverain.
 [Chief]
 [King]
 [Excellent]
 Sought, { adj. a. pret. } Seek
 { adj. p. }
 Souldier. RM. III.
 —fish. Ex. VI. 5.
 Soule. W. I. 3.
 Vegetative—W. I. 4.
 Sensitive—W. I. 5.
 Rational—W. I. 6.
 Sound.
 adj. Sanity, [adj. NP. V. 2.]
 [adj. Health]
 [Whole]
 { Perfect
 { Great
 [Solid]
 [Sincere]
 a—
 Noise. Q. III.
 Articulate. Q. III. 3. A.
 Fretum. W. IV. 5.
 [Condited stomach of Cod-
 fish]
 to—
 [Sound (make)] (on)
 —well } [a. { Reputati-
 —ill } [a. { Infamy]
 [Essay for knowing the
 depth]
 [Essay for knowing by con-
 ference]
 Sour.
 as Vinegar, [adj. Q. IV. 4.]
 as green Fruit, [adj. Q. IV. 3.]
 [Morose]
 Look—[Lowr]
 Source.
 [Original]
 [Fountain]
 [Rise]
 South. Sp. III. 2. O.
 —ern wood. HF. II. 10.
 Sow.
 [Hog. Be. II. 4. (fem.)]
 —gelder, [Un-adj. a. Testicle
 (mech.)]
 —'s bred. HL. VI. 6. A.
 —thistle. HF. III. 14.
 Insect. Ex. II. 9.
 —of Lead. [Cast (thing)—]
 Sowe.
 as Land, &c. O. III. 4.
 as Cloth, &c. O. V. 4.
 —up, { Shut } by sowing
 { Joyn }
 Soufe, [Pickle]
 Sowter, [adj. Mending (mech.)]
 for adj. Foot (velt.)
 Sowthistle. HF. III. 14.
 Space. Sp.
 Interval, [Between—space]
 Spacious, [Ample]
 Spade, [adj. lamin adj. digging
 (instr.)]
 Spada marina. Fi. VI. 8.
 Spay, [Un-a. testicle]
 Spaid, [Red Deer (male) of the
 third year]
 Spalt, [Spelter] Mer. III. 4.
 Spdn.

- Span.**
[Measure by extending the fingers]
[Prepare adj. Gun (machin) by a. vertiginating]
Spangle, [Little round adj. metal (lamin)]
Spaniel, [Dog hunting birds by smell]
Spanish picktooth. HF. V. 12.
Spar.
[Lapis Selenites] or [Muscovia glafs]
[Bolt (augm.)]
Spare.
{ Not-used }
{ Abundant }
—time, [adj. Leisure (time)]
[adj. Lean]
—ribs.
to—
Not-punish, [a. Clemency]
Not-spend, [Save] TA. V. 3.
Not-use, [Abstain]
{ Leave }
{ Want }
Sparingness, [Frugality]
Spark. El. I. 1. A.
[Gallant (person)]
Sparkle. El. I. 1. A.
Sparrow. Bi. IV. 3.
Mountain—Bi. IV. 3. A.
—bill, [Pin (dim.)]
—hawk, [Least long winged h.]
—mouth'd, [Wide-mouth'd]
Sparus. Fi. V. 1. A.
Spathula, [adj. a. spreading (lamin)]
Spatterdashes, [adj. outward-buttoned Leg (vest)]
Spavin. S. III. 9.
Spawl, Spit (augm.)
Spawn. PP. IV. 8. A.
—er, [Fish (fem.)]
Speaking. AC. III. 1.
—against, [a. Contradiction]
—for, [Intercession]
—in the nose, [a. Voice through the n.]
—with, [Conference]
Speaker.
[adj. Speaking (person)]
—in Parliament, [Speaking (Off.)]
Spear. [Pike]
boar—{ Pike for { b. }
fish—{ hunting { f. }
Kings—[Asphodel]
—mint.
Special.
[Principal]
[Particular]
op. to general, [adj. TM. III. 4.]
Specialty, [Bond] RC. VI. 5.
Species. T. I. A.
Specifie.
[Name the particulars]
[a. Example] D. IV. 8. A.
Specificcal, [adj. a. Species]
- Specious,** [adj. Seeming (perf.)]
Speck, [Spot (dim.)]
Speckled. Q. II. 6.
Speckle.
[Sight] Mo. V. 7. 1
[adj. Glafs (instr.) for helping the fight]
Spektor.
[adj. Seeing (person)]
[adj. Mo. V. 7. (person)]
Specula- { Meditation }
tion, { Inquisition }
Speech.
{ Speaking }
{ Spoken (thing) }
—less, [Not-adj. Speak (pot.)]
[Oration]
[Language]
Speed.
{ Swiftnefs }
{ Soonnefs }
{ Dispatch }
[Event (kind)]
good—[Prosperity]
—well. HS. VI. 11.
Female—well. HS. VIII. 9. A.
Speight, [Woodpecker]
Spell.
[Charm]
to—AC. III. 4. A.
Spelt.
Spelter. Met. III. 4.
Spence { Room } for adj. susten-
{ Box } ration ord.
Spend. TA. V. 3. O. (things)
[a. Decay (make)]
[a. Diminution]
—Time—[v. Time.]
Spendthrift, [adj. Squandring (person)]
Sperage.
Sperme. PG. I. 4.
Spermaceti.
Spew, [Vomit]
Sphacelus. S. I. 8.
Sphear. Mag. III. 5.
Celestial, [Orb] W. VI. A.
Sphyra. Fi. IV. 7.
Spy.
a—RM. III. 5. A.
to—
[a. Spy]
{ a. Eye. }
{ Sight }
{ Observe }
sp. adv. Concealed]
Spice. Pr. II. 4.
to—[Powder]
sp. with Spice]
a—of a dif- { Beginning— }
ease, { Degree (dim.) }
(of disease]
Spicknel. HF. V. 4.
Spider. Ex. II. 5.
—wort. HL. V. 1. A.
Crustaceous—Ex. VI. 9. A.
Sea—Ex. VI. 9.
Water—Ex. II. 4.
Spignel. HF. V. 4.
Spigot, [Tap]
Spike, [Lavender]
Spikenard.
- Spill.**
Shed. O. II. 8. O.
[Mar]
Spin. O. V. 1. A.
—out time, [Protract]
as a rop, [p. Vertiginate]
Spinach. HF. I. 8.
Spinal, [adj. Backbone]
Spindle, [adj. Vertiginating adj. axis (pin) of adj. spinning (mach.)]
—tree. Sh. II. 10. A.
Spink, [Chaffinch]
Spinster, [adj. Spinning (mech.)]
Spiral. Mag. III. 9.
{ Cone }
Spire { Pyramid }
[Steeple]
to—as corn, [v. ear (inc.)]
Spirit.
Immaterial substance. W. J.
holy—G. III.
{ Angel }
{ Devil }
[Soul]
Animal—PG. I. 1.
—s extracted. Pr. II. 7.
{ Disposition }
{ Temper }
{ Sprightliness }
{ Vigor }
Spiritual.
[adj. Spirit]
Ecclesiastical. RE.
—Persons Eccl. RE. II.
Spirituous.
[adj. Spirit. PG. I. 1.]
[adj. Freshness]
Spirt, [Syringe] O. I. 6. A.
for a—[adv. Transitoriness (imp.)]
Spit.
Excretion. Mo. IV. 4.
[Roasting (instr.)]
—Fish, [Lucius Marinus]
—deep, [Deep the length of adj. digging (lam.)]
{ Malignity }
Spite, { Hatred }
{ Envy }
in—[adv. { Enemy }
{ Contempt }
—of { Contrary to ones will }
{ adj. Coaction }
spittle.
[adj. p. Spit (thing)]
[House of sick (persons)]
Spitter, [Smooth horned Red Deer (young)]
splayfooted, [adj. Oblique footed]
spleen. PG. VI. 5. A.
—wort. HL. I. 7. A.
Rough—HL. I. 6. A.
Splendid, [Bright]
Splendor, [Brightness]
splenetic.
[Sick in the Spleen]
[Hypochondriac]
[Adj. Anger]
Spindletree. Sh. II. 10. A.

Splent.

[Lamin]

sp. adj. Farrow (fig.)

[Chip]

Splinter, [Chip]

Split, [Cleave]

[Chink]

Spodium. Met. V. 2.

Spoil.

[Mar]

—for use. TA. II. 9. O.

Harras. RM. II. 5. D.

Spoke.

[adj. {pret. } speak]

—of wheel. Po. V. 7. A.

Spokesman, [Instead-speaker]

Spondyl. Ex. VIII. 4. A.

[Vertebra] PG. IV. 3. A.

Fish. Ex. VIII. 4. A.

Spunk, [Touchwood]

Sponson.

[Paftion]

Suretiship. RC. VI. 6.

Spontaneity. AS. IV. 9.

Spool of weaver.

Spoon. Pr. V. 8.

—bill. Ei. VIII. 6.

Sport.

[a. Wanton]

[Play]

[Recreation]

[Game]

[Mirth]

sportful, [Wanton]

Spot, [adj. a. Spottedness (thing)]

Spotted, [adj. Q. I. 5. O.]

—fever, [Malignant f.]

Spouse, { Betrothed } (fem.)

{ Married }

Spout.

{ Concave (thing) for out- }

Tube

{ Narrow (vas) } stream-

[Faucet]

—of Rain. El. VI. 3.

to— { Powre } Stream

{ Syringe } (dim.)

Sprain, [a. place (corr.)]

sp. by stretching (exc.)

Sprat, [Herring (young)]

Sprawling.

{ Creeping }

{ Lying }

{ Reverse }

Spread.

Unheap. O. II. 6. O.

{ Stretch } AC. VI. 2.

{ Be extended } AC. VI. 2. A

[a. Publick (make) A.

[a. Contagion]

Sprig, [Branch (dim)] PP. I. 3.

Sprightliness. NP. IV. 2.

Spring.

[adj. Peginning (part)]

—of the year. Mea. V. 2.

Day—[Day (incept.)]

[Rife] Sp. II. 4. A.

—Fount. W. IV. 3. A.

[Increase]

—Tide, [Tide { New } of the
at the { Full } Moon]

Motion. O. I. 7.

—of Lock, [adj. Spring (inst.)]

to—

{ Sprout }

{ Grow }

[Leap] Mo. I. 5.

—forth, [Being (inc.)]

—from, { Effect }

{ be } Descendent

—a leak, { v. Chink } (inc.)

—a mine, { v. Crack } (inc.)

—Partridges, { Rise } (make)

{ Fly } Partr.]

Springal, [adj. Adolescence]

male

Springe, [Trap of threads]

Sprinkle.

{ Scatter drop }

{ Baste }

{ Powder }

Sprit.

Boul—(RN. II. 4.)

—Sail.

Sprout. PP. II. 5.

Spruce, [Ornate (augm.)]

Sprung, { a. pret. } Spring]

{ adj. p. }

Spu, [Vomit]

Spud, [Short Knife]

Spume, [Froth]

Spun, { a. pret. } Spin]

{ adj. p. }

Sponge. HL. I. 11.

Spungy, [Porous]

Spunk, [Match]

Spur.

—of Bird. PP. V. 5.

—of a boot, [adj. heel (arm.) of

horseman]

to—[Impulsive]

Spurge. HS. V. 11.

—Laurel. Sh. III. 5.

—Olive. Sh. III. 6.

Tree. Sh. IV. 6.

Spurket. RN. II. 8. A.

Spurious. adj. T. III. 4. op.

Spurn, [Strike with foot]

Spurry. HL. IX. 10. A.

Spurt, vid. Spirt.

Squab, [adj. Fat (augm.)]

to—[Break]

sp. by down casting]

Squabble, [a. Contention (corr.)]

Squadron. RM. III. 4. A.

Squall, [Exclamation]

{ Slovenly }

{ Defiled }

Squander.

in spending. Man. III. 3. D.

not lay up. TA. V. 4. O.

Square.

Proper.

Plain. Mag. V. 1. A.

Solid, [Cube]

Carpenters—[c. adj. Squa-

ring instr.]

Improper.

[Spread] AC. IV. 2. A.

—out of—[Exorbitant]

—dealing, [a. Justice]

to—[a. square (make)]

—with, [a. Congruous]

Squash, [Break]

sp. by down casting]

Squat.

[Sit]

a—[Sate]

[Bruise]

sp. by down casting.]

adj.

[Thick short]

Squatino-Raia. Fi. II. 3. A.

Squeak } v. Exclamation

Squeal } acute]

Squeamish.

[adj. Loathing (apt.)]

sp. of meats]

[adj. Niceness]

Squeezing { Compressing }

{ Straining }

Squib.

[adj. Gunpowder (instr.) for

[Jest]

Squill. HL. IV. 13.

Squilla Mantis. Ex. VI. 4. A.

Squinancy. S. IV. 9.

Squint, [Camels-hay]

Squint, [a. Eye (manner) oblique

(corr.)

(man)]

Squire, [Middle (kind) of Gentle-

Squirrel. Be. III. 6.

Squirt, [a. Syringing]

Squirting, [Sorry]

St. Int. III. 1. O.

Stab. R. V. 4.

Stability.

{ Steadiness }

{ Fastness }

{ Constancy }

Stable.

[adj. Stability]

[adj. Horse (room)]

Stablist.

[adj. Stability (make)]

[a. Confirmation]

Stack, [Heap]

Stachas.

Golden—HF. II. 5.

Staff, [Stick] PP. I. 4.

—of a Song, [Section of S.]

Stag. Be. II. 3. A.

—Beetle. Ex. V. 1. A.

Stage.

[Scaffold]

[adj. a. Player Room]

—Play, [adj. Player fight]

[Journey]

[adj. Staying (place)]

Staggering. Mo. II. 4. O.

{ Doubting }

{ Wavering }

Staggers.

Staggerwort, [Ragwort]

Stagnate, [v. Stagnum]

Stagnum. W. IV. 7. A.

Stay, { u. }

{ a. } { Continue rest }

{ Discontinue moti-

on]

Continue, [Duration]

—Little while, [Transitori-

ness]

—Long time, [Permanence]

—for ever, [Perpetuity]

the

the same being. T. I. 7.
 the same degree. T. I. 8.
 the same goodness. T. I. 9.
 the same place. TA. VI. O.
 [Stand his ground] RM. II. 2.
 [Keep the field] RM. II. 3.
 [Home] sp. II. 4.
 [Dwelling] Po. I. A.
 [Rest] Mo. O.
 Discontinue.
 { Cohibitive }
 { Impedient }
 [Obstruction]
 { Hold }
 { Keep }
 —Injuriously. R]. IV. 3. A.
 [Protract]
 [Defist]
 { Adhere }
 —by, { Constancy }
 —for, [Wait expecting]
 { Bear }
 —up, { Prop }
 —upon, [Lean]
 a—[adj. a. Stay (thing)]
 great—{ Adjuvant }
 to one { Refreshing }
 Bring to that—[a. state]
 Keep at a—TM. I. 9.
 { Serious }
 Staid, { Sober }
 { Grave }
 Staies.
 —of a ship. RN. IV. 1. A.
 Stain.
 [Dying] O. V. 3. A.
 [a. Spottedness]
 [a. Colour (corr.)]
 [Defile]
 [Infamy]
 Stairs. Po. IV. 1.
 Stake.
 [Stick] PP. I. 4.
 [Wager]
 —down, [a. wager in present money, &c.]
 Stale.
 [Old]
 sp. corr.]
 —Beer, [B. ripe (augm.)]
 [Urine]
 sp. Old u.]
 [adj. Alluring (thing)]
 Stalk.
 a—
 —of plant, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of leaf or flower. PP. II. 7.
 to—
 Walk lofty. No. II. 3.
 [Go { Covered }
 { Concealed }
 Stall.
 { Room }
 { Table }
 sp. for selling things]
 Head—[adj. head (part) of bridle]
 Stallion, [Horse kept for generation]
 Stamen. PP. II. 6. A.
 Stammel, [Red (dim.)]
 Stammer, [Stutter]

Stamp.
 [Pound] Mo. VI. 5.
 —with foot, [Pound with sole of foot]
 [Contusion]
 [Print] AC. III. 7. A.
 Coin, [a. money with striking]
 Stanch.
 { Cohibit }
 { Defist (make) }
 { Dropping }
 sp. { Streaming }
 [adj. { Taciturnity }
 { Reservedness }
 Stand, Be for some time, unmoved, in posture direct. AC. VI. 1. A.
 [Being]
 [Duration]
 —little while, [Transitoriness]
 —long time, [Permanence]
 —of long—ing, [ad]
 [Rest]
 —still.
 [Stay]
 —ones ground. RM. II. 2.
 [Stagnate]
 —ing water, [Stagnum]
 [Consist] Q. V. 5.
 { Place }
 { Situation }
 { Posture }
 [Direct] Mag. II. 8. E.
 [Grow]
 —er, [Tree left for growth]
 —ing corn, [Not reaped]
 —about, [Protract]
 —against, [Resist]
 —by, { Help }
 { Defend } (person)
 —er by, [Not-concerned]
 —for, [adj. Faction]
 —child, [Be Godfather]
 —degree, [Be Candidate]
 —preferment, [Obtain (end) p.]
 —in
 [p. Price]
 { Permanence }
 [adj. { Constancy }
 { Obstinacy }
 sp. in affirming]
 —Doubt, [adj. Doubt]
 —Fear, [adj. Fear]
 —good—{ Adjuvant }
 { Useful }
 —the way, [Impedient]
 —off, { adj. aversion }
 { Demurring }
 —out.
 [Be constant] { Opposing }
 sp. { Resisting }
 { Not-yeild }
 { Hold-out }
 [Be protuberant]
 —to
 [Be constant]
 { Assist }
 { Defend }
 { Compensate }
 { Refund }
 —under, [Bear]

—up, { Stand }
 { Rise }
 —upon.
 { Esteem }
 { Value }
 [adj. Permanence disputing]
 —with, [adj. Permanence treating]
 a—[adj. Standing (place)]
 —for drink, [adj. bearing (jug.)]
 —of Pikes, [RM. IV. of p.]
 Beat a—TM. I. 7.
 { Stand }
 { Stay } { Doubting }
 Keep at a—TM. I. 9.
 Make a—[Stay (imp.)]
 Standard.
 [adj. Standing]
 [Ensign]
 sp. adj. King]
 —bearer, [Ensign] RM. III. 2.
 sp. adj. King]
 [adj. Permanence]
 Measure. Mea. II. 4.
 Standergrass, [Satyrion]
 Standish, [adj. Ink (vess)]
 sp. Not-adj. p. carry (apt.)
 Stannery, [adj. Tin (place)]
 Stanzas, [Section of Poem]
 Staphylinus. Ex. V. 7.
 Staple.
 for bolt, &c. Po. IV. 6. A.
 figure. Mag. IV. 5.
 [Publick sale]
 Star.
 Proper. W. II. 1.
 fixed—W. II. 2.
 wandering—[Planet]
 day—[Venus]
 Morning—{ [Venus] }
 Evening—{ [Venus] }
 Blazing—
 Star. W. II. 3. A.
 Meteor. El. I. 2.
 falling—El. I. 2. A.
 Herb.
 —of Bethlehem, [Ornithogalon]
 —wort. HF. III. 9.
 Sea—HF. III. 10.
 Fish. Fi. VIII. 6.
 —in forehead, [Star (like) sign in foreh.]
 Starboard, [Right side]
 Starch. Pr. VI. 5. A.
 Stare. Bi. III. 4.
 to—AC. IV. 1.
 as hair [Direct]
 sp. adv. Confusion]
 Stareling, [Stare] Bi. III. 4.
 Stark.
 [Stiff]
 (aug.)
 —Dead, [Whole dead]
 Start, [Move (imp.)] { Fear } (on)
 sp. through { Admirati-
 Passion sign. AC. IV. 5.
 [Move (imp.)]
 [Run (inc.)]
 —a Hare, [Raise a H.]
 —aside { [a. Levity]
 —back {

A abandon

{ Abandon }
 { Forsake }
 —up, [Rise (imp.)]
 get the—[Ob- { Precedence }
 rain { Superiority }
 Starter, [adj. a. Levity (person)]
 Starting hole, [Way of escape]
 Startle, [Fright (imp.)]
 Startup, [Outmost Leg (vest) for warmth]
 Starve. RJ. V. 5.
 Starveling, [Lean (augm.)]
 Starwort. HF. III. 9.
 Sea—HF. III. 10.
 State.
 General.
 [Quality]
 [Condition]
 [Circumstances]
 Extraordinary, [Solemnity]
 All together. T. VI. 4.
 Personal.
 [Age]
 { Disposition }
 { Temperament }
 [Dignity]
 [Degree]
 { sp. of } Nobility }
 { Gentility }
 Take—upon him, [Arrogate, &c.]
 [Revenues (aggr.)]
 { Right }
 { Possession }
 Civil. RC.
 the—s, [Chief Magistrates (aggr.)]
 Ecclesiasticals. RE.
 —of Religion. RE. III.
 Stately.
 [Noble]
 [adj. Solemnity]
 [adj. Generosity]
 { Proud }
 { Supercilious }
 Static, [adj. Measuring (art.)]
 Station, { Resting } (place)
 { Standing }
 Stationary, [adj. Standing]
 Stationer, { Paper }
 [adj. { Book } (Merc.)]
 Statue, [Image]
 Statuary, [adj. Image (mech.)]
 Stature, [Height (manner)]
 Statute.
 [Law]
 [Morgage]
 Stave.
 —a barrel, [Unbottom a b.]
 —off, { Off-keep }
 { a. Distance }
 sp. with staff.
 Stavesacre. HS. I. 4. A.
 Stead.
 as Successor. T. VI. 6.
 as Substitute. T. VI. 6. A.
 in—of. Prep. II. 1. A.
 in no— { Helpful }
 { Not } { Useful }
 Steadfast.
 { Steady }
 { Fast }

To look—ly, [a. Eye adv. heedfulness]
 Constant
 Steady.
 Not-loose. Q. VI. 6.
 go—Mo. II. 4.
 Not light, [Constant]
 Steake, [Fried flesh]
 Steal.
 [a. Theft]
 { Come }
 { Go } (adv. Concealing)
 Stealth, [Theft]
 To come by—[Come adv. Concealing]
 Steam, [Exhalation] El. II. 2.
 Steed, [Horse (perf.)]
 Steel. Met. II. 3.
 a—[adj. Steel (Instr.)]
 { Oblique (dim.) }
 Steep { Almost-perpendicular }
 to—[Soke]
 Steeple. Po. II. 3. A.
 —figure, { Cone }
 { Pyramid }
 Steer, [Bull (young)]
 to—a ship, [Direct with the Rudder]
 Steerage, [adj. Rudder (room)]
 Stellion, [Spotted Lizard]
 Stem.
 [Descen- { (aggr.) }
 dants, { (kind) }
 —of a plant, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of a ship. RN. II. 2.
 [Austere]
 Stench, [Unfavorableness]
 Step.
 { a. Motion }
 { a. Going } Mo. I. 1.
 —in, { Come }
 { Enter } sp. suddenly }
 foot—[adj. foot (sign)]
 a—
 figure. Mag. V. 8. A.
 —father { Father adv. affini- }
 { ty }
 { Mother's husband }
 —mother { Mother adv. affini- }
 { ty }
 { Father's wife }
 Sterility, [Barrenness]
 Sterling, [adj. p. Authority by Law]
 Stern.
 [Austere]
 sp. Face (manner)
 —of a ship. RN. II. 2. A.
 Stew. Pr. III. 2. A.
 a—
 [adj. Bathing (room)]
 [adj. Keeping (place) for fish]
 Steward, [adj. Revenue (Off.)]
 stewes, [adj. Fornication (house)]
 Sty.
 [adj. Hog (house)]
 [Pustle within the eye-lid]
 Stibium, [Glas (like) O. VI. of Antimony]
 stick.
 to—
 [a. { Clamminess }
 { Gluing }

Stay.
 { Doubt }
 —at { Demur }
 —in, [into-fasten]
 —out, [Protuberance]
 —through, { Prick }
 { Stab }
 —to { adhere }
 { v. Constant }
 —with Cloves, &c. [Lard with cl. &c.]
 a—PP. I. 4.
 Stickadove, [Cassidony] HF. VI. 5. A.
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 Stickle, { a. Business }
 { a. Intercession }
 —back. Fi. IX. 13. A.
 Stiff.
 op. to Limber. Q. V. 6. D.
 —gale of wind. El. VI. T.
 [adj. Rigor] AC. IV. 5. D.
 [Stout]
 Zealous
 [Rigid]
 [Pertinacious]
 —necked.
 { Disobedient }
 { Contumacious }
 Stifle. RJ. V. 6.
 Stigmatize. RJ. VI. 6. A.
 Stile, [Transverse sepiment for over-p. ition]
 Still.
 [Calm]
 [Gentle]
 [adj. { Silence }
 { Taciturnity }
 { Peaceable }
 { adj. Quieting }
 [adv. { Permanence }
 { Perpetuity }
 [Yet]
 [Distill]
 Stilborn, [Abortive]
 Stilletto, [Short sword (dim.)]
 Stilts, [Leg-lengthning sticks]
 Stimulate, [a. Impulsive]
 Sting. PP. V. 5. A.
 Stink, [a. Unfavorableness]
 Stint.
 { Cohibit }
 { Limit }
 [Remit]
 [Cease]
 Bird. Bi. VII. 6. A.
 Stipend, [Wages]
 to—RO. VI. 4. A.
 Stipulation, [Sponson]
 Stir.
 [Move]
 [Endeavour]
 [Provoke]
 —up, [a. Impulsive]
 { Troubles }
 —s { Sedition }
 Stirrop. Po. V. 8. A.
 stitch.
 Disease, [Cramp]
 Pain, [Pricking]
 [Sowing]

through—{ Totally }
 { Perfectly }
 —wort. HS. V. 9.
 Stithy, [Supporting (instr.) of
 hammer'd (thing)]
 Stroat. Be. IV. 7.
 Stoccardo.
 Stock.
 —of plant. PP. I. 2.
 [Descen- { (aggr. } RO. I.
 dents. { (kind. } I. O.
 { Revenue }
 [Chief { Possessions }
 { adj. a. Gain (thing) }
 Laughing—[adj. p. Laugh
 (thing)]
 Stockdove. Bi. III. 2.
 Stockfish.
 Stockgillflower. HS. IV. 1.
 Stockings, [adj. Leg (vest)]
 Stocks, [Prison for the feet]
 stoic.
 Stole.
 { adj. a. pret. } Steal]
 { adj. p. }
 [Long loose (vest)]
 Stolidity, [Folly]
 Stolen, [adj. p. Theft]
 Stomach.
 Ventricle. PG. VI. 4.
 [Appetite]
 { Anger }
 { Courage }
 Stomacher, [adj. Brest (vest)]
 Stone. St.
 Common—St. I.
 middle sort of—St. II.
 Precious—
 —less transparent. St. III.
 —more transparent. St. IV.
 Weight. Mea. III. 6.
 —pitch, [Hard p.]
 Disease. S. VI. 7.
 —of a plum. PP. II. 2. A.
 Testicle. PG. VI. 8. A.
 to—one, [Throw stones at
 one]
 —to death. RJ. V. 2.
 Stonebow, [Cross-bow (dim.)]
 Stonebuck, [Goat (kind) having
 angular knotted horns]
 Stonecrop. HL. VIII. 5.
 Stonefern.
 Stonesniche. Bi. V. 8.
 Stonewort.
 Stool.
 Seat. Po. VI. 5.
 Close—[Stool (like) adj.
 dunging (vests.)]
 going to—[a. Dunging]
 Stoop. AC. VI. 4.
 —as Barrel, [a. Oblique]
 Stop.
 [Stay]
 [a. Impedient]
 { Binding }
 [a. { Obstruction }
 [Fill]
 —up [Shut]
 [a. Period]
 to make { Stay (make)
 a— { Hinder }

Stopple, { adj. Stopping (pin)
 { Tap }
 Storax. Tr. IV. 2. A.
 Store.
 [Provisions]
 { Multitude }
 { Abundance }
 to—[Lay up]
 Story, [adj. p. Narration (thing)
 of building, [Degree of rooms]
 Stork. Bi. VIII. 1. A.
 Storm. El. VI. 4.
 to—
 Chafe, { Be angry (augm.)
 { v. Anger (voice) }
 [Assault] RM. I. 6.
 Stote. Be. IV. 7.
 Stove.
 Room. Po. II. 5.
 [Box { Heating }
 for { Drying }
 Stout.
 Active. NP. IV. 6.
 { Strong }
 { adj. Fortitude }
 { Hardy }
 { Obstinate }
 [Perverse] NP. IV. 1. O.
 [Proud]
 [Contumacious]
 Stow, { Lay up }
 { Heap }
 Straddle. Mo. II. 3. A.
 Straggle, [Wander]
 Stray, { Wander }
 { Err }
 Straight, vid. Streight.
 Strain, vid. Strein.
 Strake, [Variegating line]
 —of Cart-wheel, [Ring—]
 Strand, [Shore] W. III. 6.
 Strange.
 { Not-adj. Custom }
 { Extraordinary }
 [Seldom]
 [Not-expected]
 [New]
 [adj. Stranger]
 Stranger. RO. IV. 4. O.
 Strangle. RJ. V. 8. A.
 Strangury. S. VI. 7. A.
 Strap, [adj. Leather thong]
 —of Boot, [Loop for on-draw-
 ing]
 Strappado. RJ. VI. 3. A.
 Stratagem. RM. I. 9.
 Stratifying. Pr. III. 8.
 Straw. Pr. V. 1. A.
 —worm, [Cadew] Ex. III.
 4. A.
 to—{ Scatter }
 { Spread }
 Strawberry. HS. IX. 1.
 —tree. Sh. III. 4.
 Streak, Line.
 —of Cart-wheel, [Ring—]
 —s in the sky. El. V. 4.
 Stream. W. IV. 7.
 —er. RN. III. 8.
 Street. Po. II. 7.
 Streight.
 op. to crooked, [adj. Ma. III. 1.]

[Narrow]
 Strict, [adj. Rigor]
 —against. Prep. VI. 3. A.
 —forward. [adj. Proceeding
 adv.—]
 —way, [adv. fut. (dim.)]
 a—
 [Perplex difficulty]
 { Necessity }
 { Distress }
 [Fretum] W. IV. 5.
 Strein.
 { a. Intend }
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 [Hurt by endeavouring (aug.)]
 { Depress (augm.) }
 { Compress }
 [Arrest goods]
 Percolate. O. VI. 4.
 a—[Degree]
 —of musick, [Part of tune]
 Strength.
 [Power]
 —of body.
 { Vigor }
 — { Strength } NP. V. 7.
 —of mind.
 { Sprightliness }
 { Fortitude }
 Military.
 { Forces } RM. IV.
 { Places } RM. VI.
 { Importance }
 { Intenseness }
 { Taste } { (augm.) }
 { Smell }
 [a. Drunkenness (apt.)]
 Strenuous.
 [adj. { Stoutness }
 { Diligence }
 { Strength }
 { Fortitude }
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 { Depression }
 { Gravity }
 Stretch.
 { Extend } AC. VI. 2.
 { Pandiculation } Mo. III. 6. O.
 { Long }
 { Broad } { (make) }
 { Ample }
 { Coaction }
 { Wrest }
 Strew—{ Scattering }
 ing, { Powdering }
 Striated. Q. II. 6. A.
 Stricken, [adj. p. strike]
 { Age, [Old] adj. Mea. VI. 4.
 in { Love, [adj. Love (augm.) }
 { Years, [Old (augm.) }
 with amazement, [Extasied]
 Striſt.
 { Perfect }
 { Regular (augm.) }
 { Rigorous }
 { Severe }
 Stricture.
 [Touch (dim.)]
 [Comment (dim.)]
 Stride, [Stradle]
 Strife, { Contention }
 [a. { Emulation }
 loose—

ST

ST

SU

loose—
yellow—HS. V. 12. A.
Strike.
Proper. Mo. VI. 4.
{ Knock }
{ Pound }
{ Peck }
{ Stab }
{ Cudgel }
{ Cause } (imp.)
{ Move }
as Sail, { a. Downward }
 { Fall (make) }
—a bargain, [a. Paction]
—blind, [Blind (make)]
—a colour, [cause a c.]
—corn, [a. Even the surface]
 sp. by upon motion of
 straight (thing)
—fire, [Cause to sparkle]
—heat, [Cause h.]
—in, vid. Stricken.
{ Come }
{ v. Friend } Suddenly
{ Bargain }
[Stab]
—off.
—account, { Ballance }
 { Acquit }
—ones head, [Behead]
—out.
[Spoil]
[Unwrite]
—to the heart.
[a. Passion (augm.)]
[Stab]
—up.
[Begin] sp. Music.]
[a. Paction]
—ones heels, [Fall (make)]
 sp. by wrestling]
—with, vid. Stricken]
a—
[Bushel]
[Stick for a. Even (make)]
String.
[Cord]
[Fibre]
Strip.
[Un- Skin]
a. { Clothe }
[a. Privative]
Stripe, [Stroke]
—ed, [Variegated with lines]
Stripling, [adj. Adolescence
 (male)]
Strive.
[a. { Contention }
{ Emulation }
{ Endeavour (augm.) }
{ a. Diligence }
—against, [Resist]
—for, [Obtain (end)]
Stroy, [Destroy]
Stroke.
a—[Striking]
bear a. great [adj. power]
to—[Wipe with hand]
Stromateus. Fi. III. 15.
Strong.
[adj. Strength]
—hold. RM. VI.

Strow, [Scatter]
Struck, vid. Stricken.
Structure, [Building]
Struggle.
[Wrestle]
[Strive]
Strumpet, [adj. Fornication
 (fem.)]
Strung, { adj. a. pret. } String]
 { adj. p. }
Strut.
[Swell with fullness]
[Stalk]
[Go proudly]
Stub.
[Bottom (part) of stock]
[Fragment of stick]
Stubble.
Stalk, [adj. p. residue after
 reaping]
—goose, [adj. Autumn fatted
 Goose]
Stubborn.
[Contumacious]
[Obstinate]
[Perverse]
Stuck, { adj. a. pret. } Stick]
 { adj. p. }
Stud, [Protuberance (dim.)]
Student, [adj. a. Learning (end)]
Study.
{ Endeavour }
{ a. Diligence }
{ Meditation }
{ a. Considerateness }
Closet, [adj. meditation
 (room)]
Studious, [adj. Study (apt.)]
Stuff.
[Matter]
—of cloathing.
wollen—Pr. IV. 1.
Hairy—Pr. IV. 1. A.
[Utensils]
[adj. Filling (thing)]
to—[Fill by into-thrusting]
Stum, [Wine not-adj. pret. Fer-
 menting]
Stumble. Mo. II. 5. A.
Stump.
[adj. Residue { Cutting }
 (part) after { Felling }]
Stupidity.
[Dulness]
[Numness] S. IV. 6. A.
Op. to common sense. NP. II.
I. O.
Stupifise, [adj. a. Stupidity (make)]
Stupor, [Numness] S. IV. 6. A.
Stuprate, [adj. a. Fornication]
Sturdy.
{ Bold }
{ Valiant }
[Obstinate]
[Strong]
Sturgeon. Fi. I. 8.
Stutter. AC. III. 2.
Stygian, [adj. Hell]
Style, { Discourse }
 { Writing } (manner)
 { Sentence }
to—[Name] sp. of Dignity]

of a flower. PP. II. 6.
Styptic.
[Astringent]
[adj. Acerbity]
Su.
{ Intreat }
{ Petition }
for { Marriage, [a. Sutor] }
 { Preferment, [a. Candi- }
 date]
[in law, [a. Action]
Suasory, [adj. Persuade]
Subaltern, [Inferior]
Subcontrary, [Opposite together-
 true (pot.)]
Subdeacon, [Next RE. II. under
 deacon]
Subdivide, { Parts }
 [divide the { Species }]
Subdue, { a. Victory }
 { Conquer }
Subduction, [a. Ablatum]
Subject.
op. to präd. D. II. 5.
op. to adjunct. T. VI. 1.
Liable, [adj. p. Subject (pot.)]
op. to Governour. RC. I. 1. O.
[adj. a. Subjection]
[adj. a. { Obedience }
 { Submission }]
Subjection. Man. V. 5.
Subjoin, [After-join]
Subjunctive.
Subliming, { O. VI. 7. }
Sublimation, { }
Sublime.
Sublimity, [Height]
Submission.
[Humility]
[Subjection]
op. to conquest. RM. II. 7. D.
{ Action. TA. IV. 1. A. }
to { Suffering. Man. V. 8. }
Submissive, [adj. Submission]
Submit, [a. Submission]
Subordinate, [Inferior]
 sp. in Series.]
Suborn. R. IV. 6. A.
Subpœna, [Citation with express
 threatning]
Subscribe.
[Under-write]
[Sign]
Subsidy, [Tax]
Subsidiary, { Adjuvant }
 [adj. { Relieving }]
Subsist.
[Being]
sp. Absolute]
sp. Permanent]
[v. Substance]
[Maintain himself]
Substance.
[Predicament. T. I. 5.]
[Matter] T. II. 7.
[Possessions] Po.
Substantial.
[adj. Substance]
[adj. p. matter (perfect)]
[Of suffici- { Wisdom }
 ent { Possessions }]
Subst.

SU

SU

SU

Substitute, [adj. Stead. TG. VI. 6.]
A. (person)

Subtract, { a. Ablatum]
{ Diminish]

Substruction, [Under-building]

Subter-, { Escape]
{ Solution (corr.)]

Subterraneous, [Under-adj. earth]

Subtle.

[Fineness]

[a. Craftiness]

Subvert.

[Destroy]

[Ruine]

Suburb.

[City (part) without the walls]

Suck.

Proper. Mo. III. 3. A.

—*in*, [Suck]

—*up*.

—*the breath*. AC. IV. 6. D.

give—[Lactation]

Succedane-, { Instead-of coming]
{ *ous*, [adj. Succeed]

Succeed.

Be after, Mag. I. 2. D.

Be Successor, [a. T. VI. 6.]

Come by Succession, RC. IV. 2. A.

[Be Event]

—*ill*, [adj. Adversity]

—*well*, [adj. Prosperity]

Succeeds.

[Effect]

[Event]

—*of war*. RM. II.

[Prospering]

Succession. RC. IV. 2. A.

Successive, [adj. Succeed, adv. Series]

Successor, [adj. a. Succeed (person)]

{ Brief (perf.)]

Succinct, { adj. Epitomy]

Succor, { Adjuvant]

{ Relieve]

Succory. HF. II. 16. A.

Gum—HF. III. 11. A.

Succuba, [adj. Coition (fem.)]

Succulent, [adj. Juice]

Succus nutritius. PG. I. 2. A.

Such.

[of that { Quality]

{ Quantity]

[of the { same { quality]

{ like { quantity]

—*as it is*, [Such forever]

Suck, vid. *Suc*.

[a. Suction]

—*up the breath*. AC. IV. 6. D.

give—[Lactation]

Sucker.

Branch. PP. I. 2. A.

—*of a Pump*, [adj. Sucking (part)]

Sucker, [Confection]

Suckle, [Lactation]

Suction. Mo. III. 3. A.

Sud, [Froth]

Sope—*s*.

Suddain.

[Soon]

[Swift]

[adj. Dispatch]

Sudorific, [adj. a. Sweat (make)]

Suet, [Hard Fat]

Suffer.

[Passion]

—*affliction*, [adj. p. affliction]

—*persecution*, [adj. p. Persecution]

—*punishment*, [adj. p. punishment]

—*execution*, [adj. p. Execution]

{ Licence]

{ Toleration]

{ Not-hinder]

—*to take*, [Yield] TA. IV. 1.

—*to do*, [Submit] TA. IV.

I. A.

{ Meekness]

{ Condescension]

{ Patience]

{ Submission]

Sufferance, { Licence]

{ Toleration]

Suffice, [adj. Sufficiency]

Sufficiency. TM. I. 3.

Sufficient, [adj. Sufficiency]

—*man*, [Of Wisdom]

Suff. { Riches]

Suffocate.

[Stifle]

[Strangle]

Suffocation of the womb. S. VI.

9. A.

Suffragan, [Instead Bishop]

Suffrage, [Consent (sign)]

Suffumigation, [Fuming]

Suffusion, [Spreading]

Sug, [Sea-flea] Ex. II. 11. A.

sugar. Pr. II. 3.

Suggest.

{ Think]

{ Remember } (make)

[Dictate]

Suit.

{ Intreaty]

{ Petition]

—*in law*, [Action]

Aggregate. TM. III. 8.

to—*with*, [adj. v. Congruity]

Suitable, { Conveniency]

{ Congruity]

Suiter.

{ Intreating } (person)

{ Petitioning } (person)

—*for marriage*. RO. II. 2.

[Candidate] RC. I. 4. A.

Sullen.

[Disingenuous]

[Morose]

[Contumacious]

Sully.

[a. Colour (corr.)]

[Defile]

sulphur. St. V. 7.

—*wort*, [Peucedanum]

Sultan, [King]

Sultry, [Hot (exc.)]

Sum.

—*of money*, [Money (aggr.) total—TM. VI. 6. A.]

Sumach. Tr. III. 2. A.

Red—Sh. V. 5. A.

Summary, [Epitome]

—*ly*, [Briefly]

Summer. Mea. V. 2. A.

[Principal beam]

Summer-, { Leap]

{ fault, { Vault]

Summon, [a. Citation]

Summum jus. Man. I. 2. O.

Sumner, [adj. Citation (Off.)]

Sumpter, [adj. Riding (apt.) box]

Sumptuary, [adj. Spend]

Sumptuous.

[adj. { Spend } (augm.)
{ Price }]

[Generous]

Sun.

True. W. II. 2. A.

—*Shine*, [Brightness]

to—[Open to the Sun]

appearing—[Parelius]

Sunday, [First day of the week]

Sunder, [Separate]

Sundew. HL. VI. 8. A.

Sundry, [adj. Diversity]

Sunflower. HF. II. 1.

Sung, { a. pret. } Sing]

{ adj. p. } Sing]

Sunk, { a. pret. } Sink]

{ adj. p. } Sink]

Sup.

[Suction]

[Drink adv. Suction]

[adj. Evening meal]

Superabound, [more-abound]

Superciliousness. Man. VI. 3. O.

Supereminence, [Superiority]

Supereroga-, { a good more-than]

tion, { duty]

{ Deserve for others]

Superfetation, [Again-conception of impregnated (fem.)]

Superficial.

[adj. Superficies]

{ Slight]

{ Careless]

Superficies.

[Surface]

[Outside]

Superfine, [Fine (augm.)]

Superflui-, { Excess]

{ Abundance]

Superinducing, [Again-marrying of married (person)]

Superintend.

[adj. p. Office]

sp. to observe what others

do in their Offices]

Superintendent.

[adj. Superintending (person)]

[Bishop]

Superiority. TM. I. 5. E.

Relation of—RO. III.

Superlative.

[Most-

S U

S U

S W

[Most—} Great
[Principal] { Excellent
Supernal, { Upper side
[adj. } Top
Supernatation, [Upon-swim-
ming]
Supernatural, { Above-adj. na-
ture
{ adj. Miracle
Supernumerary, [Beside the due
number]
Superscription, [Upon-write]
Super- { Desist
fede, { Omit
Superstition. RE. IV. E.
Superstructure, [Upon-building]
Supervene, [Whilst-event]
Supine, [Careless]
Supper, [adj. Evening meal]
—of the Lord, [Eucharist]
Supplant.
[a. Fraud]
[Dispossess by fraud]
Supple, { Soft
{ Limber
Supple- { adj. Supplying (thing)
ment, { Vantage
Supply.
{ a. Adjuvant
{ adj. a. Perfect
[Un-deficient (make)
[Again-fill]
[Relieve]
{ Compensate
{ Repair
[a. Room] T. VI. 6.
Suppliant, [adj. a. Petition (per-
son)
Supplicate.
[Intreat]
[a. Petition]
Support.
[Bear]
[a. Adjuvant]
[a. Patron]
[Maintain]
Supposing.
[Thinking]
[v. Opinion]
[v. Supposition]
Supposition. D. VI. 3.
Supposititious, [Forged]
Suppository, [Cylinder (dim.)
Medicinal]
Suppress.
{ a. Victory
{ Conquer
[Conceal]
Suppuration, [Ripening of rotten
(thing)
Supremacy, [Right of being most
principal]
Supreme, [Most principal]
Surbate, { Un-skin } by motion
{ Bruise } (freq.)
Surcease, [Desist]
Surcharge, [Burden (exc.)]
Surcingle, [About-adj. p. bind-
ing (arm.)
sp. for horse]
Surcoat, [adj. Upper (vest)]

Surd, [adj. Deafness]
—number, [Root not-expres-
sible by numbers]
Sure.
{ Certain
{ Assured
[Betrothed]
{ Constant
{ Faithful
[Fast]
[Safe]
Surely, [Truly] adv. I. 2. O.
Surety, [adj. Sponson (person)]
Surface, [Superficies]
[Outside]
Surfeit.
[Sickness { Eating
through { Drinking } (exc.)
{ Labor
[Excess]
[Gluttony]
Surge, [Wave (augm.)]
Surgeon. RC. II. 3. A.
Surly, { Fierce
{ Morose
{ Supercilious
Surmise.
[Opinion]
[Conjecture]
{ Distrust
{ Jealousie
Surmount, [v. Superior]
Surname, [adj. Family name]
Surpass.
[a. Excess]
{ Excell
{ Superiority
{ Better
Surplice, [Upper linnen (vest) of
Ecclesiastic (person)]
Surplus.
[Residue]
[Vantage]
Surprise,
{ Take } Unexpectedly
{ Arrest }
sp. by { Stratagem
{ Ambush
Surque- { Pride
dry, { Insolence]
Surrender.
[Let go]
{ Yield
{ Submit
[Deliver]
Surreptitious, { Theft
[adj. } Forgery]
Surrogate, [Substitute]
{ About-go
Surround, { a. Circle
Survey.
[a. Eye]
[Confider]
[Measure]
Surveyer.
[Officer for observing others]
sp. in building]
[adj. Measuring (artist)]
Survive, [Continue after-li-
ving]
Suspect.
[Distrust]

{ Diffidence
{ Jealousie
[a. Censoriousness]
Suspence,
[Doubtful Expectation]
{ Demurring
{ Wavering
Suspend. RE. V. 4.
Suspicion, vid. suspect.
Sustain.
[Bear]
[Maintain]
[Suffer]
[a. Patience]
{ Sustainance, { adj. nourish-
{ Sustainment, } ing (thing)
Ordinary. Pr. I.
Extraordinary. Pr. II.
Sutable, [Congruous]
Suture— { Series
[Sowed } Line
Swabber. RN. V. 7.
Swaddle, [About-bind adj. bot-
tom (like)
[Cudgel]
Swag, [adj. p. Oblique]
sp. with shaking (imp.)
Swage, [a. Remission]
Swagger.
[a. Insolence]
[a. Glorifying (corr.)]
Sway.
{ Power
{ Authority
{ Direction
[a. Magistrate]
[a. Oblique (make)]
Swain.
[adj. Country (person)]
Swallow.
Bird. Bi. V. 1.
—tail, [adj. Mag. IV. 4.
end of beam]
—wort. HS. IV. 14. A.
Sea—BI. IX. 9. A.
—fish. Fi. III. 6. A.
—ing. Mo. III. 7. A.
[Gulf]
Swan. Bi. IX. 1.
Swap, [Exchange]
Swarm, { Aggregate
[adj. } Multitude } (thing)
Swart, [Dark (dim.)]
Swarth, [Ridge of mowen
grafs, &c.]
Swashbuckler, [adj. Boasting
(person) of fighting]
Swathe, [About-bind adv. bot-
tom (like)
Swear. RC. VI. 4.
Sweat. Mo. IV. 3.
Sweeping, [Brushing]
Sweet.
Proper. Q. IV. 1.
—bread, [Glandule] PG.
II. 7. A.
—meats, [Banquet (thing)]
[adj. } Love
p. } Delectation
—heart, [Suter]
[adj. a. Pleasure]
—music.
[adj.]

- [adj. a. Courtesie]
Swell.
 [Tumor]
 [v. Protuberance]
Swelter, [a. heat (exc.)]
Swerve, [Err]
Swift, [adj. Swiftness]
 Bird. Bi. V. 14.
Swiftness. NP. V. 9.
Swill, [Drink (augm.)]
 —for swine, [Drink for swine]
Swimming. Mo. I. 4.
 Disease, [Vertigo]
Swine, [Hog (kind)]
 —s bread, [Sow-bread]
 —s grass, [Knot-grass]
 —Pipe, [Redwing] Bi. III. 5. A.
Swing. Mo. VI. 3.
Swinging, { Striking
 Whipping } (aug.)
 Cudgelling
 adj. [Great (augm.)]
Swingle, [adj. Striking (part)]
 of adj. threshing (instr.)
Swipe, [adj. Lifting (instr.) on direct Pole]
Switch, [Wand] PP. I. 4. A.
 to—[Cudgel with wand]
Swivel, [Wheel]
Swoln, [adj. p. Swell]
Swoon. S. V. 5. A.
Sword.
 Proper. RM. V. 2. A.
 Put to the—[a. Dy (make) with sword]
 —of Bacon. [Skin of Bacon]
 —fish. Fi. I. 2. A.
 green—[Grassie land]
Sworn, { p. }
 [adj. { pret. } Swear]
Swum, [pret. Swim]
Swung, [pret. Swing]
Sycamore. Tr. VI. 6. A.
Sycophant, [adj. Fawning Accuser]
Syllable. D. I. 3.
Syllogism. D. IV. 7.
sylvan, [adj. Woods (person)]
Symbol, [Sign]
 sp. adj. { Private
 Obscure }
 p. Concealing
Symbolizing, [adj. Congruity]
Symmetry, [Proportion (perf.)]
 Congruity
Sympathy, { Friendship
 Together-suffering }
 (pron.)
 { Pity
 Congratulation }
 sp. Concealed
Symphony, { Concord
 Harmony }
Symptom, [Simultaneous sign]
 sp. corr.
 { Church
 Convention Ecclesiastic }
Synagogue, [adj. Jews]
 Temple
Synchronism, [Narration of simultaneous things]
- Syndic,** [Magistrates Assessor]
Synedrium, [adj. Jews principal Council]
Synod, [Council Ecclesiastic]
Synonym, [Of same meaning]
Synopsis, [Epitome]
Syntax, [Together-joyning of Integrals]
Syren.
Syringe, [Tube for syringing]
Syringing. O. I. 6. A.
Syrt, [Quicklands] W. III. 7.
Syrup. Pr. II. 3. A.
System, [Epitome]
- T.
- Tabacco.** HS. VII. II.
Tabernacle, [Tent]
Tabid, [adj. Consumption]
Table, { Lamin
 sp. adj. Tressel (fig.)
 sp. for a meal.
 Lamin.
 for upon-writing.
 —Book, [Book of Lamins upon-adj. p. writing (apt.)]
 [Catalogue]
 for upon-playing.
 Pair of —s, [adj. Mo. V. 2. A. (jug.)]
 —man, [adj. Mo. V. 2. A. (instr.)]
 Play at —s. Mo. V. 2. A.
 Adj. Tressel (fig.) Po. VI. 4.
 Meat.
 Plentiful—
 to— { Host
 a. Guest }
Tablet, [Guest]
Tablet, [Flat Gem]
Tabor { [Drum (dim.)]
Tabret }
Taca mahaca. Tr. VIII. 7. A.
Tachygraphy, [Swift writing (art.)]
Tach, { Hook
 Loop }
Tacit.
 [adj. Silence]
 [Understood] adj. D. III. 8. O.
Taciturnity. Man. IV. 5.
Tack.
 [Pin (dim.)]
 hold—[Hold out] RM. II. 4.
 to—[Fasten]
 sp. with pin (dim.)
 [Turn]
Tacks of ship. RN. IV. 7.
Tackling, [Armament]
 —of ship, [Rigging]
Tactic, [War (art)]
 sp. of Ordering. RM. IV.
Tactil, [adj. Feeling]
 —Quality. Q. V.
Tadpole, [Toad (young)]
Tadium. AS. V. 1. O.
Tania major. Fi. VI. 3.
- minor. Fi. VI. 3. A.
Taffety, [Silk adj. Sound (apt.) in p. motion]
Tag, [Pin of string]
 —&—rag, [Rabble]
Tail. PP. VI. 6. A.
 to—[Tie by the tail]
Tailor, [adj. Clothing (mech.)]
Taint.
 [a. Contagion]
 [adj. Rottenness (make)]
 [Defile]
Take, Cause { out of anothers }
 to be { &—in ones own }
 possession]
Proper.
 without consent. TA. I. 4.
 Judicially.
 Person or Goods, [a. Arrest]
 Part for whole, [a. Seisin]
 Injuriously, [Usurp]
 Militarily.
 Person, [Captivate]
 Place. RM. II. 4. E.
 Goods, [a. Booty]
 with consent.
 { Receive
 Accept }
Improper.
 { Undertake
 Think }
 { Esteem
 Elect }
 [Find]
 { To— }
 { Into. } ition]
 [Obtain]
 sp. its end]
 [Please]
 [Have]
 [Use]
 —account, [Reckon (make)]
 —the air, [Go into the open Air]
 —Breath, [a. Breath]
 —Exceptions, { Except }
 adj. v. Displience]
 —fire, [adj. v. fire (inc.)]
 adj. p. Power }
 —Head, { adj. Disobedience } (inc.)
 —Heart, [adj. p. Encouragement]
 —Heavily, [adj. a. Grief for]
 —Heed, { a. Heedfulness }
 Observe }
 —his heels, [Fly]
 —the height, [Measure the h.]
 —hold, [a. Hand (inc.)]
 —horse.
 as a man, [Up-ition upon his h.]
 as mare, [v. Coition]
 { v. Displience }
 —ill, { Esteem not-adj. friend }
 —Leave, [a. Valediction]
 —Notice, [Observe]
 —Oath, [Swear]
 —pains, { a. Diligence }
 Operation (augm.)
 —place,

—place, [Precede]
 —a pride, [Glorying]
 —Prisoner, [Captivate]
 —a Purse.
 [Steal a purse]
 [Rob money]
 —Root, [a. Root]
 —shipping, [into a. ship]
 [Discover defect]
 —tardy, { Find adj. pref. acti-
 [Warning] (on)
 [adj. p. { Heedfulness]
 —Water.
 [Into-take water]
 [Go into water]
 [Navigate (inc.)]
 —well, { Delectation]
 [adj. p. { Consent]
 —away.
 [a. Privative]
 { Diminish]
 { a. Ablatum]
 { Imitate]
 —forth, { Proceed to learn]
 —in.
 —a town. RM. II. 4. E.
 —hand, { Undertake]
 { Attempt]
 —Pieces, [Separate the
 parts]
 —Writing, [Write]
 [From-take]
 —off { Diminish]
 —on. { Grief]
 { Anger] (sign)
 { To-ition]
 —to, { Confidence]
 —Mercy, [Be merciful to]
 —Wife, [Marry]
 —up.
 [Lifting take]
 [Reprehend] sp. angrily]
 —Cloth, [Buy c. &c. with-
 out paying]
 —money, [Borrow money]
 —a quarrel, [Un-adj. a. con-
 tention (make)]
 —his rest, [Rest]
 —time, [Spend t.]
 —upon him, [Claim]
 Taken, [adj. p. Take]
 —for, [In- { Thought]
 stead— { Judged]
 —with.
 as with diseases, [Sick]
 as with pleasure, [Pleased
 with (augm.)]
 Talc. St. II. 5. A.
 Tale.
 [Narration] sp. adj. fiction]
 [Number]
 —bearer, [Backbiter]
 Talent.
 [Natural power]
 [Acquired Habit]
 Talio, [Compensation]
 Talisman, [adj. Wizarding I-
 mage]
 { Speech]
 Talk, { Conferring]
 { Discourse]
 Talkative, [adj. Loquacity]

Tall, [High]
 —wood [Blocks]
 Tally, [Notched stick for reckon-
 ing]
 Tallow, [Hard Fat]
 sp. for Candle (make)
 Talon, [Claw] PP. V. 3.
 Tamarind. Tr. VI. 2. A.
 Tamarisk. Sh. V. 2.
 Tame, [adj. Tameness]
 to— { Tame (make)
 { Conquer]
 Tameness.
 Disposition, [Gentleness]
 Vice.
 op. to Fortitude, [Coward-
 dize]
 op. to Peaceableness. Man.
 IV. 3. E.
 Tan.
 [a. Yellowness (corr.)]
 { Make } Leather Oak]
 { by juice } Brasil]
 { Prepare } of { &c.
 Tang, [Tast (dim.)]
 sp. Unfavorableness (dim.)]
 Tangent. Mag. II. 4.
 Tangible, [adj. p. touch (pot.)]
 Tangle. O. II. 2. A.
 Tankard, [Pot having cover]
 Tanner, [adj. a. Leather
 (mech.)]
 Tansy. HF. II. 12.
 Maudlin—HF. II. 4. A.
 Wild—HF. IX. 1.
 Tap.
 [Striking (dim.)]
 to—[Strike (dim.)]
 Spigot. Pr. V. 7.
 —House, [adj. { (House)
 Selling { (Room
 of Ale]
 to—[Stream (make)
 sp. by into-thrusting fau-
 cet]
 Tape, [Narrow Ribbon]
 Taper.
 [adj. Wax candle]
 [Conical]
 Tapestry, [adj. Room (vest) wo-
 ven with pictures]
 Tapster, [adj. Selling (Off.) of
 Beer, &c.]
 Tar, [Black li- { Fir } trees out-
 quid Rosin { Pine } drawn by
 of { &c. } fire]
 Tarantula, [Spider (aug.) adj.
 poison (apt.) by bite-
 ing]
 Tardy.
 { Slow]
 { Late]
 [Guilty]
 take—[Find adj. pref. acti-
 on]
 Tare, [Worst part]
 Tares. HL. III. 5.
 Target, [Buckler]
 Tarragon. HF. II. 10. A.
 Tarras.
 [adj. Walking (place) on
 Building]

[Courser plaister adj. p. hard
 (apt.) in water]
 Tarry.
 [Stay]
 —for, [Wait]
 { Delay]
 { Protract]
 Tart.
 [adj. Austerity] Q. IV. 3.
 a—[Py of fruits]
 sp. of fowr f.]
 { Severe]
 { Austere] Man. VI. 8. O.
 Tartar. St. V. 4.
 Task, { Appointed } operation]
 { Undertaken } business]
 —work, [adv. Aggregate
 (segr.)]
 Tassel, { Tuft]
 { Tufted Button]
 —of hawk, vid. Teirsel]
 Tast.
 the Sense. NP. III. 4.
 Sensible quality. Q. IV.
 to— { a. Tast]
 { a. Essay] sp. by tasting]
 —er.
 [before adj. tasting (off.)]
 [Cup (dim.) for essaying
 by tast]
 Tatter, [adj. { freq.]
 { Tear } augm.]
 a—[Fragment from adj. p.
 tear]
 Tattle, [a. Loquacity]
 sp. Uncertain]
 Tavern, [adj. Wine (merc.)
 house]
 Taught, { adj. a. pret. } Teach]
 { adj. p. }
 Taunt.
 [Mock]
 [Reproach]
 [Reprove { Mock]
 adv. { Reproach]
 Taurus, [Second of the 12 parts
 of the Zodiac]
 Tautology, [Repetition of
 words]
 sp. Vain]
 { Beat]
 { Rub]
 sp. for Limberness
 (make)
 Tawny, [Dark yellow]
 Tax.
 [Proportion]
 Payment public. RC. V.
 9. A.
 [Price]
 to—
 [a. Tax]
 [Accuse]
 [Reproach]
 Teach, [a. Teacher]
 —er. RO. III. 3.
 Teal. Bi. IX. 3. A.
 Team, [Series] sp. of drawing
 beasts]
 —of ducks, [Aggregate of
 ducks (young)]
 Tear.

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TH

a—[adj. p. Weeping drop]
Fob's—s.
—ing. Mo. VI. 6. A.
Teat, [Dug] PG. IV. 2. A.
 sp. Nipple of it
Teazle. HF. VIII. 1.
Technical, [adj. Art]
Tedious.
 Irkfom, [adj. a. AS. V. 1. O.
 (apt.)
 Tiring, [adj. a. Wearying
 (apt.)
 { Long } (exc.)
 { Slow }
Teeming, [adj. p. pret. impreg-
 nate]
Teeth, [plur. Tooth]
Teint, vid. *Taint*.
Telescope, [Tube for seeing re-
 mote (things)]
Tell.
 [Say to]
 [a. Narration]
 cannot—[Know not]
 [a. { Openness }
 { Loquacity }
 [a. { Discover }
 { Shew }
 —tale { Blab }
 { Informer }
 [admonish]
 [a. Number]
Tellina. Ex. VIII. 6. A.
Temerity, [Rashness]
Temper.
 natural—NP.
 —of mind. NP. IV.
 —of body.
 resp. Individ. NP. V.
 resp. Propagation. NP. VI.
 Just—TM. I. 8.
 [Disposition]
 out of—[Sick (dim.)]
 to—
 [Mix]
 [a. Mediocrity (make)
 [Moderate]
Temperament, [Temper]
Temperance. Man. II. 1.
Temperate.
 [adj. Temperance]
 { adj. Mediocrity }
 { Moderation }
 —Heat, &c. Q. V. 1, &c.
Tempest. El. VI. 7. A.
Temple. Po. II. 4.
Temples. PG. III. 7. A.
Temporal.
 [Secular] adj. RE. Q.
 [Transitory]
 [adj. Temples.]
Temporality, [Secular estate]
Temporary, [Transitory]
Temporize, { adj. a. Con- } with
 { gruity } times
 { Alter }
Tempt.
 { Try }
 { Allure } sp. into a. vice
 { Seduce }
Ten.

Tenacity.
 [Keeping (apt.)
 [Penuriousness]
 Farm]
Tenant, [Hirer of { House }
 { Land }]
Tench. Fi. IX. 7. A.
 Sea—Fi. VI. 4.
Tend.
 [v. Tendency]
 [Wait]
 [v. Leisure]
Tendency. Sp. III. A.
Tender.
 { Soft }
 { Brittle }
 [adj. p. Hurt (apt.)]
 { Gentle }
 { Nice }
 { Compassionate }
 { Merciful }
 { Courteous (augm.) }
 { Clement }
 { Fond }
 [adj. Aversati- { Hurting }
 on from { Offending }]
 to—
 [a. Tender]
 [Offer]
Tendon. PG. II. 2. A.
Tendrel. PP. II. 7. A.
Tenement, [Farm]
Tenent, [adj. Affirmed]
 (thing)
Tennice, [Balling with adj.
 net (fig.) striking
 (instr.)]
Tennon, [Protuberance (dim.)
 in the end of beam]
Tenor.
 { Contained (thing)
 { Sum }
 [Meaning]
 —in musick, [next (part) a-
 bove the Base]
Tent.
 Tabernacle. Po. II. 1. A.
 —work, [White Maiden
 hair] HL. I. 5.
 [Pin of Down (like) for stop-
 ping wound]
Tenter, [Hooked Pin]
Tenth, [adj. Ten]
Tenuity, [Thinness]
Tenure, [Right (kind)]
Tepid. Q. V. 1.
Terce, vid. *Tierce*.
Tergiversation.
 [Deny]
 [Forfake]
 sp. { Cowardly }
 { Unfaithfully }
 [Demur]
Term
 [Limit]
 [Time]
 sp. limited
 [adj. R]. (time)
 [Word]
 [Name]
 —{ Conditions }
 —{ State }

Coming off upon equal—
 RM. II. 1.
*Termi- { Desist }
 nate { End }
Termination, [Ending (part)]
Ternary, [Three]
Terrene, { [adj. Earth]
Terrestrial, {
Terrible, [adj. a. fear (make)]
 Herb. Sh. VI. 3.
Terrier.
 [Catalogue of lands]
 [Dog for hunting beasts
 out of holes in the
 earth]
Terrifie, [adj. a. Fear (make)]
Territory, [adj. authority place]
Terse.
 [Wiped]
 [Clean]
 [Smooth]
Tertian, [Returning every second
 day]
Test.
 [Trial]
 [Vessel (dim.) for trial by
 melting]
Testaceous, [adj. Shell. PP.
 III. 2.
Testament.
 [adj. Bequeathing writing]
 [Scripture] RE. VI. 1.
Testator, [adj. Bequeathing (per-
 son)]
Testy, [Morose]
Testicle. PG. VI. 8. A.
Testifie, [a. Witnesses]
*Testimo- { Witnessing }
 ny { Witnessed } (thing)
Testimonial.
 [adj. Witnessing (thing)
 sp. Writing]
Testor.
 [adj. Covering (jug.) of bed-
 stead]
 [Half shilling]
Tet, vid. *Teat*.
Tether, [adj. tying (thing for the
 leg)]
Tethya. Ex. IX. 6.
Tetter. S. III. 2. A.
Tew, [Pull (augm.)]
Text.
 [adj. Subject writing]
 [adj. Scripture sentence]
Texture, [Weaving]
 sp. (manner)
Thanks, [a. Gratitude]
 —fulness, [Gratitude]
Thanksgiving, [a. Gratitude]
 —to God. RE. IV. 3.
That.
 [the] Art. II.
 [he] Pron. I. 3.
 that. Pron. II. 1. O.
 —same, [Same]
 [Which] Pron. III. 2. A.
 that. Conj. III. 1.
Thatch, [adj. Straw roof]
 to—[a. Roof with straw]
Thaumaturgic, [operation (art)
 of things adj. p. admiration
 (apt.)] *Thawing***

Thawing.

[Un-a. frost]

[Dissolving]

The. Art. II.

Theater, { Sights } Place
[adj. { a. Player }

Thee, [Thou]

Theef, [adj. Theft (person)]

Theevery } R. J. II. 7. A.

Theft—

They } Pron. I. 3. pl.

Them }

Theme, { Subject } Speaking
adj. p. { Writing }

Then.

Comparative. Adv. III. 1. O.

[at that time]

how— { How therefore }

{ what Next }

if— { If Therefore }

{ Next }

Thence.

From that { (thing)

{ (time)

{ (place)

Theology, [Divinity]

Theologue, [Divine]

Theorem, [Rule adj. Theory]

Theo- { Meditation }

ry, { Inquisition }

sp. adj. a. Science (apt.)

There, [in { Thing }

that { Place }

—about. Adv. V. 3.

—fore. Conj. III. 3. O.

—in { in }

—of { of }

—upon { it }

[Upon it]

[Upon that] Conj. IV. 1. O.

Thesis.

[Proposition]

[Positive sentence]

Thi, [adj. Thou]

Thick.

as to magnitude. TM. II. 5.

as to number, [adj. multi-

tude]

as to time, [Frequent]

[as to place, [Obvious]

as to parts.

Their greatness, [adj. Course-

ness]

Their nearness to each other,

[adj. Density]

the cause of it.

In Arids, [Fulling]

In Liquids, [Coagulating]

our sence of them, [adj. Opa-

the sence it self. (city)

—of hearing, [Dull of hearing]

Thick- } Shrubs (aggr.)

et, } Woods (dim.)

Thigh. PG. V. 4.

Thill, [Shafts]

Thiller, [The horse between the

Thimble, [adj. { (armam. } for

Finger, { (armor } low-

Thin. (ing)

as to magnitude. TM. II. 5. O.

[Lean]

as to number, [adj. Fewness]

as to time, [Seldom]

as to place, [Rare]

as to parts]

their nearness, [Rare]

their bigness, [Fine]

The cause of it.

In Arids.

In Liquids, [Dissolving]

Our sence of it, [Transparent]

Thine, [adj. Thou]

Thing. T. I. 2.

(Thing)

Think.

[Cogitation. AS. II. 1.

[v. Opinion]

me—s, [I am adj. opinion]

[adj. v. Perswasion]

[Consider]

[v. Meditation]

[Esteem]

—good { Approve }

{ Consent }

—much, [adj. v. Nolleity]

—well of, { (aug.) }

{ Esteem } good }

Third, [adj. Three]

Thirsting. AC. II. 2.

Thirteen, 13.

Thirty. 30.

This. Pron. II. 1.

Thistle. HF. III. 1.

Fullers—[Tezzle]

Globe—HF. VIII. 2.

Sow—HF. III. 14.

Thither, [To that place]

—ward, [Toward that place]

Tblaspi. HS. VI. 3.

Thong. Pr. IV. 8.

Fi. II. 2. A.

Thorn.

Prickle. PP. I. 3. A.

Tree.

Black—Sh. I. 4.

Box—Sh. I. 6. A.

Bucks—Sh. I. 7.

Christs—Sh. I. 6.

Ever green—Sh. III. 4.

Goats—Sh. IV. 9.

Purging—Sh. I. 5.

White—Sh. I. 3. A.

—Apple. HS. VII. 7. A.

Thornback. Fi. II. 2. A.

Thornback Dog. Fi. I. 5.

Thorpe, [Village]

Those, { He }

{ Plur. } That }

Thou. Pron. I. 2.

Though, [Although] Conj. II. 2.

Thought, v. [Thinking]

—Taking { Anxiety }

{ Heedfulness }

Thoughtfulness, [Thinking (aug.)

{ Heedfulness }

{ Carking }

Thousand. 1000.

—pound.

in weight. Mea. III. 8.

in money. Mea. IV. 7.

Thrall, [Slave]

Thrafonical, [Boasting Coward]

Thrave, [24 Sheaves]

Thred.

to—a needle, [Through-pat-

thred]

Worn to the

threads]

Thred- { threads }

bare, { Un-adj. p. Wool by

wearing]

Threatning. RO. V. 6. O.

Three. Mea. I. 3.

—Fold, [Three (kind)]

Threescore. 60.

Thresh. O. III. 5.

Threshold. Po. IV. 3.

Thrice, [adv. Three]

Thrill.

[Bore]

[v. Inward trembling (like)

sound]

Thrift.

[Frugality]

Herb. HF. II. 14. A.

Thrifty, [adj. Frugality]

Thrive.

[adj. p. Prosperity]

{ Increase }

{ Become rich }

{ Grow }

{ adj. v. Vigour }

Throb, [Pulse of the heart]

sp. Pulse (augm.)

Throne, [adj. King Chair]

Throng, [Dense multitude]

to— { Thrust }

{ a. Density }

Throftle, [Thrush]

Throat. PG. III. 5. A.

Set out—[Exclamation]

—Boll, [Protuberance of the

—wort. HS. VII. 7. A. (th)]

Throttlet, [Protuberance of the

Rough Artery]

to—[Strangle]

sp. by compressing throat]

Through.

Prep. IV. 3.

{ Perfect }

{ Total }

{ Only }

—& through, [Through both

sides]

—fare, [Through-passage]

—out, { Perfect }

{ adv. } Whole }

—Paced { Perfect }

{ Only— } ambling]

—stitch, [Perfect]

quite—[Through both sides]

[For] Prep. I. 2. A.

[By { Impulsion } of]

[With] Prep. I. 1. A.

[Over] Prep. III. 3.

[By] Prep. I. 2.

Through wax. HF. IV. 14.

Codded—HS. IV. 6. A.]

Throw.

[Cast] Mo. VI. 2.

—a dart, [a. Dart]

—down, [a. Fall]

—Person, [Precipitate]

—Building, [a. Ruine]

—forth { Unpossess }

—out }

Pang, [Pain (imp.)] *Thrum*

TI

TI

TO

Thrum, [Tuft]
Thrush. Bi. III. 3. A.
Sea—Fi. V. 9.
Thrusting. O. I. 4. O.
 —forth } [Un-possess]
 —out }
Himself in, [Usurp]
 —into, } Prick
 —into, } Stab
 —through, } Stab
 [Through Wound]
Thumb, { First } Finger
 { biggest }
Thump.
 [Strike]
 sp. with obtuse (thing)
 [Sound of striking]
Thunder. El. I. 3. A.
 —Bolt } Long (dim.) Peb-
 —stone } ble (kind)
Thursday, [5th day of the week]
Thus.
 [In this manner]
 —far, [Until } (time)
 this } (place)
 { Strike }
Thwack, { Cudgel }
Thwart.
 [adj. } Transverse }
 { Crofs }
 [Contrary]
 [adj. Disingenuity]
 to—
 [Oppose]
 [Contradict]
Ty.
Knit. O. II. 2.
 [Bind]
 [Oblige]
Tice, [Allure]
Tick, vid. *Tike*.
Ticket, [adj. Written (dim.)]
Tickling. AC. II. 8.
Tide.
 motion of the Sea. W. IV.
 6. A.
Season, [Time]
 good—[Festival]
Tidings, [Narration]
 sp. of new (thing)
Tierce, [2³ of a Hoghead]
Tiercel, [Hawk (male)]
Tiffany.
Tigby, [Laugh (exe.)]
Tight.
 [Whole]
 [Stiff]
Tike.
 [adj. } Countrey }
 { Rusticity } (person)
Insect. Ex. II. 6.
Sheep—Ex. II. 6. A.
Bed—[Cafe of Bed]
Tile. St. I. 5. A.
 to—[a roof with Tiles]
Till.
 a—in a Chest, [Box (dim.)]
 adj. drawn (apt.)
 adv. [Unrill]
 to—
 [a. Prop]
 [Allure]

{ a. Agriculture }
 { a. Plow }
 —ed Land, [Arable]
Tillage, [Agriculture]
Tilt.
 a—[adj. Cloth roof]
 to—[Fence with Spear]
 —a vessel, [adj. a. Oblique v.]
Tilth, [State] sp. of Land
 Land in—[L. adj. p. agricul-
 ture (perf.)]
Timber [Wood for building]
 —of fur [aggregate—]
Timbre, [adj. Music (instr.)]
Time.
 Space. Sp. I.
 —to come, &c. [Future, &c.]
 at—s. Sp. I. 8. O.
 at all—s. [adv. Perpetuity]
 often—s. [adv. Frequency]
 Some—s. [adv. Rarity]
 [Date]
 { Duration }
 { Age }
 for a—[adv. Transitory]
 Long—[adv. Permanence]
 —in music.
 measure of—Mea. V.
 { Leisure }
 { Opportunity }
 in— } adv. time
 in good— } (perf.)
 out of—[adv. time (corr.)]
 [Action in the—]
 First, [f. action]
 the—s. [adj. time (things)]
Time. Herb. HF. VI. 4.
Timely.
 [Opportune]
 [Early]
Time-serving, vid. *Temporizing*.
Timidi—Fear (apt.)
 ty, } Cowardise }
Timorous, [adj. Timidity]
Tin. Met. I. 3.
 —glass, [Eismure] Met. III. 3.
 to—a. surface with Tin (lam.)
Tinca marina. Fi. VI. 4.
Tincture.
 [Dying]
 [Coloured Liquor]
 [Colour]
Tind, [v. Fire (inc.)]
Tinder, [Charred Linen]
Tine, [Toothed (pin)]
Ting, [Ring (dim.)]
 sp. adv. acute
Tingle. AC. II. 9. A.
Tinker, [adj. Wandring. adj. me-
 tal (mech.)]
Tinkle, [Ring (dim.)] sp. Acute
Tinsel, [Cloth between-woven
 with Copper silver (like)]
Tintamar, [Jangling sound
 (augm.)]
Tip. Sp. III. 7.
 to—
 [a. Tip]
 [a. Fall by striking with adj.]
 p. cast (thing)
Tipper.
 { Drinking (freq.) }
 { a. Drunkenness }

Tipstaff, [Marshal]
Tiring.
 [Wearying]
 —for hawk, [adj. a appe-
 tite (thing) by adj. p. peck-
 ing]
 [a. Clothing]
 —woman, [Hair- } Order
 [adj. a. } Ornate }
 (mech.)
Tissick. S. V. 2.
Tissue, [Cloth between-woven
 with Gold]
Tit.
 Bird.
 crested—Bi. VI. 8. A.
 long-tail'd—Bi. VI. 8.
 [Horse (dim.)]
 to—over, [Fall]
Tithe, [Tenth (part)]
Tithymal, [Spurge] HS. V. II.
Titillation, [Tickling]
Title.
 [Name]
 sp. of Dignity
 [Right]
Titmouse. Bi. VI. 7.
 great—Bi. VI. 6.
Tittle.
 [Point]
 [Most-little (thing)]
 —tattle, [adj. Loquacity
 (thing)]
Titular, [adj. name]
To.
 Prep.
 [For]
 —the end, [For the e.]
 —that, [That]
 [In]
 to { day } in { this day }
 { tomorrow } { next day }
 [Of] Prep. I. I.
 according—Prep. II. I.
 in—Prep. IV. I.
 un—Prep. II. I.
 —and } toward } several
 fro, } to } places }
 Subst. [Finger of foot]
 —{ do } Doing }
 —{ say, &c. } Saying } &c. }
Toad.
 Beast. Ee. VI. 2. A.
 —'s flax. HS. VIII. 6. A.
 —Stool, [Mushrom] HL. I. I.
 —fish. Fi. II. 4. A.
Tobacco. HS. VII. II.
 —pipe.
 —fish. Fi. III. 13. A.
Tod, [28 pounds]
Together. Adv. IV. I.
 —with. Prep. II. 2.
Toy.
 [Vain (thing)]
 [adj. Valour (dim.)]
 to—[a. Wantonness]
Toil.
 [Net]
 [Labour (augm.)]
Token.
 [Sign]
 [adj. Witnefs (fign)]
 [Pawn]

- [Pawn]
 [Gift] sp. sent
 Told, { adj. a. pret. } Tell
 { adj. p. }
 Tole, vid. Toll.
 [adj. Paid (part) out of adj. p.
 grinding (thing)]
 [Tribute]
 —booth, [Prison]
 Tolerable.
 [adj. p. Patience (apt.)]
 [Indifferent]
 Toleration. RC. IV. 9.
 Toll, vid. Toll.
 to—
 [Ring (dim.)]
 [Allure]
 Tomb, [adj. Entombing (place)]
 Tome, [Book] D. III. 3. A.
 Tone.
 [Voice (manner)]
 [Distance between two notes]
 Tong. PG. III. 4.
 —tied, [Dumb through not-
 motion (pot.) of tong]
 Dogs—HM. II. 3.
 [Language]
 —of a ballance, [Direct pin of
 ballance]
 Tongs, [adj. Taking (jug.) for
 adj. fire (things)]
 Tonfilla, [Glandules] adj. PG.
 III. 9. A.
 place of them. PG. III. 9. A.
 Too.
 [adv. Excess]
 [Also] Conj. IV. 2.
 Tool, [Instrument]
 Tooth. PG. III. 4. A.
 —and nail, { Diligence }
 { adv. } Fierceness
 —som, [adj. Taste (perf.)]
 Eye—[Longest]
 figure. Mag. IV. 2.
 —wort. HS. IV. 2. A.
 —without Leaves. HL. V. 8. A.
 Top.
 Highest. Sp. III. 7.
 —of a ship. RN. III. 1. A.
 { Best part }
 { Principal }
 [Cone. adj. p. Vertiginate
 (apt.) by ad. p. whipping]
 to—
 [Cut off the top]
 [a. Superiority]
 [a. Stay]
 Topaz. St. IV. 3. A.
 Tophus. St. I. 3.
 Topic.
 —medicine, [m. applicable to
 the Sick (part)]
 [adj. Invention (place) } of ar-
 { Foundation (like) } gu-
 { } ment
 Topsy turvy, [With top adj. p. un-
 dermost]
 Torch, { Wax } Candle
 { Pitch } (augm.)
 [adj. } Pain (augm.)]
 Torment { Torture }
 Tormentil. HF. IX. 2. A.
- Torn, [adj. p. Tear]
 Tornado. Wind.
 Torpedo. Fi. II. 1. A.
 Torpid, { Num'd }
 { Dull }
 Torrem, [Stream (augm.) sp.
 transitory]
 Torrid, [Hot (augm.)]
 Tortion, [Twisting]
 Tortois. Be. VI. 1.
 Torture, { R. VI. 1. }
 { Pain (augm.) }
 Toss, { Cast upward }
 { a. Volitation }
 —pot, [adj. Drunkenness (per-
 son)]
 Toste, [Roast]
 sp. without vertiginatation]
 Total, { Whole }
 [adj. } Sum]
 Totter, { Shake }
 { Stagger }
 Touch.
 [Feeling] NP. III. 5.
 [Sense]
 Extern. NP. III.
 Intern. NP. II.
 [Anger]
 [Tactil quality]
 —active. Q. V.
 —passive. Q. VI.
 [v. Contiguity]
 [Essay]
 { a. } Experience
 { Try }
 the—[p. Experience]
 —stone. St. I. 6. A.
 [v. Pertinent]
 —ing, [Concerning] Prep.
 I. 3. A.
 a—{ Little }
 { Say }
 to—{ Speak little of }
 { a. Object (dim.) }
 —wood, [Fungus of tree for
 a. fire (inc.)]
 Touchy, [Morose]
 Toughness. Q. VI. 5. E.
 Touze, [Pull (augm.)]
 Tow, vid. Towe.
 Toward.
 [That adv. way]
 —ly, [adj. Learn (apt.)]
 { About. Adv. } V. 3.
 { Almost Adv. } V. I.
 Towe, [Hemp prepared for adj.
 p. spinning]
 to—[Draw with cord]
 Towel, [Linnen for wiping]
 Tower. Po. II. 3.
 Town. RC. III. 2. A.
 —s man { adj. Town (person) }
 { Citizen }
 Towre, [Fly high]
 Towze, vid. Touze.
 Toze, [Loosen by pulling (freq.)]
 Trabs. El. I. 4.
 Trace.
 Harness. Po. V. 9. A.
 to—{ Follow }
 { Hunt } by track]]
 Trachurus. Fi. IV. 8. A.
- Track, { Foot }
 { adj. } Wheel } sign]
 Tract.
 [Country] W. III. A.
 [Written Discourse]
 —of time, [Time (augm.)]
 Tractable, { Gentle }
 { Courteous }
 { adj. p. Govern (apt.) }
 Trade.
 [Profession. RC. II. } sp. Un-
 [Art. Ha. VI. 3. } learned]
 to—[a. Merchant]
 —winde, [Constant w.]
 Tradition.
 [Narration] sp. Successive]
 Ecclesiastic. RE. VI. 1. A.
 Traduce.
 [Reproach]
 [Calumniate]
 Traffick, { Merchant }
 { a. } Commerce]
 Tragedy, [Play adv. a. Grief end-
 ing]
 Tragical, { adj. a. Grief }
 { sp. in the Ending }
 Tragicomedy, [adj. a. Grief play
 adv. mirth ending]
 Tragopogon. HA. I. 8. A.
 Tray. Pr. V. 4. A.
 Trail, [Draw on the ground]
 sp. for a. Sent (make]
 Train.
 —of garment, [Long hinder
 part of g.]
 bird's—PP. V. 2. A.
 Series
 —of powder.
 Aggregate.
 [Waiters (aggr.)]
 —of an Army. RM. IV. 7.
 [Allurement]
 to—
 { a. Teacher }
 { Educate }
 [Entice]
 Traitor, { Perfidiousness }
 { adj. } Treason }
 (person)
 Tralatitious. D. III. 6. O.
 Tramel, [Net adj. p. carry (apt.)
 between two (persons)]
 Trample.
 [on-a. foot]
 [a. Sound (augm.) with a.
 foot (augm.)]
 Trance, [Extasie]
 Tranquillity.
 [v. Quieting (abstr.)]
 [Contentation]
 Transaction. [a. Business]
 Transcendent. T.
 [Excellent]
 Transcribe, [a. Type writing]
 Transfer.
 { Remove }
 { Deliver }
 { Alienate }
 Transfigure, [Alter the form]
 Transgress.
 [a. Excess]

{ a. Disobey }
 { a. Violate }
 [a. Sin]
Transient, [Transitory]
Transition. D. V. 9.
Transitory. Sp. I. 6. O.
Translation. D. V. 5.
 vid. *Transfer*.
Transmarine, [Beyond adj. Sea]
Transmigration, [ition from one
 (place) to another (place)]
Transmit, { Derive }
 { a. ition } from, &c.]
Transmutation, [Altering]
Transom, [Transverse beam]
Transparent. Q. I. 4.
 —stone, vid. *Stone*.
Transpiration. Mo. IV. 3. A.
Transplant, [Re-move } (Place)
 into another } (Coun-
 trey]
Transport.
 [Carry into another Coun-
 trey]
 [a. Extasie]
Transpose, { Exchange } the
 { Alter } Place]
 { Order]
Transubstantiation, [Altering the
 substance]
Transverse. Ma. II. 8. D.
Trap. PO. VI. 8. A.
 —door, [Door adj. p. open
 with lifting]
Trappings, [adj. a. Ornate (arm.)]
Trash.
 [Sorry]
 [Worst part]
 [Filth]
Travel.
 [Journey] TA. VI. 3.
 sp. into foreign Coun-
 treys]
 [Labour]
 [Parturition]
Travellers Joy. Sh. V. 7. A.
Traverse.
 to—[a. Transverse]
 —Sant, [Denying the action].
Treachery.
 op. to fidelity. Man. IV. 2. D
 op to Loyalty. Man. V. 6. D.
Treacle, [Physical mixture of vi-
 pers, &c.]
Tread.
 [a. Foot]
 —down, [a. Prostrate by up-
 on- a. foot.]
 [Goe]
 [v. Coition]
 sp. as bird (male)
Treason. R. III. 2.
Treasure, { Money } { (place)
 { Riches } { (aggr.)
 —r, [adj. keeping (Off.) of
 money]
Treat.
 [a. Object]
 [Entertain]
 in order to a Bargain. RC.
 VI. 1. A.

Treaty, [a. Treat]
Trea- { Written }
tise, { Printed } Discourse]
Treble.
 [Threefold]
 —in Music. Q. III. 1. E.
Tredde, [Navel of fut. Chick in
 egg.]
Tree. Tr.
 —of life. Tr. V. 6. A.
 —of saddle, [adj. wood (part)
 of f.]
Trefoil.
 bean—Sh. IV. 3.
 Hedgehog—HS. III. 15. A.
 Shrub—Sh. IV. 3. A.
 Snail—HS. III. 15.
 Starheaded—HF. VIII. 5. A.
Trey. Pr. V. 4. A.
 [Three]
Trembling. AC. IV. 5. E.
Trench, [Ditch]
Trencher. Pr. V. 9.
 —friend, [Flatterer for victu-
 als]
 —man, [Eater]
Trepan.
 [adj. boring (instr.) for head-
 bone]
 to—[allure } Hurt]
 into p. } Danger]
Trepidation, [Trembling]
 sp. through fear]
Trespass.
 [a. Excess]
 { Disobey }
 { Violate }
 [a. Sin]
 [Injury]
Tress.
 [Lock of hair]
 [Tassel (like)]
Tresle. Mag. V. 5.
Trevet, [Stool with three legs
 (like)]
Try.
 { Consider }
 { Examine } TA. II. 5. A.
 —at law. RC. II. 4. A.
 Prove. TA. II. 5. A.
 { Essay }
 { a. Experience }
 —out, [Try the utmost]
 Refine, [Separate the course
 (parts)]
Triangle. Mag. V. 1.
Tribe, [Society]
 sp. from one progenitor]
Tribula- { Adversity }
tion, { Misery }
Tribunal, [Seat of Judge]
Tribune, [adj. Regiment (Off.)]
Tribute. RC. V. 9.
Trice, [Instant]
Trick.
 [a. Craft]
 [a. Prestigator]
 { Action } { (dim.)
 { thing } { (corr.)
 to—[a. Ornate]
Trickle, [Drop]
 sp. adv. Series]

Trident, [Halbert with three
 teeth]
Trifle.
 [Vain (thing)]
 [Thing of no value]
 { Wantonness }
 —ing, [a. Sloth]
 { Lightness }
 { Cunctation }
Trigger.
 [adj. { Staying } (instr.
 { Impedient } of ver-
 tigation)]
 [Sign of standing (place)]
Trill, [Tremble (like) with
 voice]
Trim, [adj. Ornate]
 —ing a boat, [a. Ballancing]
 —ing a ship—RN. VI. 4. A.
Trine, [Distance of a great Cir-
 cle]
Tringa.
 —major. Bi. VII. 5.
 —minor. Bi. VII. 5. A.
Trinity, [Three (abstr.)]
Trinkets, [Sorry { (Instruments)
 { Things }
 { Utensils }]
Trip.
 [a. Slide (make)]
 [Stumble (dim.)]
 —along, [Walk nimbly]
Tripe, [Prepared stomach of
 beast]
Tripartite, [Three (kind)]
Triple, [Threefold]
Trivial.
 { Ordinary }
 { Common }
 [Sorry]
 [Vain]
Triumph. RM. II. 8.
Triumvi- { Government } of to-
 rat, { Magistracy } ge-
 ther-three (persons)
Trochisc, [Round lamin (dim.)]
Trochus. Ex. VII. 6.
 { adj. a. pret. }
Trod, { adj. p. } Tread]
Troy weight, [w. of 12 ounces in
 a pound]
Troll, [Ition adv. Smooth]
 [Hunt fish with adj. vertigina-
 ting (mach,)]
Troop.
 Company. RM. IV. 3.
 [Aggregate]
Trooper, [Horseman] RM. III.
 1. A.
Trope, [a. Tralatitious]
Trophee. RM. II. 8. A.
Tropic.
 —of Cancer. W. VI. 6.
 —of Capricorn. W. VI. 6. A.
Trot.
 a—[adj. Decrepit (fem.)]
 to—Mo. II. 2. A.
Trotter, [Foot]
 sp. of Sheep]
Trouble.
 Molest. TA. V. 9. O.
 in—[adj. p. TA. V. 9. O.]
 { Adversity }
 { Misery } Grief]

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{ Grief }
 { Remorse }
 { Anxiety }
 —water, [Un-a. quiet]
 Trouble- { adj. a. Trouble (apt.) }
 som, { Contentious }
 Trough, [Long Trey]
 Trout. Fi. IX. 3.
 Trowel, [adj. spreading (instr.)
 of Mortar]
 Trowle, vid. Troll.
 True, [adj. { Truth }
 { Genuine }]
 Truant.
 [Wanderer]
 [Slothful (person)]
 Trubs. HL. I. 2.
 Truce, { Transitory peace }
 { Between-space of quiet }
 Truchman, [Interpreter]
 Truck, [Exchange]
 Truckle, [Wheel of pulley]
 to—
 under- { Be }
 { Ly }
 [Submit]
 Trucu- { Fierce }
 lent, { Cruel } (augm.)
 Truffle, Trubs. HL. I. 2.
 Truly. Adv. I. 2. O.
 Trull, [Common adj. fornication
 (fem.)]
 Trump.
 [Trumpet]
 [adj. Victory (kind) of
 Cards]
 Trumpe- { Sorry (things) }
 ry, { Worst part }
 sp. (aggr.)
 Trumpet, [adj. Trumpeter
 (instr.)]
 Trumpeter. RM. III. 3. A.
 Fish. Fi. IV. 10.
 Trunche- { Short thick stick }
 on, { adj. Cudgelling (instr.) }
 Trundling, { Upon wheels }
 [motion] { adv. Vertiginating }
 Trunk.
 Body.
 —of plant, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of animal. PG. IV.
 [Eox]
 Chest. sp. with convex adj.
 covering (thing)
 [Tube]
 snout. PP. V. 4. A.
 Truss.
 { Together— }
 { Up— } { Tie }
 [a-aggregate by rying]
 —of bay, [adj. p. bound
 (aggr.) of h.]
 Trust.
 [Believe]
 v. Confidence] AS. III. 4.
 —with, [Deposit]
 —for, [Lend]
 Trusty, [Faithful]
 Truth. T. III. 1.
 in—Adv. I. 2. O.
 Tub Pr. V. 3. A.

—fish Fi. IV. 5.
 Tube
 Round—Mag. V. 9. O.
 Square—Mag. V. 9.
 Tuberos, [adj. Protuberance
 (freq.)] (Sword)
 Tuck, [Long adj. pricking (apt.)
 of a ship. RN. II. 9.
 to—[Fasten the extremity]
 Tuesday, [Third day of the
 week]
 Tuff Taffate, [Tuffed Taffata]
 Tuff.
 Tassel. Mag. IV. 6.
 —of flower. PP. II. 6.
 [Aggregate]
 Tugg, { (augm.) }
 [Pull] { (imp.) }
 Tutition, { Guardian }
 [a. { Teacher }]
 Tulip. HL. IV. 3.
 Tumbling. Mo. II. 6. A.
 Tumbler, [Dog hunting lesser
 beasts by agility]
 [Præstigiator by tumbling]
 Tumbrel, [Cart]
 Tumor. S. III.
 Tumult.
 [Sedition]
 [Confused multitude]
 Tumultuary.
 [Seditious sudden]
 Tun.
 [Barrel (augm.)]
 [Measure]
 Weight. Mea. III. 9.
 Tune. Q. III. 6.
 to—[Prepare (perf.)]
 —able, [adj. Music]
 Tunhoof, [Ground-Ivy] HL.
 VI. II.
 Tunicle, [Membrane]
 Tunnage, [Tribute]
 Tunnel, [Concave Cone]
 —of Chimney, [Concave (part)
 of ch.]
 Tunny. Fi. III. 4.
 Turbant, [adj. head (vest)]
 Turbated, [About—spiral adj.
 Cone]
 Turbith. Tr. VI. II. A.
 Turbith.
 Turbo. Ex. VII. 5. A.
 Turba. { Seditious }
 lent, { Contentious }
 Turbut. Fi. VII. 3.
 Turcois. St. III. 5.
 Turdus. Fi. V. 9.
 Turf, [Grassie clod]
 Turgid, { Tumor }
 [adj. { Protuberance }]
 [Full (augm.)]
 Turks Cap, [Martagon] HL. IV.
 2. A.
 Turkey. Bi. II. 2. A.
 { Trouble }
 Turmoil, { Operation (augm.) }
 { Business (augm.) }
 Turn.
 op. to proceed. TA. VI.
 2. O.
 —head, [Resist]

Gesture. AC. VI. 8.
 —inside out.
 —upside down.
 [Fold]
 —down.
 —up.
 [Dig]
 —up the ground.
 { Bend }
 { Curve }
 [a. { Helical }
 { Spiral }]
 [a. Volutation]
 [a. Vertiginating]
 —Spit.
 —with a Lave. O. IV. 7. A.
 —er, [adj.—ing (mech.)]
 [Change]
 —into
 [Become]
 [v. Convert]
 [v. Apostate]
 [Translate]
 —away, [From—]
 —back, [Back—]
 —over
 —out, [Eject]
 —up
 a—[Turning]
 [Alteration]
 at every—
 [Office]
 a good—[a. Benefactor]
 an ill—[Mischief]
 Course. T. VI. 7.
 by—s, [adv. Course]
 Turnament, [Game of horsemen
 mutually assaulting with
 spears]
 Turnep. HS. IV. 4.
 Turnpike. RM. VI. 8.
 Turpentine, { Larch } Tree
 [Liquid] { Turpentine } out-
 resin of { Pine } drawn
 by incision]
 —tree. Tr. III. 3. A.
 Turpitude, [Indecency (augm.)]
 Turnstile, [adj. p. Vertiginating
 (apt) transverse cross]
 Turret.
 [Tower (dim.)]
 fig. Mag. VI. 3. A.
 Turtle.
 Bird. Bi. III. 2. A.
 Beast. Be. V. 1. A.
 Tush. { I. 3. }
 Int. { II. 3. A. }
 Tusk, [Long Tooth]
 Tur, vid. Tush.
 Tutelary, [adj. a. { Protection }
 { Defence }
 { Safety }]
 Tuty.
 Tutor, { Guardian }
 { Teacher }
 Tutsan. HS. V. 8.
 Tutty, [Flowers (aggr.) toge-
 ther-tied]
 Twayblade. HL. VII. 5. A.
 Twain, [Two]
 Twang, [Ring]
 Tweez, [Box of instruments
 (dim.)]
 Twelve

Twelve.

I —month, [Year]

wenty.

Twibill, [adj. pecking (instr.)]

Twice, [Two times]

Twig, [Wand] PP. I. 4. A.

Twilight, Q. I. 1:

Twins, [Two together-born]

Twine, { Twist } sp. mutu-
{ Embrace } ally.Twinge, { Pull } (imp.)
{ Pain }

Twinkle, [Un-appear (freq.)]

Twirl, [Vertiginate (imp.)]

Twist.

the—[share]

to—O. V. 1.

Twit, [Upbraid]

Twitch.

[Pull (imp.)]

[Pain] AC. II. 9.

Twittle, [Chirp (dim.)]

Two. Mea. II. 2.

—fold, [Two (kind)]

Tygre. Be. IV. 2.

Tympany. S. VI. 3. A.

Type. T. II. 3. A.

[Letter-printing (instr.)]

Typographical, [adj. Printing]

Tyranny. Man. VI. 4. O.

Tyrant.

[Kingship, adj. Usurping (per-

son]

[adj. Man. VI. 4. O. (person)]

V.

VAcant.

[Empty]

[Not-] { Furnished }

[adj. Used]

[adj. Leisure]

Vacation.

{ adj. Leisure }

{ not-adj. RC. } (time)

Vacillation, [Staggering] Mo. II.

4. O.

Vacuity, [Emptiness]

Vagabond, [adj. Wandering (per-

son)]

Vagary.

[v. Wandring]

[a. Conceitedness]

Vail, vid. Veil.

—s [adj. Van-] { Profits }

{ tage } { Revenue }

sp. besides-wages]

Vain.

[adj. Vanity]

—glory, [Glorying (corr.)]

vid. Vein.

Vallens, [About-adj. hanging

(vest) of the upper Margin of

the Bedsted]

Vale, [Valley] W. III. 1. D.

Valediction. AC. V. 8. A.

Valerian. HF. IV. 8.

Valet, [adj. Waiting (Off.)]

Valiant, [adj. Fortitude]

Validi- { Sufficiency } (apt.)
ty, { Efficiency }

Valley. W. III. 1. D.

Valour.

Worth. Mea. IV.

[Fortitude]

Value.

Worth. Mea. IV.

to—

[Esteem]

a. { Valour }

{ Price }

Vamp, [Mend { Adding}]

by { Renewing part }

Van.

[Forepart]

sp. of army]

[Winnowing (jug.)]

Vane, [Flag for shewing the ver-

gency of the wind]

Vanish, [Un-appear]

Vanity.

{ Frivolousness. T. IV. 5. O.

{ Not-profitableness }

{ Frustrating (abstr.) }

{ Wantonness }

{ Conceitedness }

op. to gravity. Man. IV. 6. O.

Vanquish, { Victory }

{ a. } { Conquest }

Vantage. TM. VI. 2. A.

Vantcurrier. RM. IV. 5.

Vantgard, [Forepart of army]

Vapor.

[Exhalation] El. II. 2. A.

[Glorying]

Vardingale.

Vary.

v. Diversity]

[Alter]

[a. Contention]

Varia- { adj. Alter (apt.) }

{ ble, } { Inconstant }

Variance, [Contention]

Variegated. Q. II. 5.

Variety, [Diversity]

Varix. S. III. 8.

Varlet, [Sorry (person)]

Varnish. O. IV. 8. A.

Varvels, vid. Vervels.

Vassal.

[Subject]

[Villain]

Vast, [Ample (augm.)]

Vat { Tub }

{ Vate } { Barrel } { (augm.) }

Vault. Po. II. 8.

to—

[a. Vault]

[Leap] Mo. V. 5. A.

Vaunt.

[Glorying]

sp. corr.]

[a. Insolence]

—gard, vid. Vantgard.

Vauward, [Forepart of army]

Vaumure. RM. VI. 4.

Ubiquity. Sp. II. 9.

Udder, [Dug] PG. IV. 2. A.

Veal.

[Calf]

[Flesh of Calf]

Veer.

[Turn]

{ Let-go }

{ Out-put }

{ more }

{ Sail }

{ Cord }

Vegetable, [Plant] W. V. 2.

Vegetation.

[adj. p. Vegetative soul

(make)]

[a. Vigor]

Vegetative.

[Plant] W. V. 2.

—Soul. W. I. 4.

its actions. AC I.

Vegetous, [Vigor]

Vehemence.

[Intenseness]

[Fierceness] Ha. III. 4. D.

Vehicle, [adj. Carrying (thing)]

Veil.

a—[adj. Covering thing]

sp. thin]

to—

[Cover]

[a. Respect (sign)]

Vein.

—of animal. PG. II. 4.

opening a—[a. Bleeding]

Mo. IV. 6.

{ Metal [Vein (like)] }

{ Stone } line of— { S }

in the earth]

{ Temper] NP. IV.

{ Disposition }

[Style]

Vellam, [Paper of Calves skin]

Velleity. AS. IV. 2.

Vellication.

[Pulling (freq.)]

[Twitching] AC. II. 9.

Velvet, [Silk adj. p. surface with

short tufts]

Venal

{ adj. p. } { (pot.) }

Vendible { Sell } { (apt.) }

Vending, [Selling]

Veneration.

[Reverence]

[Worship]

Venery.

[Coition]

[Hunting]

Vengeance.

[a. Revenge]

[Punishment]

Venial, [adj. p.] { (pot.) }

{ Forgive } { (apt.) }

Venison, [Flesh of hunted beasts]

Venom, [Poison]

Vent.

{ Wind }

{ Exhalation }

[Hole for { Wind }

out-a. { Exhal. }

[Sent] Q. IV. A.

to—

[a. Vent]

in— { ition }

out- { (make) }

sp. Air]

[Sell]

Ventiduct, [adj.] { (jug.) }

a. wind { tube }

Ventilation, [Winnowing]

Vento-

VE

VE

VI

Ventosity, [Wind (abstr.)]

Ventricle.

[Hollow (place)]

[Stomach] PG. VI. 4.

Venture.

[Danger]

[Fortune]

[Essay]

sp. { its danger }

sp. { ones fortune }

at a—[adv. { its danger }

Essaying { ones fortune }

Venturous.

[Dangerous]

[adj. Essaying (apt.) danger]

[Bold]

[Rash]

Venu.

[Thrust (imp.)]

[Stab (end)]

Venus. W. II. 5. A.

—comb. HS. I. 5. A.

—flax.

—Looking glase. HS. V. 3.

—Shell. Fx. VII. 7.

Veracity. Man. IV. 1.

Verb. D. II. 3.

Verbal, [adj. Word]

Verbatim, [adv. Word (segr.)]

Verbosity.

[a. word (exc.)]

[Loquacity]

Verderer, [adj. Forrest (Off.) affessor]

Verdict.

[Sentence]

[Opinion]

Verdigreece. Met. IV. 5.

Verdure.

[Greenness]

[Vigor]

Verge.

[Margin]

[Capacity]

[Stick]

Verging. Sp. III. A.

Verger, [Before—adj. Walking (Off.)]

Very.

{ Self }

{ same }

(augm.)

{ True }

{ Genuine }

—ly.

in—deed { Adv. I. 2. O.

Verifie.

[a. Truth (make)]

[Perform]

{ Prove }

{ Confirm }

Verity. T. III. 1.

Verjuice. Pr. II. 5. A.

Vermilion. Met. III. 5. A.

Vermin.

[Insects]

sp. Hurtful

[Hurtful Animals]

Vernacular, { Nation } (place)

[adj. ones { Tribe }]

Vernal.

[adj. Spring]

Vernish, [adj. a. Vernishing (thing)]

—ing. O. IV. 8. A.

Verse.

Part of Book. D. III. 2.

op. to Prose. D. III. 4. O.

Verseicle, [Verse (dim.)]

sp. adj. preceding]

Verifie, [a. D. III. 4. O.]

Version, [Translation]

Vertebra. PG. IV. 3. A.

Vertical.

[adj. Top]

—point, [Upper pole of the Horizon]

[adj. Vertex. Ma. II. 2.]

Vertiginous.

[adj. Vertigo]

—motion. O. I. 5.

Vertigo. S. IV. 5.

Vertue.

[Habit (perf.)]

infused. Ha. V.

acquired.

intellectual. Ha. VI.

moral. Man. I.

Respecting the body. Man. II.

Respecting the state and digni-

ty. Man. III.

Homiletical.

—Common. Man. IV.

—belonging to superior.

Man. V.

—belonging to inferior.

Man. VI.

Instruments of—Ha. II.

Affections of—

—Intellectual—Ha. III.

—Moral—Ha. III.

[Efficacy]

Verven. HS. V. 9.

Vervels, [adj. Leg bonds of Hawk]

Verule, [adj. Lamin ring]

Vesicle, [Bladder (dim.)]

Vespers, [adj. Evening worship]

Vessel.

General. Pr. V.

—of animal body, [adj. containing (apt.) hollow (parts)]

—Heterogeneous. PG. VI.

—Homogeneous. PG. II.

[Ship]

Vestment, [Clothing]

Vestry, [adj. Clothing (room)]

Vesture, [Clothing]

Vetch. HS. II. 3.

bitter—HS. II. 4.

Crimson grass—HS. III. 7.

hatched—HS. III. 6.

Kidney—

Milk—HS. III. 3. A.

Yellow wild—HS. II. 6.

Veternus. S. IV. 2.

Vex.

[a. { Angry } (make)]

[a. { Grieved } (make)]

[Molest]

[a. Anxiety]

{ Deformed }

Ugh { Indecent } (augm.)

Vy.

{ a. Emulation }

{ Provoke }

[More—a. wager]

Vial.

[adj. Glass bottle (dim.)]

[adj. Music (instr.) to be sounded with bow]

Viands, [Victuals]

Vibrate, [Swing.] Mo. VI. 3.

Viburnum. Sh. I. 5.

Vicar.

[Deputy]

[Second (kind) Presbyter]

Vice.

[Moral] Man. I. O.

{ Feign'd fool }

{ adj. Scurrility (person) }

[adj. Holding (mach.)]

Vice—[instead]

Vicegerent, [Substitute]

Viceroy, [Instead-King]

Vitiate.

[Vicious make]

[Unchast (make)]

[Mar]

Vicinity.

[Neighborhood]

[Nearness]

Vicount, [Nobleman of the fourth Degree]

Vicissitude.

[a. Turn] T. VI. 8.

[Alteration, adj. turn]

Victim, [Sacrifice]

Victor, [adj. RM. II. E. (person)]

Victory, [adj. RM. II. 1. E.

(thing)]

get the—RM. II. 1. E.

Viñualler, [adj. { (Off.)

Victuals { (Merc.)

Viñualling house, [House of adj. Victuals (merc.)]

Viñuals. Pr. I.

fall to his—[Eat]

View.

[a. ey] PG. III. 2.

[Observe]

[Examine]

Vigilance.

Abstinence. Man. II. 4.

[Heedfulness]

Vigils.

[a. Vigilance]

[adj. p. Wake night before fe-

stival]

[Day before the Festival]

Vigor. NP. V. 4.

Vile.

[adj. Valor (dim.)]

[Sorry]

[Vicious]

Vilifie.

[a. Disrespect]

[Contemn]

Village, [Houses (aggr.)]

[Parish]

Villain.

Lowest degree of Commonal-

ty, RC. I. 8.

[Sorry (person)]

fff [Wicked]

[Wicked (person)]
Vindicate.
 [a. { Defendant } Advocate]
 [Shew Innocence]
Vindictiveness, [a. Revenge (apt.)]
Vine. Sh. II. 1.
Vinegar. Pr. II. 5.
Vinewd, { Mouldy } Musty
Vintage.
 [Gathering grapes]
 [a. Wine (make)]
Vintner, [adj. wine (merc.) sp. adv. segregate]
Vineyard, [Orchard of Vines]
Violate, TA. III. 6. O.
Violence. T. V. 5. O.
 in Motion. Mo. VI.
 [Coaction]
 [Fierceness] Ha. III. 4. D.
Violet. HL. VI. 5.
bulbous—HL. IV. 5. A.
dames—HS. IV. 2.
Violin, [Vial (dim)]
Viol.
 [adj. Music (instr.) so be sounded with Bow]
 vid. *Vial*.
Viorna, [Travellers Joy] Sh. I. 7.
Viper. Be. VI. 7. A.
 —s *grass*, [Scorsonera]
Virago, [Man (like) woman]
Virga, Meteor. El. V. 4.
Virgin.
 [Not-married] RO. II. 1.
 [Chast unmarried] RO. II. 1. A.
 { First } New
 —*honey*, [First h. of Bees]
 —*parchment*, [p. made of the skin of an abortive]
 [Undeiled]
 —s *bower*, [Clematis] Sh. V. 7.
Virginals, [Chest (like) adj. Music (instr.) with metallin string]
Virginity. RO. II. 1. A. (abstr.)
Virgo, [6th of the 12 parts of the Zodiac]
Virility.
 age of manhood. Mea. VI. 3.
 [Male (abstr.)]
Virtue, vid. *Vertue*.
Virulent.
 [adj. Poison]
 [adj. Malice]
Visage.
 Face. PG. III. 1.
 [Face (manner)]
 [Seen (part)]
Visard, [Factitious face]
Viscous, [Clammy]
Visible, [adj. p. See (pot.)]
Vision.
 [Seeing]
 { adj. apparence (thing) }
 { adj. p. See Revelation }
Visit. AC. V. 1.

[About-ition for a Discipline]
Visor of Helmet, [Up—adj. p. fold (apt.) adj. forehead (part)]
Vital, [adj. life]
Vitiat, vid. *Viciat*
Vitrifie, [a. Glass (make)]
Vitriol. St. V. 3.
Vivacity, [Long life (apt.)]
Vivifie, [a. Live]
Viviparous, [adj. parturition adj. living (thing)]
Ulcer. S. I. 7.
Uterior. Sp. II. 2. D.
Ultimate { Remote }
 [Most—Latter]
Umber.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 4. A.
 Colour]
Umbilical, [adj. Navel] PG. IV. 6. A.
Umbles, [Inwards] PG. VI.
Umbra. Fi. IV. 2. A.
Umbrage.
 [Doubting]
 { Distrust }
 { Jealousie }
Umbrella, [adj. Shadowing (jug.)]
Umpire, [Sole arbitrator]
Un—vid. In—
 [Not—]
 [Not-yet]
Unable, [adj. Impotence]
Unacceptable.
 { Not— }
 { Against } acceptable
 [adj. Displience]
Unaccessible, [Not-adj. p. come]
Unaccustomed, [Not-accustomed]
Unacquainted, [Stranger]
Unadvised, [Rash] adj. Ha. IV. 1. D.
Unallowed, [Not-allowed]
Unanimous, [adv. { Opinioned } Identity—{ Minded }]
Unappeasable, { Peaceableness }
 [Not-adj. p. { Meekness }]
Unapt, [Not-apt]
Unapproachable, [Not-adj. p. Neerness]
Unarm— { Not— }
 ed, { Un— } armed]
Unassured, [Not-assured]
Unasswaged, [Not-asswaged]
Unavoidable, [Not adj. p. escape (pot.)]
Unauthorize, [Un-a. Authority]
Unawares { Heeding }
 [Not—{ Expecting }]
 taken at—[Surprized]
Unbar, [Un-a. bar]
Unbelief. AS. II. 4. O.
 [Incredulity] Ha. III. 2. D.
 [Infidelity] Ha. V. 4. O.
Unbend, [Un-bend]
Unbenum, [Un-a. Stupor]
Unbeseem, [v. Indecency]
Unbesot, [Un-a. Dotage]
Unbewitch, [Un-a. Witchcraft]
Unbidden, [Not-bidden]

[adj. Spontaneity]
Unbind, [Un-a. bind]
Unblameable, [Not-adj. p. blame (pot.)]
Unblind, [Un-a. blind (make)]
Unboild, [Not-boild]
Unbolt, [Un-a. bolt]
Unbound, [Not-adj. p. bind]
Unbounded, [Not-adj. p. bound]
Unbowel, [Un-a. bowel]
Unbrace, [Un-a. brace]
Unbridle, [Un-a. bridle]
 —d, [Irregular]
Unbroken, [Not-adj. p. break]
Unbuckle, [Un-a. Buckle]
Unburden, [Un-a. burden]
Unburied, [Not-adj. p. buried]
Unbutton, [Un-a. button]
Uncalled, [Not-adj. p. call]
Uncapable, [Not-capable]
Uncase, [Un-a. case]
Uncaught, [Not-adj. p. catch]
Uncertain.
 [Not-certain]
 [Doubtful]
 [Wavering]
Unchain, [Un-a. chain]
Unchangeable, [Not-adj. p. alter]
Uncharitableness. Ha. V. 6. D.
Uncharm, [Un-a. Wizard]
Unchastness. Man. II. 7. D.
Unchewed, [Not-chewed]
Uncircumcision, [Not- p. circum-cision]
Uncircumspect, [Careless]
Uncivil.
 [Morose]
 [Rustic]
Uncle RO. I. 3.
Unclass, [Un-a. clasp]
Unclean.
 [adj. Defilement]
 [Unchast]
Unclose, [Un-a. close]
Uncloth— { Not— }
 ed, { Un— } clothed]
Uncomely, [Indecent]
Uncomfortable [adj. Discomfort]
Uncompounded, [Simple]
Unconceivable, [Not-adj. p. apprehension]
Uncondemned, [Not-condemned]
Unconquerable, [Not-adj. p. conquer (pot.)]
Unconscionable. NP. I. 3. O.
Unconstant. adj. Ha. IV. 7. D.
Unconstrained, [Not-adj. p. coaction]
Uncorded, [Not-adj. p. cord]
Uncorrected, [Not-adj. p. correction]
Uncorrupt.
 [Not-corrupted]
 [Sincere]
 [Impartial]
Uncover. O. II. 3. O.
Uncouple, [Un-joyn]
Uncourteous.
 [Not-courteous]
 [Rustic]
Uncouth.
 [Not-adj. custom]

[adj.]

[adj. Stranger]
 [New (corr.)]
 [Extraordinary (corr.)]
Unction, Anointing
Unctuousness.
 to feeling. Q. VI. 4. D.
 to taste. Q. IV. 2.
Uncurable, [Not-adj. p. cure]
 (pot.)
Undaunted, [Not-adj. p. fear]
 (pot.)
Undecent. adj. T. V. 2. O.
Undecided, [Not-decided]
Undesiled.
 [Not-defiled]
 [Pure]
Undeprayed, { Paid
 [Not-Refunded]
Under.
 Proper. Prep. VI. 1. O.
 —foot
 —hand { Private
 [adv. { Concealed]
 —hand and seal, [Under writ-
 ten and sealed]
 [Within]
 Contain —it. [c. within its
 capacity]
 [Below]
 —age { [of adj. pupil
 —years { age]
 { Less.
 { Too little
 —bid]
 —price.
 —sell.
 —value.
 [Lower]
 —leather.
 —lid of eye.
 —lip.
 —side. Sp. III. 5. O.
 —woods.
 { Inferior
 { Subordinate
 —Butler.
 —Officer.
 —Sheriff.
 [Dependent]
 [Subject]
 bring— { Subject } (make)
 { Conquer }
 Keep—
Under. { v. Subject
 go, { Suffer.
Underhand, { Private
 [adv. { Concealed]
Underlay, [Mend by under-put-
 ting]
Underleather, [Lower Lea-
 ther]
Underling. RO. III. O.
Undermine, RM. I. 5.
 —craftily, [a. Treachery]
Undermost, [Most-adj. under
 part]
Underneath. Prep. VI. 1. O.
Underpart. Sp. III. 5. O.
Underpin, [Instead-a. foundation]
Underprop, [a-prop]
Undersay. Man. IV. 1. D.
Undersell, [Sell for less.]

Underset, [a. Prop]
Undersheriff, [Inferior adj. shire
 (Off.)]
Underside. Sp. III. 5. O.
Understand.
 a. Intellect. NP. I. 1.
 give { Narrate]
 to— { Know (make)
 Omit. D. III. 8. O.
 [Suppose]
Understanding.
 Faculty. NP. I. 1.
 action of { Speculative. AS. II.
 the— { Practical. AS. III.
Understood.
 { adj.-a. pret. } Understand]
 { adj. p. }
 Omitted. D. III. 8. O.
Undertake. TA. III. 1. A.
 —for, [a. Sponson]
 —to do [Oblige himself by
 promise]
Undervalue. { Value less than due]
 { Contemn]
Underwoods, { Lower } woods]
 { Young }
Undeserved, [Not-deserved]
Undeserving, [Unworthy]
Undetermin- { adj. Liberty]
 ed, { Not-determined]
Undigested, [Not-digested]
Undischarged, [Not-discharged]
Undiscreet, [Foolish]
Undistinct, [Not-distinct]
Undivided, { Not-divided]
 ded, { Entire]
Undo.
 [Un-do]
 [Un-ry]
 [Loosen]
 { Spoil]
 { a. poverty (augm.)
Undone.
 [adj. p. Undo]
 [Not-done]
Undoubted, [Not-doubted]
Undress, [Un-cloth]
Undue. T. IV. 3. O.
Undulate.
 Figure. Mag. IV. 9.
 Motion, [a. Wave] W. IV.
 I. E.
Undutiful. Man. V. 1. D.
Uneasie, [Difficult]
Unequal.
 [Not-equal]
 [Not-equitable]
Unestimable, Not- { Worthily]
 adj. p. Esteem { Sufficient-
 (pot) { ly]
Unevenness. Q. VI. 2. O.
Unevitable, [Not adj. p. escape
 (pot.)
Unexcusable, [Not-adj. p. excuse
 (pot.)
Unexecuted, [Not-executed]
Unexpected, [Not-expected]
Unexpert. Ha. VI. 4. D.
Unfaithful. Man. IV. 2. O.
Unfashion- { Not-figured]
 ed, { Figured (corr.)
Unfast. { Not- } fast-
 ned, { Un- } ned]

Unfeather- { Not- } feather-
 ed, { Un-- } ed]
Unfeigned.
 { Not-feigned]
 { Sincere]
Unfetter- { Not- } fetter-
 ed, { Un-- } ed]
Unfinisht, [Not-finished]
Unfit, [Not-congruous]
Unfitting, [Indecent]
Unfix, [Un-fix]
Unfold, [Un-fold]
 [Explain]
Unformed, [Not-formed]
Unfortified, [Not-fortified]
Unfortunate, { Fortune (corr.)]
 [adj. { Adversity]
Unfriendly, [Not-adj. friend]
Unfruitfulness.
 Barrenness. NP. VI. 3. O.
 [Unprofitableness]
Unfurnisht, { Not- } furnishi-
 ed, { Un-- } ed]
Ungainful, [Not-adj. a. gain (apt.)]
Ungarnisht, [Not-adj. p. or-
 nate]
Ungentle, [Not-gentle]
Ungird- { Not- }
 ed, { Un-- } adj. p. Bound]
Unglew, [Un-a. glue]
Ungodly.
 [Graceless]
 [Unholy]
Ungraciousness. Ha. V. O.
 { adj.-anointing
 { (thing]
 { Salve]
Unhabitable, [Not-adj. p. dwelling
 (pot.)
 [Profaned]
 [Unholy]
Unhand- { Deformed]
 som, { Indecent]
Unhappiness, [Misery]
Unharness, [Un-a. armament]
Unhealthy, [Not-healthy]
Unheard, [Not-adj. p. hearing]
Unheeded, [Not-heeded]
Unholy. Ha. V. 2. O.
 { Down-put from horse]
Unhorse, { Un-a. ride (make)
 { Un-hurt]
Unhurt, [Not-hurt]
Unhusbanded, [Not-adj. p. agri-
 culture]
Unicorn, [One-horned beast]
Uniform, [adv. { Figure]
 Identity { Manner]
 adj. p. { Circumstance]
Uniformity, [Identity (manner)]
Unimaginable, [Not-adj. p. ima-
 gination (pot.)
Unimitable, [Not-adj. p. imita-
 tion (pot.)
Uninhabited, [Not-adj. p. dwel-
 ling]
Unjoyn, [Separate]
Unjoynr.
 [Un-a. joynr]
 [Separate the parts]
Union.
 [a. One]
 { Peaceableness]
 { League] § 12 Uni-

Unison, [adj. p. Identity adj. a sound]	Unmingled, { Simple Pure }	Unrestored, [Not-r.]
Unit, [One]	Unmoveable, [Not-adj. p. move (pot.)]	Unreturned, [Not-r.]
Unite, [a. one (make)]	Unnail'd, { Not- { nail'd Un- }	Unrevealed, [Not-r.]
Unity, [One (abst.)]	Unnatural, [Against-natural]	Unrevenged, [Not-r.]
Universe, [Whole world]	Unnecessary, { Not-neces- sary }	Unrewarded, [Not-r.]
Univer- { adj. Universality sal, { Whole }	Unneeded, { }	Unrighteousness [Injustice [Unholiness]
Universality. TM. III. 3. O.	Unnoble, [Against-noble]	Unripeness. NP. VI. 4. D.
University. RC. III. 6.	Unoccupied, [Not- { Business adj. p. { Use }	Unriver- { Not- { rivetted red, { Un- }
Univocal, [Of one signification]	Unorderly. [Confused]	Unroll. { Un- { roule Back- }
Unjust, [adj. Injustice]	[Irregular] (ther)	Unroot- { Not- { r. ed, { Un- }
Unkennel, [Un-a. bed (room)]	Unpack- { Not- { bound toge- ed, { Un- { aggregated }	Unruly. [Irregular]
Unkind. [Uncharitable]	Unpaid, [Not-paid]	{ Rebellious { Disobedient }
[Discourteous] adj. Man. IV. 7. O.	Unpainted, [Not-painted]	Unsad- { Not- { f. led, { Un- }
[Not-adj. friend]	Unpair- { Not- { companioned ed, { Un- { sp. (perf.) }	Unsafe, [Dangerous]
Unkle. RO. I. 5.	Unpardonable, [Not adj. p. par- don (pot.)]	Unsaid. [Not-said]
Unknit, [Un-ty]	Unpeaceable. Man. IV. 3. O.	[Recanted]
Unknown, [Not-known]	Unpeople, [Un-adj. p. Dwelling]	Unsalt- { Not- { f. ed, { Fresh }
Unlace, { Un- { a. Lace Not- { a. String }	Unperformed, [Not-performed]	Unsaluted, [Not-f.]
Unladen, [Un-adj. burdened]	Unpinned, { Not- { fastened with Un- { pin }	Unsatiated, [Not-f.]
Unlaw- { Not- { Lawful ful, { Against- }	Unplant- { Not- { planted ed, { Un- { }	Unfavoriness. Q IV. 1. O.
Unlearn, [Un- a. Learner]	Unpleasant- { Ha. II. 3. O. ness, { T. IV. 2. O.	Unseal- { Not- { f. ed, { Un- { }
Unlearned. Ha. VI. 5. D.	Unpleasing, [adj. Displeasure]	Unsearchable, [Not-adj. p. search- ed (pot.)]
Unleavened, [Not-leavened]	Unpolished, [Not-polished]	Unseasonable, [adj. Time (cor.)]
Unless. Conj. I. 3. O.	Unpolluted, [Not-defiled]	Unseemly, [Indecent]
Unlike, [adj. Unlikeness]	Unprepared, [Not-prepared]	Unseen, [Not-f.]
-ness. TM. V. 1. O.	Unprofitable, [Not-profitable]	Unserviceable, { Not-adj { (pot) p. use { (apt) Unprofitable }
Unlike- { Not- { True ly, { Against- { (like) }	Unprosperous. [Not-prosperous]	Unsettled, { Not-fast Loose Light }
Unlimited. Not- { Limited Cohibited Determined }	Unproved, [Not-proved]	Unsheath, [Un-a. Case]
[Infinite]	Unprovided, [Not-provided]	Unshod, { Not- { adj. p. Shoo Un- { }
Unlined, { Not- { lined Un- { }	Unpunisht, [Not-punisht]	Unshorn, [Not-clipped]
Unload, [Un-a. burden]	Unquenchable, [Not-adj. p. quench (pot.)]	Unskilfulness. Ha. VI. 3. O. { Unlearnedness { Inexperience }
Unlock, { Un-a. lock Open-with key }	Unquiet. [Against-quiet]	Unsociable, [adj. Man. IV. O.]
Unlookt for, [Not-expected]	[adj. Molesting]	Unsound. { Not-found { Rotten }
Unloose, [Loose]	Unrank- { Not- { ranked ed, { Un- { }	Unfow- { Un- { Sowed ed, { Not- { }
Unlove- { Not- { adj. p. love ly, { Against { (apt.) }	Unravel, [Un-intangle]	Unspeakeable, [Not-adj. p. speak (pot.)]
Unluck, { Fortune [adj. { Event { (corr.) }	Unready, { Prepared [Not- { Clothed]	Unspent, [Not-spent]
Unmake, { a. Efficient [Un-adj. Creation]	Unreasonable. [Irrational]	Unspot- { Not-spotted ted, { Clear }
Unmannerly, { Rusticity [adj. { Disrespect]	Not- { adj. Equity Against- { in commanding, [Man. VI. 6. O.]	Unsta- { Not-constant ble, { Light }
Unman, { Not- { adj. man ly, { Against- { (male) }	[Irregular]	Unstaid, [Light]
Unmannured, [Not-mannured]	[adj. Excess]	Unstained, [Not-stained]
Unmarried. [Not-adj. pret. married]	Unreclaimed, [Not-r.]	Unstead- { Not-constant fast, { Light }
[Divorced]	Unrecompensed, [Not-r.]	Unsteady, [Not-steady]
[adj. Celibate]	Unreconcilable, [Not-r.]	Unstirred, [Not-stirred]
Unmask, [Uncover the face]	Unrecoverable, [Not-r.]	Unstitch- { Not- { fowed ed, { Un- { }
Unmatchable, [Not adj. p. equal (pot.)]	Unredeemed, [Not-r.]	Unstopped,
Unmeasurable. [Not-adj. Measure (pot.)]	Unregarded, [Not-r.]	
[Infinite]	Unremedied, [Not-r.]	
Unmeet, [Indecent]	Unrepaired, [Not-r.]	
Unmerciful, [adj. Cruelty]	Unreproved, [Not-r.]	
Unmindful, [Not-adj. remem- bring]		

Unstopped, [a. Open]
 Unstrung, { Not— } Strung
 Unstuffed, { Not— } Stuffed
 Unsubdued, [Not-subdued]
 Unsufferable, [Not-adj. p. suffer (pot.)]
 Unsure, { Certain }
 [Not— } Safe]
 Unsuta- { Not-congruous }
 ble, { Disagreeable }
 Unswath- { Un— } swath-
 ed, { Not— } ed
 Unsworn, [Not-sworn]
 Untamed, [Fierce]
 Untangle, [Un-rangle]
 Untaught, { Not-taught }
 { Ignorant }
 Unteach- { Dull }
 able, { Incredulous }
 Unthankfulness, [Ingratitude]
 Unthought of, [Not-thought of]
 Unthriftiness, [Squandering]
 Unti- { Not— } Tied
 ed, { Un— }
 Until, Adv. III. 2. O.
 —now, [Until this time]
 Untilled, [Not-tilled]
 Untimely, [Not-timed (perf.)]
 —birth, [Abortion]
 Unto, [To] Speaking
 Untold, [Not-adj. p. } Narration
 { Number }
 Untoucht, [Not-toucht]
 { Untowardness } Incredulity
 { Untractableness } Contumacy
 { Disingenuity }
 { Dulness }
 { Fierceness }
 { Incredulity }
 { Fierceness }
 { Pertinacity }
 { Undutifulness }
 { Disobedience }
 { Contumacy }
 Untrim- { Not-ornate }
 med, { Homely }
 Untrue, { Not-true }
 { False }
 Untruf- { Not— } trusted
 sed, { Un— }
 Untrusty, [Treacherous]
 Untruth, [Falseness]
 Untuna- { Not-harmonious }
 ble, { adj. Discord }
 { Unwined, Not— } twisted
 { Unwisted, Un— }
 Unvaluable, { Value } (pot.)
 [Not-adj. p. } Price }
 Unvanquishd, [Not-vanquishd]
 Unvaried, [Not-varied]
 Unveil, [Uncover]
 Unverst, [adj. Inexperience]
 Unusual.
 { Extraordinary }
 { Not-customary }
 { Seldom }
 { Not-common }
 Unutterable, [Not-adj. p. ex-
 press (pot.)]
 Unwalled, [Not-walled]

Unwary, [Careless]
 Unwashed, [Not-washed]
 Unwasted, [Not-wasted]
 Unwearied, [Constant]
 Unweaved, [Not-weaved]
 Unwel- { Not-welcom }
 com, { adj. a. Displacence }
 Unweildy.
 { Lumpish }
 { Slow }
 [Not-adj. p. motion (apt.)]
 Unwholsom, [adj. a. sickness
 (apt.)]
 Unwilling.
 { Nolleity }
 [adj. { Aversion }
 { Coaction }
 Unwind, [Un-wind]
 Unwise, [adj. Folly]
 Unwisht for, [Not-wisht]
 Unwit- { Not-knowing }
 ting, { Ignorant }
 Unwonted, [Not-adj. p. Cu-
 stom]
 Unworthiness. TG. IV. 6. O.
 Unwrap, [Un-fold]
 Unwreath, [Un-twist]
 Unwrinkle, [Un-wrinkle]
 Unwritten, [Not-written]
 { Not-wrought }
 Unwrought, { Homely }
 { Un-yoke }
 Unyoke, { Separate }
 Vocabulary, [adj. Catalogue Book
 of words]
 Vocal, [adj. Voice]
 Vocati- { Calling }
 on, { Profession }
 Vocative, [adj. Calling]
 { Reputation }
 Vogue, { Rumor }
 { Sailing }
 Voilage, { Travelling }
 Voice.
 Proper. Q. III. 3.
 Song of 3—s, [Song for 3 to-
 gether-singing (per-
 sons)]
 Suffrage, [Consent (sign)]
 Void.
 adj.
 [Empty]
 —of, [Without]
 [Not-possess]
 { Frustrate }
 [adj. { Vanity }
 { Nothing }
 to—
 [a. Empty]
 [Un-possess]
 [Go]
 [Banish]
 [Purge]
 [Dung]
 { Spoil }
 { adj. Nothing }
 { make }
 Voider, [Dish (aug.) Shallow]
 sp. for carrying adj. meat
 (things)
 Voidance, [Un-possessing]
 Volatil.

[Flying]
 [adj. a. Exhalation (apt.)]
 Volly, [Together-shootings
 (aggr.)]
 Volubility, [Agility]
 sp. of tongue
 Volum, [Book]
 Voluntary, { Will }
 [adj. { Spontaneity }
 Voluptuousness, [Sensuality]
 Volutation. O. I. 5. A.
 Vomiting. Mo. IV. 9.
 Voraci- { Rapacity }
 ty, { Gluttony }
 Vorago, [Whirlpool]
 Votary, [adj. pret. Vowing (per-
 son)]
 Vote.
 With, [Velleity]
 Suffrage, [Consent (sign)]
 sp. by speaking
 Vouch.
 [a. Protestation]
 [a. Sponson]
 Vouchsafe, [Condescend]
 Vow. RE. IV. 1.
 Vowel. D. I. 2.
 Up, [Upward ver- { Upper side }
 gent, toward { Top }
 [Direct]
 —on end.
 he is—
 [adj. p. pres. motion]
 Bell { is— { b. is in }
 Hare { h. moti- }
 Name { n. on }
 from { Beginning }
 { Part }
 { Imperfection }
 till { end }
 { whole }
 { perfection }
 { Finally }
 { Wholly }
 { Perfectly }
 —and { to and fro }
 down, { divers ways }
 —by the root, [Together with
 the r.]
 —hill, [Upward on the hill]
 —to, [Until at]
 Barrel— [Lay up in Barrel]
 Blow—
 { a. Tumor }
 { a. Inflation }
 { Upward cast }
 { Overthrow }
 sp. by firing Gunpow-
 der]
 Bring— { Begin }
 { Educate }
 Burn, [b. perfectly]
 Clap— { Bargain }
 { Finish }
 Give— { Yield }
 { Submit }
 { Let-go }
 Knit- { K. together }
 { Finish }
 { Put on the heap }
 Lay— { Store- TA. V. 4. }
 Lift— [Lift]

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WA

Put—{ a. case }
 { a. patience }
 Rise—[Rise]
 Rouze—[Rise (make)]
 Sit—[Sit direct]
 Sow—{ Sow together }
 { Shut by sowing }
 Stay—[Bear]
 Stand—[Stand]
 Stir—{ Provoke }
 { a. Impulsive }
 Ty—{ Together-ty }
 { Shut by tying }
 Upbraid. R. J. IV. 8. A.
 Uphold, { Bear }
 { Prop }
 Upholster, [adj. Bed (mech.)]
 Upland, [adj. Mountain Coun-
 trey]
 Upon.
 Accus.
 Grow—[Usurp]
 Look—[a. Sight]
 [Concerning]
 agree—
 [Toward]
 —that hand, [t. that side]
 [To]
 Happen—
 Prep. VI. 1.
 come—[Assault]
 Run—{ Assault }
 { Storm }
 [After]
 —this, [after th.]
 worde—word.
 Upper.
 Proper.
 —end, [Top]
 —side. Sp. III. 5.
 [Superior]
 —hand, [adj. Dignity
 (place)]
 Get the—[a. Victory]
 Upright.
 [Direct]
 ly—[ly adj. reverse]
 [adj. { Sincerity }
 { Integrity }
 —Deal. { Equity }
 ing { Justice }
 Uprising, [Rising]
 Upstart, [Sedition]
 Upshot, [Event]
 Upside, [Upperside]
 { Lying }
 —down { Upside down turn-
 ed }
 Upsitting.
 [Sitting direct]
 Upstart, [New corr.]
 Upward. Prep. V. 1.
 Uranoscopus. Fi. IV. 11.
 Urbanity. Man. IV. 9.
 Urchin.
 [Hedgehog]
 [Little sorry (person)]
 Ure.
 [Custom of using]
 Ureter, [adj. Urining Vein]
 Urge.
 [a. Impulsive (augm.)]

[a. Fierceness]
 [Intreat (augm.)]
 [Angry (make)]
 Urgent.
 [Intense]
 [Fierce]
 Urine, [Pissed (thing)]
 Salt of—St. I. 5.
 Urinal, [Glas (vess.) for Urine]
 Urn, [adj. Figulatory Pot]
 sp. for burying Ashes]
 Urtica. Ex. IX. 6. A.
 Urus, [Bull (kind) bearded]
 Us, [We]
 Usage.
 [Use (manner)]
 [Entertaining (manner)]
 [Custom]
 Use.
 [Using]
 [Usus fructus]
 Interest, [Rent of money]
 Lend upon—[Lend for hire]
 Take upon—[a. hire]
 [Manner]
 sp. adj. Custom]
 [Custom]
 in—[adj. Custom]
 Out of, [Un-adj. Custom]
 [Habit]
 [Practise]
 to—TA. V. 6.
 [Apply]
 [Entertain]
 [Accustom]
 [Practise]
 Usher.
 [adj. Preceding (Off.)]
 —in { In-bring }
 { Precede }
 [Accessory Teacher]
 Usual.
 [adj. p. use (freq.)]
 [Customary]
 { Common }
 { Ordinary }
 Usufuctuary, [adj. Usus fructus
 (person)]
 Usurp. R. J. IV. 3.
 Usury, [Hire of money]
 Usus fructus. RC. IV. 5. A.
 Utensil. Po. VI.
 Uterine, [adj. Womb] PG.
 VI. 9.
 Utility, [Profit-ableness]
 Utmost.
 [Most-adj. Outside]
 [Extream]
 [Most]
 [Whole]
 Utopia, [adj. p. Fiction Country
 (perf.)]
 Utter.
 [adj. Outside]
 [adj. Extream]
 [Whole]
 to—
 { Out-put }
 { Shew }
 { Speak }
 { Express }
 [a. Narration]

{ Alienate }
 { Sell }
 Utterance, [Speak- { (pot.) }
 ing { (manner) }
 Uttermost, vid. Utter.
 Vulgar, [Common]
 —People, [Rabble]
 Vulnerary, [adj. Wound]
 Vulture. Bi. I. 1. A.
 Uvula, [adj. Flesh Cylinder
 (dim.) for shutting the wind-
 pipe]
 Uxorious, [Fond of Wife]
 W.
 WAd, [adj. heap (thing) toge-
 ther-tied]
 Waddle, [Walk { Voluration }
 adv. { Duck (like) }
 Wade, { In— }
 { Walk through } River,
 { &c. }
 Wafer, [Thin (lamin)]
 sp. of Pudding (kind)
 Waft, [Carry over-water]
 Wag, { Motion } (dim.)
 { Shaking }
 a—[adj. Urbanity (person)]
 Wage.
 —Law, [a. Suit]
 —Souldiers, [Bargain with S.]
 —War, [a. War]
 Wager. RC. VI. 8.
 Wages. RC. V. 6. A.
 Waggle, [Wag (dim.)]
 Wagon, [Wain]
 Waife, [Abandoned (thing)]
 Wagtail. Bi. V. 7.
 Yellow. Bi. V. 7. A.
 Way.
 { adj. ition (place) }
 { factitious way. Po. II. 7. A. }
 —faring, [adj. Travelling]
 —man, [adj. Travelling
 (person)]
 —Tree. Sh. II. 3.
 —Laying, [a. Ambush]
 give—
 [not— { Resist }
 { Oppose }
 [Submit]
 go his—[Go]
 Lead { Lead }
 the- { Before-go }
 make—[Prepare w.]
 shew the—[Direct in the w.]
 By—{ Accessorily }
 the- { adj. Digression }
 In the—[Hindring]
 Set in the—[Direct]
 on the—
 Bring on the—[Accompany
 in the beginning of his
 journey]
 Go on his—[Proceed]
 Out of the—
 [Beside the scope]
 { Erring }
 { Wandring } [avoid-]

[Avoiding]
[adj. a. Losing]
[Distance]
[great—Remote]
—about, [Curve (augm.)]
—off, [Remote (augm.)]
[Vergency]
many—s, [adv. Diversity
vergent]
{ Kind]
{ Manner]
{ Means]
{ Method]
Wail, [a. Sor- (Voice)
row (sign)]
Wain. P. V. 1. A.
Waincoat, [Wooden lining of a
Room]
Wait.
[Stay] TA. V. 1. O.
Stay, { by } one. AC.
{ With } V. 1. A.
{ For }
Companion, [a. com-
panion]
as { Dependent, [a. de-
pendent]
{ Servant, [a. Ser-
vant]
Lay—[a. Ambush]
Waits, [Wakening Music]
Wainward, { Disingenuity]
[adj. { Moroseness]
Wake.
awaken.
[End sleep]
[Begin to wake]
not-sleep. AC. II. 4.
[adj. p. Wake night before fe-
stival]
[adj. Country festival]
—Robin. HL. V. 9. A.
Wakeful, adj. p. wake (apt.)
[Vigilant]
Walk.
Proper. Mo. II. 1.
a—[Walking place]
fetch a—[Go for a walk]
as Ghost, [appear]
Wale, [Ridge of threads in
cloth]
Wall. Po. III. 6.
[Sepiment]
[Rampier]
[Partition]
—creeper, [Woodpecker] of a
long slender bill, about the
bigness of a Sparrow]
—eyed, [White eyed]
—flower. HS. IV. 1. A.
—Louse, [Punaise] Po. III. 6.
—Nut. Tr. IV. 1. A.
—Rue, [White Maiden hair]
HL. I. 5.
—wort, [Danewort]
Wallet, [Riding bag]
fp. Open in the middle]
Walnut. Tr. IV. 1.
Wallowing, [Volutation]
Wambling, [Volutation]
{ Loathing } (dim.)
{ Averfation }

{ Pale]
Wan, { Dead like]
Wand. PP. I. 4. A.
Wander. TA. VI. 3. A.
Wane, [Decrease]
Want.
[Have occasion to use]
Not have. TA. I. 5. O.
[Not have enough]
{ Scarcity]
{ Defect]
[Poverty]
—little of [Almost.]
a—[Mole]
Wantonnefs.
Playwardnefs. NP. IV. 3. O.
[Unchastity]
Wapentake, [Hundred]
War. RM.
Man of—
[Souldier]
Ship. RN. I. 6.
Warbling, [Trembling (like)
voice]
Ward.
{ Defend]
{ Protect]
—off, [Defend from]
{ Guard] RM. III. 6.:
{ Watch] RM. III. 6.
[Together adj. ought,
Guard City (part)
[Imprisonment (place)
[Pupil]
—of key, { Cavity } in the la-
{ Notch } min of
the key]
—of a lock, [Curve (lamin)
within L.]
Warden, { adj. Keeping (Off.)]
{ Magistrate]
—tree, [Pear (kind)
Warder.
[adj. Keeping (Off.)]
[adj. { Guard } (person)
{ Watch }]
Wardrobe, [adj. Keeping (Room)
of clothing]
Ware.
[adj. p. Sell (thing)
[a. Imperat-heedfulness]]
Warfare, [War]
Wariness.
[Heedfulness]
[Reservedness]
[Frugality]
Warlike, [adj. War]
Warm.
[Temperate]
{ Fierce (dim.)]
{ Zealous]
Warn. RO. V. 4. A.
—to appear, [Citation]
Warp.
the—[Direct threed]
to—[Bend]
Warrant.
[Written Command]
[Sponfion]
Warranty, [Paction for safe
(make)
Warren, [Park for Rabbits]

Warrener, [adj. Park (Off.) of
Rabbits]
Warrier, [Souldier]
Wart. S. III. 5.
Was, [Am having been]
Wash. O. V. 6.
—es. W. III. 6. A.
hog—[Broth for hogs]
Wasp. Ex. IV. 2.
—ish, [Morose]
—like fly. Ex. IV. 3. A.
Wassail, [adj. Country Banquet]
Waft.
Girdlestead, [Middle (part)
of trunk]
—of a ship. RN. II. 5.
Not—{ Used]
{ Inhabited]
—land.
[Superfluous]
—water.
to—
{ Decay]
{ Diminish]
{ Booty]
{ Mar]
{ Destroy]
[a. Ruine]
[Spend (corr.)]
[Squander]
Waftcote, [Thin adj. Trunk (vest)
Waftful, [adj. Squandering]
Watch.
to—
[Wake]
[a. Vigilance]
{ a. Heedfulness]
{ Observe]
a. { Guard]
{ Watch]
—for, [Expect waiting]
—with, [Wait waking]
a—[a. Watch]
—man, [adj. { (person)
Watching } (Off.)
(Persons,
—for custo- } [Guard]
dy of } Places. RM. III.
6. A.
(adj. word (sign) of
Watch]
—word, { time (sign) by
word]
{ Clock without Bell]
{ adj. Pocket Clock]
Watchet, [Blue (kind)
Watchfulness.
(Vigilance]
[Heedfulness]
[Diligence]
Water.
Element. El. III.
the—W. IV.
Running—[Stream]
Standing—[Pool]
by—{ Swimming]
{ Sailing]
in a—[adj. Sweating (aug.)]
under—[Covered with—]
—bank.
—beetle. Ex. V. 8.
—Chein, [Chain (dim.)]
—Course,

W A

W E

W E

—Course { Stream }
—Furrow, [Trench for drein]
—Hen, [Moorhen] Bi. VIII. 9.
—Lilly.
—man, [adj. Rowing (person)]
—Nut
—Pepper.
—Rattle
—Rat
—Scorpion. Ex. I. 9.
—Shoot, [Barren branch (dim.)]
—Snail. Ex. VII. 1. A.
—Spider. Ex. II. 4.
to—
—Cattle, [Drink (make) c.]
—garden, [a. Wet (make) the surface with—]
—meat { in } water
[Soke { with } water]
Urin.
to make—[v. Urination]
[Out—[Distilled (thing)]
[adj. [Washing (thing)]
sp. Medicinal]
no uth—
Watery { adj. Water }
Waterish {
—blood, [Serous blood]
—tast, [adj. water (like t.)]
Wattle, [a. Weaving sticks (dim.)]
[Gill] PG. V. 7. A.
Wave. W. IV. 1. E.
—ing.
[Undulation]
[Shaking (dim.)]
{ Averfion }
{ Avoiding }
Waver. AS. IV. 4. O.
Wax.
Subst. El. III. 7. A.
ear—[Excrement of the ear]
to—
[a. wax]
{ Begin }
{ (inc.) }
[Increase]
[v. Event]
Waze, [Wreath]
sp. of Straw
Weaknefs.
[Impotence]
Feeblenefs. NP. V. 7. O.
{ Remiffenefs }
{ Deficiency }
Weale, { Being (perf.) }
{ Happinefs }
Wealth.
[Riches]
Common—
[adj. RC. (thing)]
[Common prosperity]
[Government by the people]
Wean, [Teach to abstain]
—a child, [Un- a. suckle Child]
Weapon. RM. V. 1.
Wear.
{ Lessen }
{ Worfe } by ufe }
{ Decay }

—out, [Spoil by ufe]
—as clothes, [v. Clothing] Pr. IV.
—in his pocket, [Carry] Mō. VI. 1.
—as Ring, &c. [with p. Ornate] TM. II. 6.
a—[adj. Taking (mach.) of fish]
Weary.
to—TA. V. 8. O.
—of [Sick of] adj. TA. V. 7. O.
Wearish tast, [Unfavorable t.]
Weafand, [Wind-pipe] PG. VI. 1. A.
Weather.
[Guel Sheep] Be. II. 2.
Temperament of Air. El. VI.
—Cock, [Shewing (jug.) of the vergency of the wind]
—glafs, [adj. Glafs (instr.) for shew- } Heat } of the
ing } Cold } air]
to—one, [a. patience]
Weave.
—ing. O. V. 2.
—er.
[adj. Weaving (mech.)
Fifh. Fi. IV. 8.
Web, [Woven (thing)]
Cob—[Woven (thing) of Spider]
[White spot in the eye]
Wed, [a. Marriage]
Wedding, [adj. Marriage solemnity]
Wedge.
[Prism]
sp. for cleaving]
—of Silver.
to—in.
[In-thrust (augm.)]
[In-fasten] sp. by prisms
in-thrusted about it]
Wedlock, [Marriage]
Wednesday, [4th day of the week]
We. Prep. I. 1. A.
Weed.
[Sorry garment]
[Herb]
sp. { Unprofitable }
{ Hurtful }
—ing. O. III. 3. A.
Week.
—of time. Mea. V. 4. A.
—of Candle, [adj. p. flame (apt.) string (part)]
Weel, [adj. Taking (machin) for fish]
Weeld.
[Handle]
[Swing]
Ween,
[a. Opinion]
[a. Supposition]
Over—[a. Pride]
Weeping. AC. IV. 3. O.
Weefel. Be. IV. 7. A.
Weewel. Ex. V. 1. A.
Weigh.
v. mea. III.
—with Balances. O. I. 2.
[Be heavy] v. Q. V. 4.

—anker, [Lift a.]
—down, [Deprefs]
[Confider]
Weight.
Gravity. Q. V. 4. E.
Measure of. Mea. III.
Measuring (instr.) Mea. III. A.
{ Gold— } Weight per-
{ Standing— } fectly equal]
[Importance]
Weighty, [adj. Weight]
Welk, [Periwinkle] Ex. VII. 6. A.
Welkin, [Sky]
well.
(Good)
[adv. { Regular }
{ Sufficient }
—a day. Int. II. 2. O.
—advised, [a. Confiderate]
—beloved, [Loved]
—born { Noble } man }
{ Gentle }
—come { Accepted (perf.) }
{ adj. a. Delectation }
to—one.
[Joy. AS. VI. 6. (fig) for his coming]
[Entertain (perf.)]
—fare, [Being (perf.)]
—favoured, [adj. Decent] (fig.)
—in health, [adj. Health]
—in years, [adj. Old (dim.)]
—nigh, [Almost] Adv. V. 1.
—now } Int. III. 2. O.
—then }
—to pass, [Rich (dim.)]
—willing } adj. Favour]
—wifhing }
as—Adv. II. 1.
a—W. IV. 3.
Welt, [Margin]
sp. made by fowing]
Welter, [v. Volutation]
Wen. S. III. 5.
Wench.
[adj. { Childhood } (fem.) }
{ Adolescence }
[Sorry (fem.)]
[adj. Fornication (fem.)]
to—[a. Fornication]
Went, [adj. pret. go]
Wept, [adj. pret. weep]
Were.
[are having been]
it—[It might be]
as it—Adv. IV. 2. O.
West. Sp. III. 1. O.
Wet. Q. V. 2. E.
Whale. Fi. I. 1.
—of the river, [Sheathfish] Fi. VI. 6.
Wharf, [adj. River haven]
Wharfinger, [adj. Wharf (Off.)]
What.
{ Interrog. Pron. III. 1. A. }
{ Relative. Pron. III. 2. A. }
—manner of, { manner }
[of what } kind]
—foever. Pron. III. 3. A.

WH

[Vertiginatē (augm.)]
[Cast adv. Vertiginating]
VWhirligig.
VWhirtle. Sh. III. 3. A.
VWhisk.
[Move (imp.)]
[Brush by striking]
VWhisker, [Great]
[Mustache]
VWhisper. AC. II. 3.
—*er*, [adj.] { Whispering }
 { Backbiting }
 (person)
VWhist. Int. III. 1. O.
VWhistle.
[Whistling (instr.)]
sp. adj. Tube (fig.)
—*ing.* Q. III. 4. A.
VWhit, [Least]
any—[adv. any]
every—{ all }
 [adv. { whole }]
VWhire.
—Colour. Q. I. 1. E.
—*bread,* [Fine bread]
—*lead,* [Ceruse]
—*liver'd,* [adj. Coward]
—*meats,* [adj. milk victu-
als]
—*pot,* [Fluid; Pudding]
—*ing.*
[White (make)]
Fish. Fi. III. 2. A.
VWhither.
[To what place].
—*soever,* [To whatsoever
place]
VWhitlow.
[Bile on the finger]
—*grass.*
Whitsontide, [adj. Festivity
(time) for pret. Descension
of the Holy Ghost]
Whitster, [adj. a white (mech.
of Linen)]
Whittle, [Cut (corr.)]
—'d, [Drunk]
Whizz.
[adj. Hissing (voice)]
Who.
Interrog. pron. III. 1. A.
Relative. Pron. III. 2. A.
—*So*
—*soever* } Pron. III. 3. A.
Whole.
Total. TM. VI.
{ Entire] NP. V. 1.
{ adj. Soundness] NP. V. 2.
Sum.
—*Sale,* [Selling adv. aggre-
gate]
—*ly* { Whole }
 [adv. { All }]
Wholesom, { Health }
 [adj. { Soundness }]
Whom, vid. *Who.*
Whoop, [v. Exclamation
(augm.)]
Whore.
[adj. fornication (fem.)]
T t t —dom,

WI

—dom, [Fornication]
 —monger, [adj. fornication (male)]
Whortle. Sh. II. 2.
Sweet—Sh. II. 6. A.
Whose, {adj. } Who
 {of }
Whosoever. Pron. III. 3. A.
 {Graceless}
Wicked, {Unholy}
 {Vicious (augm.)}
Wicker, [Woven (thing) of wands]
 sp. adj. Ozier]
Wicket.
 [Door (dim.)]
Wide.
 [Ample]
 —open, [Wholly open]
 [Remote]
 —from the matter, [Impertinent (augm.)]
Widgin. Bi. IX. 3.
Widow. RO. II. 5.
 —*Wail*. Sh. III. 6. A.
Wield.
 [Handle]
 [Govern]
Wife,
 [Married (fem.)]
 house—
 [Mistress of family]
 good—{Providence}
 [adj. } Frugality (fem.)
 [Woman (corr.)]
Wight, [Person]
Wild.
 —ness.
 {Wantonness}
 {Fierceness}
 {Conceitedness}
 {Lightness}
 [Riotousness]
 [Barbarousness]
 [Irregularness]
 [Impertinence (augm.)]
 —fire, [Confection of wetted Gunpowder]
 —plant, [Naturally growing]
Wilderness, [Not-adj. p. Dwelling (place)]
Wilding, [Naturally growing Apple]
Wile, [a. Craft]
Will.
 {Future tense}
 {Mood III.}
 Faculty. NP. I. 4.
 A&S. AS. IV.
 {Inclination}
 {Velleity}
 {Purpose}
 {Desire}
 {Command}
 Good—[favour]
 with a good—[adv. Alacrity]
 Ill—[Malignity]
 with an ill—[adv. Grudging]

WI

[Testament]
 —with a *Wisp*. El. I. 6.
Wilful.
 [Fierce]
 [Pertinacious]
 [adj. Disobedience (apt.)]
 [Not-adj. p. } Perswade }
 { Dissuade } (apt.)
Willingness.
 [Will (abstr.)]
 [Spontaneity]
 [Alacrity]
Willow.
 Tree. Tr. VI. 9.
 Herb.
 Coddled—HS. IV. 3.
 Spiked—Sh. V. 1. A.
Wimble. [adv. p. Vertiginatation]
 Boring (instr.)
Wimple.
Win.
 {Obtain}
 {Gain}
 —a Victory, [a. Victory]
 {Take}
 {Conquer}
 {Perswade}
 {Allure]
Wince, [Strike with heels]
Winch, [adv. Vertiginatation] {Pulling }
 {Scriving } (machin)
Wind.
 Proper. El. II. 4.
 —fall, {Fall }
 [adj. p. } Event }
 sp. by wind]
 —flower, [Anemony] HF.
 IX. 3.
 —mill, [Mill adj. p. operation (make) by the wind]
 Side—[Oblique—]
Whirl—El. II. 4. A.
 {Air (augm.)}
 {Vapor]
 {Fume]
 —gall.
 —in the guts, [Colic]
 [Breath]
 —pipe. PG. VI. 1. A.
 ferch—[a. Respiration]
 long } —ed]
 short }
 [Sent]
 is in the—of [Discover (inc.)]
 to—
 —a horn, [a. sound h.]
 [smell] sp. (inc.)
 [v. Crooked]
 {Parabolaical]
 v. {Hyperbolic]
 {Elliptical]
 [Turn]
 —ing way.
 [Fold]
 —ing sheet, [adj. Linen (vest) for adj. buried (person)]

WI

[v. } Round]
 {Circular]
 [Vertiginatation]
 [v. Undulated]
 [Wriggle]
 —in and out } Turn }
 { Wriggle } adv. Diversity]
 —up and down.
 [Insinuate]
 —into one.
 —one out of
 [v. } Spiral]
 { Helical]
 [Twisting]
 [v. } Bottom]
 { Skein]
 [Glomerate]
 —up, [End]
 —a Bottom, [a. Bottom]
 —a Skein, [a. Skein]
 —a Watch.
Windle. Mag. IV. 5. A.
Windlass, [Pulley]
Window. Po. IV. 2. A.
Wine. Pr. II. 6.
Wing. PP. V. 2.
 —of an army, [adj. side (part) of Army]
Wink.
 [Shut eye]
 [Sign by shutting eye]
 —at.
 [Seem not to observe]
 [Not—{Correct }
 {Punish }
Winnow. O. III. 5. A.
Winter. Mea. V. 3. A.
 —cherry.
 —Gillyflower.
 —Green. HL. VI. 8.
 to— {Permanence } through
 { Dwelling } the winter]
Wipe.
 Stroke. O. V. 8. A.
 —clean, [a. Clean by wiping]
 —out, {Annihilate } by—ing]
 { Spoil }
 [a. Fraud]
 [Jeer]
Wire, [adj. Metal threed]
Wife.
 [Manner]
 [adj. Wisdom]
Wisdom. Ha. VI. 2.
Wish.
 a. {Will]
 {Desire]
 —one to } Advise } one
 do, {Command } &c.
 —well to [a. Favour]
 [a. Velleity]
Wisp.
 [Wreath]
 sp. of Straw]
 [Inflammation of the eyelid]
 Wist,

Wist, [Pret. know]

Wistly,
[Steddily]

Wit.

[Understanding]

[a. } Fancy } (person)

[Invention }

[Sprightliness]

{ wisdom }

{ Art }

—less, [Without— adj.

wit]

in ones-s, [adj. Understand-

ing (perf.)

out of ones-s [Mad]

little— [Wit (def.)]

Pleasant— [Facetious-

ness.]

Searching— [Sagacious-

ness]

to— [Conj. IV. 3.]

Witch, [adj. R]. III. 1. (per-

son)

—Craft. R]. III. 1.

With.

{ Fight }

{ Run }

[Against]

[Fight—]

[by] Adv. I. 1. A.

—much pain, [adv. Pain-

ful]

together— Adv. II. 2.

—all { With it }

{ Also }

a— [Twisted Wand]

Withdraw.

{ Abstain }

{ Cease }

{ Giving }

[Take away]

sp. Concealing]

[Remove]

[Depart]

[Retire]

sp. adv. Concealing]

ing Room. [Inner Room]

Wither.

[Decay]

sp. through { Nutrition }

{ Moisture }

(def.)

Withers of a horse, [Convex

(part) between the shoul-

ders]

Withhold.

{ Hold }

{ Detention }

[a. Impedient]

Wirhy.

Willow. Tr. IV. 6.

Sallow. Tr. IV. 6. A.

Within.

[On this side] Prep. VI. 2.

in. Prep. IV. 1. A.

—a little, [Almost]

Without.

Not with. Prep. II. 2. O.

—doubt, [adv. Certain]

Not within. Prep. IV. 2. A.

Beyond. Prep. VI. 2. A.

Withstand.

{ Oppose }

{ Resist }

[a. Impedient (end)]

Withwind.

Witness. R]. I. 7. A.

Wittal, [Consenting to his Wifes

Adultery]

Witty.

[adj. Wit]

Witting.

[adj. Knowledge]

Witwal.

[Wood speit] Bi. I. O.

Wizarding. R]. III. 1. A.

Wo. { Misery }

{ Grief }

Wood. HS. VI. 8.

Woful { Misery }

{ Grief }

Wolfe.

Beast. Be. V. 1. A.

—shane. HS. I. 3.

Berry bearing— [Herb Chri-

stopher] HS. IX. 5.

wholesom— HS. I. 3. A.

Winter— HS. I. 4.

[Cancer] S. III. 4.

Woman, [Man. W. V. 5. [fe-

male]

—s, { age }

{ estate } Man. VI. 2.

—s, Sex. NP. VI. 2. O.

Womb. PG. VI. 9.

Wonder.

[Admiration]

Wont.

[Custom]

Woo.

[a. Suitor]

Wood.

Part of Tree. PP. I. A.

Place of Trees. Po. I. 7.

—man { [adj. Po. I. 7.]

—ward { [Off.]

[Trees (aggr.)]

Woodbind. Sh. II. 8.

Upright— Sh. II. 8. A.

Woodcock. Bi. VII. 7. A.

Woodculver, [adj. Wood-pige-

on]

Wood, { Angry (exc.)

{ Mad }

Woodfretter.

Woodlark. Ei. IV. 1. A.

Woodlouse.

Woodman. adj. Po. I. 7. A.

Woodpecker. Bi. IX. 9.

Woodpile.

[Heaped wood (aggr.)]

Woodroof. HL. IX. 10.

Woodsear.

Woodsorrel.

[Three-leav'd Sorrel]

Woodspeight. Bi. IX. 9.

Woodward, [adj. Po. I. 7. (Off.)]

Woodworm, [Wood-boring in-

sect (dim.)]

Woof, [Transverse threads of wo-

ven (thing)]

Wool. PP. VI. 1. A.

—en cloth. Pr. IV. 1.

Word.

Proper. D. II.

at } a— [Briefly]

in } a— [Hypocrisie]

in—only, [adv. present

speaking]

by— [Proverb (corr.)]

[Watchword]

[Narration]

bring } b. }

send } f. } [Narration]

[Promise]

Work.

{ a. action }

{ v. efficient }

[Operation] O.

{ a. Efficient more-

operation]

make— { Do adj. must. un-

done (things]

[a. Mechanic]

sp. for Ornateness]

[Embroider]

[Ferment]

a—

[adj. p. work (thing)]

[Book]

Workman, [adj. Work (per-

son]

sp. (perf.)

—ship, [Work]

sp. (perf.)

World.

The Universe of Creatures. W.

The Globe of earth and wa-

ters. W. II. 7.

The earth. W. III.

a—of [adj. Multitude (aug.)]

Worldly.

[adj. world]

[adj. Scraping]

{ Graceless }

{ Selfish }

{ Covetous } (person)

Worm.

Insect.

bear— Ex. III. 8. A.

belly— Ex. I. 1. A.

blain—

cburr— [Evechurr] Ex. II.

2. A.

earth— Ex. I. 1.

Gally—

palmer— Ex. III. 8. A.

Silk— Ex. III. 6. A.

Skiping— Ex. III. 7.

Wheal— Ex. II. 7. A.

[Spiral Pin]

Wormseed.

Treacle— HS. IV. 13.

Wormwood. Sh. V. 3.

{ adj. a. pret. }

{ Wear }

Worn, { adj. p. }

Worry, [Shake in teeth]

Worse. TM. I. 6. D.

—and— [adj. Worse]

WO

WR

YE

Worship.
[Dignity]
[a. Reverence]
adoration. RE. IV.
Worshipful.
[adj. Dignity]
[Gentleman (kind)]
Worst.
[Most evil]
—part. TM. VI. 1. O.
to—
[Overthrow]
Worsted.
[Fine threads of Wool]
Wort.
[Herb]
ale } [not yet fermented]
beer }
Worth
{ Worthiness
{ Excellence
[Valor]
[Price]
[Riches]
Worthiness. TM. IV. 6.
Worthless. [Sorry]
Wote. [Know]
Woven. [adj. p. Weave]
Would.
—ing, [Velleity]
—god, [I wish]
I—[Have it]
[Mood conditional III]
Wound.
hurt. S. I. 2.
adj. a. pret. } Wind]
adj. p. }
Wrack.
Spoil }
Ruine }
sp. of Ship }
go to—[Wracked (inc.)]
Herb. HL. I. 14.
Wrangle.
[a. Contention]
sp. in words }
{ Fold }
Wrap. { Cover by folding }
—about, [About fold]
—up.
{ Together-fold }
{ Cover by folding }
[Tangle]
[a. Obscure]
Wrath.
[Anger (augm.)]
Wreath.
[Twist]
a—[Cylinder about-spi-
rald]
{ Perform }
{ Execute }
Wreck. { }
Wren. Bi. VI. 3.
Wrench.
[Violent-extend]
ly { open }
sp. by lifting]

[Hurt by violently extend-
ing]
Wrest.
[Coaction]
sp. by twisting]
[Interpret (corr.)]
—from.
[From-take by wrestling]
[Extort]
Wrestle. Mo. V. 6.
Wretch. [adj. wretchedness
(person)]
Wretchedness.
[Misery]
[Penuriousness (augm.)]
[Sorriness]
Wry.
[Oblique]
[Crooked]
—neck, [Woodpecker (kind)]
adj. holding (freq.) his
head adv. oblique]
Wriggle.
as Reptils. Mo. I. 6.
to denote affection. AC.
IV. 4.
—out, { Go } [out adv. wrig-
{ Get } gling]
Wrinch. vid. *Wrench.*
Wringing.
[a. Compression]
sp. adv. Twisting]
—from one.
[From take violently]
sp. by wringing]
[Extort]
—pain, [p. as if by wring-
ing]
Wrist. PG. V. 3. A.
Writ.
[Commission for arresting]
[holy—[Scripture]
Writing. AC. III. 7.
a—[Written thing]
Deed. RC. VI. 5.
Writing. vid. *Wreathing.*
Wrong.
[Irregular]
Evil }
{ Evil (kind)
{ a. Injust ce }
{ Injury }
in the—[adj. erring]
Wroth. vid. *Wrath.*
Wrought. { adj. a. pret. } work }
{ adj. p. }
Wrung. { adj. a. pret. } wring }
{ adj. p. }

Y.
Yard.
[Stick]
Sail. RN. III. 2.
[3 foot]
—land.
[Court] Po. III. 3.
PG. VI. 8. (male)
Yarn. [Thread adj. p. weave
(apt.)]
Yarrow.
[Millefoil]
Yawn. Mo. III. 6.
Yea.
affirmat. Adv. I. 1.
[Rather] Adv. III. 1.
Yee. Pron. I. 2. A.
Yeeld.
Suffer to take. TA. IV. 1.
{ Sold }
{ Demised } for]
—account, [a. Account]
—Fruit, [a. Fruit]
{ a. Subjection }
{ Submit }
{ Grant } D. VI. 3. O.
{ Assent } AS. II. 3.
{ Confess } D. VI. 9.
{ as Garrison. RM. II. 4. D.
{ as Prisoner. RM. II. 6. D.
{ as Conquer'd RM. II. 7. D.
—up the Ghost, [Dy]
{ Diminish }
{ Remit }
as in moist weather, [v.
moistness]
as to the touch, [v. Yielding-
ness]
Yeeldingness.
[Yield (apt.)]
[Softness] Q. VI. 1.
Yeer. Mea. V.
in—s [Old] adj. Mea. VI. 4.
Yeast. [adj. ferment- } Ale]
ing (thing) of } Beer]
Yell. [Exclaim]
Yellow. Q. II. 2. A.
tho—s
—hammer. Bi. IV. 2.
Yelp. [a. voice as dog (young)]
Yeoman. RC. I. 6. A.
—of the Larder, &c. [Officer
of the L. &c.]
Yerk. { Cast } (imp.)
{ Strike }
Yern. [adj. p. Motion]
sp. with { Pity }
{ Desire }
Yes. Adv. I. 1.
Yesterday. [adj. preceding day]
Yet.
Nevertheless Conj. II. 2. O.
{ Before } this time]
{ Till }

YE

ZE

ZO

Yew, [Sheep Ec. II. 2. (fem.)
—tree. Tr. V. 3.]

Yex, [Hiccough]

Yoke.

[Neck-binding (jug.)

[Together-two].

Yolk, [Yellow (part) within
the Egg]

Yong, vid. *Young*

Yonker, [Young (person)

—of ship. RN. V. 8. A.

Tore, [Old] Sp. I. 3. O.

You, { Thou }
{ Yee }

Young.

—of age, [adj. youth]

—ones, [Children]

[New]

—begin- { Learner }

ner, { Beginner }

Your, [adj. You]

Youth.

Under age { Infancy. Mea.
VI. 1.
Childhood. Mea.
VI. 1. A.

Of age { Adolescence. Mea.
VI. 2.
Youth. Mea. VI.
2. A.

a—[adj. Youth (person)]

—full, [adj. Youth (like)]

Z.

Z Any, [adj. Scurril (person)]

Zeal. AS. VI. 1.

Zedoary.

Herb, [Root of an Indian
Iris]

Tree. Tr. VI. 11.

Zelot, [adj. Zeal (person)
sp. (corr.)

Zenith, [Upper Pole of the Ho-
rizon]

Zink, [Spelter] Met. III. 4.

Zodiac. W. VI. 3. A.

Zoilus, [Censurer (corr.)]

Zone.

[Girdle]

[Space of earth, &c.]

frigid—[Space of earth be-
tween pole and polar Cir-
cle]

temperate—[Space of earth
between Polar Circle and
Tropic]

torrid—[Space of earth be-
tween the two Tropics]

Zoophyte, [Plant-Animal]

Zyris.

FINIS.

YR		YR	
1847	1848	1849	1850
1851	1852	1853	1854
1855	1856	1857	1858
1859	1860	1861	1862
1863	1864	1865	1866
1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874
1875	1876	1877	1878
1879	1880	1881	1882
1883	1884	1885	1886
1887	1888	1889	1890
1891	1892	1893	1894
1895	1896	1897	1898
1899	1900	1901	1902
1903	1904	1905	1906
1907	1908	1909	1910
1911	1912	1913	1914
1915	1916	1917	1918
1919	1920	1921	1922
1923	1924	1925	1926
1927	1928	1929	1930
1931	1932	1933	1934
1935	1936	1937	1938
1939	1940	1941	1942
1943	1944	1945	1946
1947	1948	1949	1950
1951	1952	1953	1954
1955	1956	1957	1958
1959	1960	1961	1962
1963	1964	1965	1966
1967	1968	1969	1970
1971	1972	1973	1974
1975	1976	1977	1978
1979	1980	1981	1982
1983	1984	1985	1986
1987	1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	1993	1994
1995	1996	1997	1998
1999	2000	2001	2002
2003	2004	2005	2006
2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013	2014
2015	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022
2023	2024	2025	2026
2027	2028	2029	2030
2031	2032	2033	2034
2035	2036	2037	2038
2039	2040	2041	2042
2043	2044	2045	2046
2047	2048	2049	2050
2051	2052	2053	2054
2055	2056	2057	2058
2059	2060	2061	2062
2063	2064	2065	2066
2067	2068	2069	2070
2071	2072	2073	2074
2075	2076	2077	2078
2079	2080	2081	2082
2083	2084	2085	2086
2087	2088	2089	2090
2091	2092	2093	2094
2095	2096	2097	2098
2099	2100	2101	2102
2103	2104	2105	2106
2107	2108	2109	2110
2111	2112	2113	2114
2115	2116	2117	2118
2119	2120	2121	2122
2123	2124	2125	2126
2127	2128	2129	2130
2131	2132	2133	2134
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Res/2 Graph. 47

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